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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Farmer Experiences With Multiple Farrowing Systems

URBANA--The experiences of 262 Illinois hog farmers using various systems to produce 30 or more litters a year were reported this week by University of Illinois agricultural economist A. G. Mueller.

For farmers producing 30 to 200 litters a year, the size of enterprise did not significantly affect the number of pigs weaned per litter, the death loss or the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of pork.

Farmers with these larger enterprises used some type of multiple-farrowing system. This enabled them to spread the labor loads resulting from a large number of sows farrowing at one time.

Most large-scale enterprises studied used a two-litter system, in which one group of sows farrowed twice a year, or a modified two-litter system, in which pigs were farrowed during two periods but the time was extended so that more than one group of sows farrowed within each period.

The farrowing system did affect the feed costs. Farmers using a one-litter system had the lowest feed costs, while those using the six - and eight-litter systems had the highest costs. With a one-litter system, pigs were typically farrowed in late spring and used pasture and salvaged corn from stalk fields. They were not subject to hazards and discomforts of cold weather. On nine farms using this system, feed costs averaged $8.34 per hundred pounds of pork produced.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Farmer Experience With
Multiple Farrowing Systems

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For farmers producing 30 to 300 litters a year, the size of enterprise did not significantly affect the number of pigs weaned per litter, the death loss or the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of pork.

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On 230 farms using a two-litter, modified two-litter or four-litter system, feed costs averaged about $9.90 per hundred pounds. This was significantly lower than on 23 farms using six- and eight-litter systems, where feed costs averaged about $10.45 per hundred pounds.

The type of farrowing facilities used did not seem to affect the number of pigs weaned per litter by these operators.

Of these farms, 46 percent used central farrowing facilities, 40 percent used portable facilities, and 14 percent used a combination of central farrowing in winter and portable houses in summer. Only 7 percent kept their hogs in confinement for the entire production period. A total of 13 percent used confinement for rearing and finishing.

About 52 percent used pasture or open lots in winter for rearing and finishing their hogs. About 35 percent used pasture for rearing the pigs but finished them out in confinement or drylot facilities.

The choice of pasture or confinement rearing and finishing systems did not affect the feed requirements or feed costs.

The results of this study suggest that cost-of-production advantages for several hog production systems are related to the investment and operating costs for buildings, equipment and labor, items not investigated in the study, Mueller points out. Feed costs and pigs weaned did not differ and therefore would not be a factor in choosing which system to use.

The choices an operator makes for his hog production system must also consider his entire farm organization and his skills in handling hogs. Accurate information about the labor requirements of various buildings and equipment used under farm conditions are not readily available. Additional studies of buildings, equipment and labor costs for different hog production methods on Illinois farms are needed, Mueller concludes.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Hosts Illinois Nutrition Conference Jan. 31 - Feb. 1

URBANA--Topics ranging from "Radioactive Fallout in Our Food Supply" to "Factors Affecting the Niacin Needs of the Pig" are scheduled for the 1962 Illinois Nutrition Conference Jan. 31 - Feb. 1 on the University of Illinois campus.

More than 130 representatives of the nation's feed industries are expected to attend.

U. of I. dairy scientist Carl Davis, program chairman, says the two-day conference features a series of reports on research findings of interest to feed industry representatives.

Of special interest will be a report on radioactive fallout and the nation's food supply. R. H. Wasserman, professor of physical biology at Cornell University, will discuss the consequences of world-wide radioactive fallout, the latest research methods for reducing radionuclide content of foods, and the biological effects of present fission product levels in foods.

Another highlight of the program is a discussion of the relationship between diet and heart disease by U. of I. food chemist F. A. Kummerow. Kummerow will report some results of more than 10 years of research on dietary heart disease at the University of Illinois.

Other topics on the program include "The Effect of Nonspecific Infection on Chick Growth," "Control of Estrus Cycle Through Hormones," and "The Status of Vitamin A Research."

Registration for the conference begins at 12:30 p.m. on Jan. 31 in the U. of I. Law Building.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Editor: This story will have most interest in the central part of the state.)

Plan Central Illinois Poultry Day
January 16 at Pekin

URBANA--Latest developments and future prospects for egg and turkey producers are featured on the program for the Central Illinois Regional Poultry Day January 16 at Pekin. S. F. Ridlen, University of Illinois extension poultryman, reports that two sessions get under way at 10 a.m. at the St. Paul Evangelical and Reformed Church, 7th and Margaret Streets.

One session is planned for egg producers. Don Bray, University of Illinois poultry scientist, will discuss levels of protein for layers. Ridlen will speak on maintaining egg quality. Hugh Johnson, U. of I. extension poultryman, will discuss management of laying hens on litter, on slats and in cages.

During the same time, another session is planned for turkey producers. Art Muehling, U. of I. extension agricultural engineer, will speak on housing and ventilation. L. H. Simerl, U. of I. agricultural economist, will present the outlook for turkey producers.

During the afternoon session, Robert Bentz, U. of I. extension poultry marketing specialist, will speak on "Marketing Poultry and Eggs in the 1960's." Frank Andrew, U. of I. agricultural engineer, will speak on materials handling. A question-and-answer period will follow in which all speakers will participate. Adjournment is scheduled for 3 p.m.

Lunch will be available at the church. All persons interested in egg and turkey production are invited to attend. The meeting is sponsored by the University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with central Illinois county farm advisers.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag Forum To Explore Community Development

URBANA--Prospects for attracting industry and expanding employment will be explored by top authorities at the opening session of the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum January 30-31.

Leading off with the subject, "What a Community Can Do to Attract Industry," Vernon F. Ruttan, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, will report the findings of research he has done in this field.

Anthony Downs, Chicago, an authority on commercial location, will provide a view of the future as he discusses "The Future of Illinois Communities." Downs is an assistant professor of economics and political science at the University of Chicago and director of commercial location studies for the Real Estate Research Corporation.

Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens, economic adviser to the Secretary of Labor, will speak on "Preparation for Occupational Opportunities."

On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, special sessions on marketing grain, dairy products, livestock, poultry and eggs, feed, fertilizer and buildings and equipment are scheduled, with industrial, government and University representatives appearing on each program.

During the Tuesday evening general session, H. E. Gulley, professor of speech, will discuss "The Leader as a Communicator." On Wednesday morning, A. V. Nalbandov, U. of I. professor of animal physiology, will report on "A Scientist's Views of Russia." Nalbandov is a native of Russia and visited there in the summer of 1960.

All sessions are scheduled in Garner House and nearby buildings on the campus. Meals and lodging will be available in the residence halls. Complete Forum programs were mailed this week to all who attended last year. They are available on request from the Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Changes In Illinois
Rural And Urban Population

URBANA--While Illinois' population rose more than 1.3 million from 1950 to 1960, only half of the counties gained while the other half lost inhabitants. These shifts in population have brought major problems to the institutions and agencies that serve people, not only in the areas gaining population but also in those of declining population, a University of Illinois rural sociologist reports.

C. L. Folse observes that most population gains have occurred in the northern, central and east-central counties of the state and in those counties with large cities. The counties losing population are concentrated in the southern and western areas of the state.

Folse also notes the following changes that have occurred:

The census now classifies the population as about 20 percent rural. The remainder is urban, in places of 2,500 or more.

The excess of births over deaths accounted for about 90 percent of the Illinois population gain from 1950 to 1960. About 10 percent was due to net migration into the state.

The 10 percent net gain through migration was due entirely to a rise in the rural population. Urban areas actually lost residents through migration. The trend is a reverse of the long-time pattern of rural residents migrating to urban areas. It also shows that cities have grown through annexation, taking in more area, rather than gaining population through more dense settlement within the former city boundaries.

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Nonwhite population made up 10.6 percent of the total in 1960 compared with only 1.8 percent in 1900. The rapid growth of nonwhite population in recent years indicates a heavy migration from southern states since 1940.

Women outnumbered men in 1960, as they did in 1950. For every 100 white females, there were 97 white males. For every 100 nonwhite females, there were 93.4 nonwhite males. The increasing number of females is due to different death rates and the longer life expectancy of females.

The counties showing the most significant population gains, amounting to one-third or more of the 1950 population, were Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will and Winnebago.

Counties showing the greatest population losses, amounting to one-fifth or more of the 1950 population, were Alexander, Gallatin, Hardin, Johnson, Pope, Pulaski and Saline.

Rural population declines were due to the smaller number of people living on farms. Where counties gained in rural population, it was due to rural nonfarm residents who live in the country and work in large centers.

The sparse number of people and small size of many counties pose acute problems of planning and organization to meet the demands for schools, local government, roads, police and fire protection and other services. Perhaps the time is ripe for considering the needs for geographic and political reorganization of some of these units to maintain services from tax resources at an equitable cost. Many Illinois counties were created when local government was largely determined by horse-and-buggy transportation over unimproved roads, Folse concludes.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M., JANUARY 25, 1962

Special Coverage: Custom Spray School

Spray Won't Control Soybean
Rots Economically

URBANA--Spray programs to control diseases are still too expensive for the margin of profit involved in soybean production, plant pathologist D. W. Chamberlain reported at the Fourteenth Annual Custom Spray Operators' School here today.

Soybean breeders hope to produce a variety with disease resistance that has all the other desirable characteristics of commercially acceptable soybeans. At present all of the common Illinois soybean varieties are susceptible to brown stem rot, and all but Blackhawk are susceptible to Phytophthora rot. And Blackhawk is adapted only to northern Illinois. It's too early for the rest of the state.

Until resistant varieties become available, Illinois soybean farmers must rely on rotations to control brown stem rot. Then soybeans are planted on the same field only once in three or four years.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JANUARY 24, 1962

Special Coverage: Custom Spray School

More Chemicals Cleared For Weed Control

URBANA--Two more chemicals now have label clearance that wasn't available at the beginning of the 1961 soybean-growing season, agronomist E. L. Knake reported at the Fourteenth Annual Custom Spray Operators' School here today.

Amiben now has been cleared for use on soybeans moving through regular market channels. The chemical controls both annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.

Sodium PCP is not new, but it now has been cleared for pre-emergence use on soybeans. It has performed better on soils that are relatively low in organic matter than on those with higher organic matter content, Knake reported.

Randox and Amiben are recommended for pre-emergence weed control. Randox controls only annual grasses. Randox-T, while recommended on corn, should not be used on soybeans, Knake warned.

Other pre-emergence chemicals recommended for weed control in soybeans are Alanap and Dinitro or DNEP.

Alanap gives good control of annual grasses and many broad-leaved weed when moisture is adequate. But if heavy rains follow soon after application, damage may result, Knake advised.

Dinitro is one of the older materials still available for pre-emergence use on soybeans. It gives better control of broad-leaved weeds than grasses. It should be handled carefully, since it is irritating and stains materials it contacts, Knake warned.

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1/17/62

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JANUARY 24, 1962

Special Coverage: Custom Spray School

Key Farm Chemicals To Soil Type

URBANA--With our present knowledge of pre-emergence chemicals and soil types, we can predict where we'll have the most successful weed control, agronomist F. W. Slife reported at the Fourteenth Annual Custom Spray Operators' School here today. Even more specific recommendations will be possible in the future as we give more attention to analyzing soils for amounts of sand, silt, clay and organic matter, Slife predicted.

At present Randox works best on clay soils with three percent or more organic matter. Atrazine, another popular pre-emergence chemical works best on clay, silt loam or sandy soils below five percent in organic matter. The most consistent results are on soils below three percent in organic matter, Slife pointed out.

Recommendations are the same for Randox-T as for Randox.

No definite pattern has been established for the relatively new chemical Amiben. Results to date have been comparable on light- and dark-colored soils, Slife reported.

Sodium PCP, also known as "Penta," works best on clay or silt loam soils below three percent in organic matter. Alanap also works slightly better on lighter colored soils than on darker colored soils, Slife said.

And 2,4-D ester used as pre-emergence works best on medium- to heavy-textured soils. It may injure crops on light soils, Slife warned.

While rainfall is probably the most important factor influencing the results of our pre-emergence chemicals, soil types are the second most important, Slife concluded.

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1/18/62

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JANUARY 24, 1962

Control Weeds In Plantations With Simazine

URBANA--Simazine can help to control annual weeds in evergreen plantations.

J. J. Jokela and R. W. Lorenz, University of Illinois farm foresters, today told visitors at the annual Custom Spray Operators' conference at the Illini Union that in their tests simazine gave 90 percent or better control of giant foxtail and broad-leaved weeds except velvet weed.

The weeds that survived grew faster than usual, they said. But the end-of-season weed cover in the treated plots was only 20 percent of that in the untreated plots. The newly planted trees grew well under the conditions of reduced competition for water and nutrients.

Conifers generally tolerated chemical weed treatment better than hardwoods in their tests, Jokela and Lorenz reported. Such commonly planted Christmas tree varieties as pine and spruce tolerated up to six pounds of simazine an acre on the heavy soil at Urbana.

About three pounds an acre is enough on light soils to avoid tree damage, the researchers believe.

Best time to apply simazine for annual weed control is early spring. The chemical is most effective against germinating seeds. Sprays were applied in the Urbana tests right after planting, and the tree foliage got some of the spray without damage.

Owners can clear plantation sites a year or two before planting with such standard tree and brush killers as 2,4,5-T or 2,4-D. Or they can use such soil sterilants as monuron, fenuron, diuron or urab, the researchers said. Advance treatment allows time for treating regrowth and for the sterilants to leach out of the soil before the trees are planted.

Another test with simazine on bluegrass sod indicates that tree plantations can successfully be made there without the customary scalping.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JANUARY 24, 1962

Special Coverage: Custom Spray School

To Avoid Weeds, Avoid Early Corn Planting

URBANA--Summer annuals still present the biggest weed problem to Illinois farmers. And while most farmers won't delay planting corn until the first of June to avoid the weed problem, they'll be time and effort ahead to avoid extremely early planting, agronomist W. O. Scott advised at the Fourteenth Annual Spray Operators' School here today.

Summer annuals include such pests as pigweed, cocklebur and crabgrass. Their seeds must undergo freezing and thawing before they germinate. And these pests always produce seed before farmers harvest the crop.

By planting corn in late May. farmers can destroy many of the seedlings in seedbed preparation, Scott advised. Early plantings, on the other hand, allow the weeds to get a head start on the crop, since the weed seeds germinate more rapidly than the crop. Where large acreages are concerned, it isn't practical to delay planting the entire acreage, but it may be possible to wait until last to plant the field or two where the greatest weed problem exists, Scott proposed.

The greates benefits from using pre-emergence treatments will come in early-planted fields where few weed seedlings have been destroyed before planting, Scott concluded.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Develops Clear-Span Concrete Livestock Shelter

URBANA--Most recent addition to the growing list of new farm buildings is a reinforced concrete rigid frame structure that an experienced crew with a crane can erect in one day.

University of Illinois agricultural engineer Errol Rodda says the new clear-span building is designed for all types of livestock and farm machinery storage.

The concrete structure can be built with spans of up to 40 feet and is expected to compete favorably price-wise with other buildings of the same type.

Rodda points out that once the experimental building is in production, local concrete products dealers will pre-cast the frames in three sections for delivery to the farm. These frames will then be placed by crane into pre-cast concrete footings.

Wall panels for the building also are concrete. They will be cast at the plant or on the building site. Six-inch sandwich panels include an optional two-inch layer of styrofoam in the middle to give insulation for certain livestock shelters. The styrofoam interior may not be needed for machinery storage buildings. In this case, four-inch walls will be available.

Rodda says the new concrete structures should be available to farmers sometime this year.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Custom Spray School Program Announced

URBANA--University of Illinois entomologist H. B. Petty today released the final program for the Fourteenth Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School to be held January 24 and 25 in the Illini Union Building on the U. of I. campus.

About 700 are expected to attend the two-day event, which features the newest information on herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and weed, insect and disease control.

M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy, presides at the Wednesday morning opening session. The spray operators will hear talks on "Herbicide Residues in Soils"; "Preemergence Chemicals and Soil Types"; "Presticides: Facts and Fiction"; "Wild Onion and Garlic Control"; "Development of Western Corn Rootworm Resistance in Nebraska"; "Stalk and Root Rots of Corn"; and "Results of the Flame Cultivation Tests."

During the afternoon session specialists will discuss: "Face Flies, 1961"; "Cultivation vs. Preemergence Chemicals on Southern Illinois Soils"; "Solving Nebraska Western Corn Rootworm Problems"; "2,4-D formulations, Rates, and Time of Application"; "Trouble-Shooting Equipment Failures in Application of Chemicals"; "A Review of Aquatic Weed Control With Chemicals"; "Crop-Planting Time in Relation to Weed Control"; "Progress Report on the Illinois 2,4-D Law"; "The Illinois Economic Poisons Law"; "Weed Control in Christmas Tree Plantings"; and "Recommendations for Weed Control in Corn and Soybeans for 1962."

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Petty starts the Thursday morning program by discussing the "Insect Situation for 1962." Other speakers are presenting information on weed control in turf; lawn diseases; turf insects; chemical grass mowing on highways; poison ivy control program; fly control on dairy farms; recent developments in soil insecticide usage; biology and control of picnic beetles; root rots of soybeans; rotary-hoeing and cultivating preemergence treatments; weed control on idle acres; and granular vs. liquid preemergence chemicals.

A business administration session for all applicators on Tuesday afternoon, January 23, is an added attraction in this year's program.

Early registration for the school will be held Tuesday evening. Regular registration starts at 8:15 a.m. on Wednesday.

The spray school is sponsored by the U. of I. Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics and the Illinois Natural History Survey.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Soybean Purchase Agreements
Good Price Insurance

URBANA--Large farm stocks and future uncertainties suggest that the government loan and purchase agreement program may be good price protection for farmers still holding soybeans, a University of Illinois agricultural economist stated this week.

L. F. Stice reports that the loan deadline for farm-stored soybeans in Illinois was January 15, but warehouse-stored loans can be obtained until January 23 and purchase agreements until January 31.

Although no sharp break in soybean prices is expected, there are market uncertainties, Stice points out. What proportion of farmer-owned stocks is already under loan is not known. On January 1, farm stocks totaled 263 million bushels compared with 172 million a year ago. Also unknown is how many soybeans in commercial grain warehouses are farmer-owned and how many are under loan.

Market prices could strengthen if a sufficient amount of soybeans is committed to the loan program to cause a shortage of free stocks for processing and exports until June, when the government will begin selling the stocks it has taken over.

On the other hand, if free stocks are more than adequate to supply market needs until June, soybean prices could weaken, Stice points out. Current market bids are high in relation to prices of soybean oil and meal, indicating that processing margins are narrow. Since soybean oil will be in surplus, it must be supported by government purchases if the price is to remain at around 10 1/2 cents a pound. Although generally expected, a wide-scale government soybean oil purchase program has not been announced, he reports.

After government soybean stocks are offered for sale in June, there will be no shortage of soybeans. Sales are to be at least 16 1/2 cents a bushel above the support price, which means that processors can buy soybeans from central Illinois elevators at $2.50 to $2.55 a bushel next summer. Country elevators in turn will be offering farmers 4 to 6 cents a bushel less.

So after May 31 the government program sets a ceiling on soybean prices but not a floor, Stice concludes.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Community And Industry Leaders
Featured At Farm Forum

URBANA--Accelerating community development is the featured theme for the opening session of the fourth University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum January 30-31. Speakers will discuss the future of Illinois communities, ways in which communities can attract industry and preparing for occupational opportunities.

On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, separate special session are planned for those interested in marketing livestock, grain, dairy products, poultry and eggs, buildings and equipment and feed and fertilizer.

Dairy industry representatives will discuss actual business experiences used in producing, promoting and selling sterilized and concentrated milk and cream, reducing marketing costs and adjusting prices to meet competition.

Grain industry sessions will feature discussions of the effects of government programs on terminal and downstate grain marketing, the operation of the grain bank and soybean meal price behavior. Speakers include leading national grain marketing authorities. On Tuesday afternoon, Arthur Thompson, U. S. Department of Agriculture official, will report on plans for sales, acquisition and storage of corn in 1962-63.

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Those interested in the livestock marketing phases of the Forum will learn more about regulation under the new Packers and Stockyards Act, market news developments and market pricing from top government officials and industry representatives. Ralph S. Bradley, Director of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, will discuss the State Department of Agriculture livestock marketing plans.

The poultry and egg sessions will emphasize the pricing of eggs and poultry products, market news reporting, experiences with and feasibility of marketing orders and agreements for the poultry industry.

A panel of industry representatives will appraise the future marketing pattern for formula feeds, fertilizers, equipment and buildings.

U. of I. agricultural engineers will report on latest developments in accelerated corn drying, high-pressure injection of anhydrous ammonia, tractor power efficiency, metering forage and concrete rigid frames in farm structures. H. Clay Tate, editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph, will discuss the future of the rural trade center.

The Forum is designed for those serving farmers through distribution of farm supplies and equipment and in marketing, processing and distributing farm and food products. Farmers who are members of the boards of directors of cooperatives, bankers and other businessmen handling agricultural products will find this program timely and of interest.

All sessions are held in Garner House and nearby buildings on the U. of I. campus. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 30, and sessions continue until Wednesday afternoon.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JANUARY 24, 1962

Special Coverage: Custom Spray School

Flame Cultivation Questionable As Weed Control Method

URBANA--Present research indicates that flame cultivation is not likely to replace conventional weed control programs. For controlling weeds between the rows, conventional cultivation is still the most satisfactory method. And to control broad-leaved weeds in corn, post-emergence application of 2,4-D is still the most economical and practical approach in most areas, agronomist E. L. Knake reported at the Fourteenth Annual Custom Spray Operators' School here today.

In an experiment at Urbana, corn flamed when two to three inches high yielded 73 bushels per acre, while non-flamed corn yielded over 84 bushels per acre. In an experiment in Monroe county, corn flamed after it was a foot high produced 107 bushels per acre. Conventionally cultivated corn made 119 bushels, while corn treated with pre-emergence herbicides and conventionally cultivated produced 130 bushels per acre, Knake reported.

Flaming can kill annual weeds like foxtail if flamed when very small and often enough, Knake pointed out. But one of the major difficulties is that by the time the crop is large enough to tolerate the flame, the weeds also are too large for the flame to kill them most effectively.

Compared with pre-emergence herbicides, flame cultivation requires more expensive equipment and more trips over the field. Pre-emergence herbicides will kill weeds while fields are wet and equipment can't move in them.

Herbicides for post-emergence control of grasses in corn may be just around the corner, Knake said. If present farm sprayers prove suitable for applying such materials, investment in additional costly equipment would not be necessary, the agronomist concluded.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag Winter Short Course Starts February 5

URBANA--It's back to school for Illinois young farmers attending the Winter Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics February 5 to March 16, sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Warren K. Wessels, short course supervisor, says that last year's 102 enrollment was a sharp increase, and he expects a higher attendance this year.

An added course this year is home gardening and landscaping. Wessels says this course features discussions on vegetable and fruit growing and landscaping.

Farm management will be one of the most popular of the 20 courses offered, according to Wessels.

Short coursers can live in residence halls and take part in University events.

Short course applications will be accepted until the February 5 registration, Wessels adds. Short course classes begin February 6.

The total estimated cost for the six-week short course ranges between $198 and $238. This includes tuition, fees, books, supplies, housing and meals.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M., JANUARY 25, 1962

Special Custom Spray School Coverage

More Insects In 1961

URBANA--There were more insects in 1961 than in 1960, according to University of Illinois extension entomologist H. B. Petty.

And Illinois farmers fought back by treating almost 3 1/2 million acres of field crops with insecticides, Petty reported today at the fourteenth Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School on the U. of I. campus.

By battling clover, alfalfa and corn insects as well as the grasshoppers and true armyworms, farmers earned an estimated gross profit of almost $11 million.

In 1961, farmers treated 2 1/2 million acres of corn with soil insecticides. During the winter months or early spring, 86,800 acres were treated with soil insecticides. Winter application, however, did not control black cutworms.

In the northern two thirds of the state, Petty said grasshoppers were especially troublesome. Farmers applied insecticides to ten times as many acres as in 1960.

Pea aphids were not controlled soon enough. Some alfalfa and red clover fields in western Illinois were killed.

On the other hand, cutworms were not so severe as in 1959 and 1960. Only about half as many acres of corn had to be replanted this year as in 1959.

Airplane application of insecticides increased because of winter application of soil insecticides and more grasshopper control, Petty noted.

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1/22/62

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M., JANUARY 25, 1962

Special Custom Spray School Coverage

Face Flies Spread Southward In 1961

URBANA--The face fly spread southward in Illinois in 1961 and severely infested the area north of U. S. Rt. 50, according to University of Illinois extension entomologist Steve Moore III.

Moore reported today at the fourteenth Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School on the U. of I. campus that almost 1/2 million cattle were treated to control face flies in 1961.

Backrubbers containing toxaphene provided reasonably good control of horn flies, only fair to poor control of face flies and poor control of stable flies in 1961 tests. The best location for the backrubbers is under a small shed in a pasture without trees and brush, Moore said.

Moore reported that sirup baits containing 0.2 percent DDVP, when used correctly, kill 90 percent or more of the face flies. Studies show the best results when the water in the standard corn sirup bait does not exceed 30 percent.

Repellent materials containing tabatrex, R-326 or Crag as the main ingredient work well for one to four hours, but before evening the treated cattle are infested again.

Dibrom 4 percent dust for face flies is irritating to the operator as well as to the cattle, the study showed. Also this dust did a poor job of controlling face flies.

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1/22/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Rural Pastors Meet For
Short Course Next Week

URBANA--An official of the national Food for Peace program, Herbert Waters, will speak on government overseas aid on the campus January 31.

His talk will highlight the 32nd Annual Rural Pastors' and Lay Leaders Short Course, which begins January 29 at the University of Illinois.

Rural church leaders will exchange ideas on domestic and world food problems at the three-day meeting, says the Rev. William Riffe, University of Illinois assistant rural sociologist.

The interdenominational meeting features such speakers as Joseph Ackerman, managing director of the Farm Foundation; the Rev. Ove R. Nielsen, assistant executive secretary of Lutheran World Relief, Inc.; and the Rev. Edward W. O'Rourke, executive director of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

W. N. Thompson, University of Illinois agricultural economist, will talk on world food production and consumption.

C. L. Folse, University of Illinois rural sociologist, will lead a discussion following Thompson's talk.

Officers will be elected to coordinate and plan next year's program with university personnel.

This short course is designed to increase the effectiveness of rural churches in the world today.

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1/22/62
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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY P.M., JANUARY 25, 1962

New Chemical Stunts Roadside Plant Growth

URBANA--A chemical growth inhibitor that stunts plant growth may eliminate the dangerous job of mechanically mowing roadsides in hard-to-reach areas.

The new chemical, maleic hydrazide (MH-30), checks plant growth by stopping plant cell division. It can be applied in amounts that will retard grass and weed growth without killing the plants. This means that "chemical mowing" may solve the grass problem on roadsides without turning plants an unattractive brown.

Speaking today at the 14th Annual University of Illinois Custom Spray Operators' School, U. of I. agricultural engineer Jack Butler cited several studies that showed the effectiveness of MH-30. The studies also indicated that MH-30 application is cheaper than mechanical mowing in hard-to-mow areas.

The Connecticut State Highway Department has treated 2,200 acres of grass along roadsides with MH-30 in the past three years--primarily on hard-to-mow areas. The treatment has kept grass growth down at half the cost of mechanical mowing.

Butler said several midwestern states, including Illinois, experimented with maleic hydrazide in 1961 and probably will make trial applications again in 1962. Other chemical growth inhibitors also will be under test in the near future.

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1/22/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1962

May Control Insects With Genetics

SPRINGFIELD--Science may some day be able to control forest insects by genetic change.

R. G. Rennels, associate professor of forestry at the University of Illinois, today described such future possibilities at a session of the Illinois Technical Forestry Association quarterly meeting at the Springfield Elks Club.

For many years scientists have bred disease and insect resistance into trees and plants, Rennels said. Now research is turning to the insects themselves for a look into the possibility of breeding self-destruction into them.

An example of the progress already made is the success with virus control of the European pine sawfly in the south, Rennels pointed out. Another is the virtual elimination of the screwworm in the south by releasing thousands of radiation-sterilized males into the wild population.

Other topics discussed on the program included control of brush on old field planting sites, tolerance of tree seedling to herbicides, contributions of aerial reconnaissance to forestry, forestry as a means of countering unemployment cycles, group-selection silviculture in Illinois hardwoods, 18 years of service testing chemical treated posts, tree grades and Dutch elm disease control.

The sessions opened yesterday (Wednesday) evening with the annual banquet, with William T. Lodge, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, as speaker. The conference closes tomorrow (Friday) noon.

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1/12/62

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY A.M., JANUARY 30, 1962

Small Local Communities Face Uphill Struggle In Attracting Industry

URBANA--A staff member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers said today that the success of local community leaders to attract industry is often determined by forces outside their control.

Speaking before the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum, Vernon W. Ruttan said that a rapid and continuously growing national economy is a prerequisite for any substantial success in reducing the number of labor markets classified as "chronically depressed" or the number of counties that meet the "generalized low income" criteria. Areas that have emerged from the depressed area classification during the past 10 years have achieved this distinction during rising economic activity, he pointed out.

Smaller communities also are working against the trend toward increased concentration of industrial employment in standard metropolitan areas. If small communities are to attract industry, they must overcome this tendency or identify and speed up the rate of decentralization in certain industries that have particular rural location advantages, Ruttan emphasized.

For most agricultural areas and many of the "chronically depressed" labor market areas, migration will have to remain an essential complement to growth of local nonfarm employment as technological change continues to release additional farm workers for nonfarm employment, he stated.

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Just because small communities face difficulties in attracting industry does not mean that they should not try to take advantage of local opportunities that do exist. He cited an Indiana study showing that about 20 percent of all the new firms locating in an area between 1953 and 1958 made their decision primarily on the basis of specific action by local communities.

A smaller community can often provide lower production costs as an effective incentive to attract industry, Ruttan stated. However, the larger the community or region, the larger the number of location factors that can be influenced by community action and the smaller the number that will be determined by outside forces, he concluded.

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1/25/62

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY P.M., JANUARY 30, 1962

Future Of Rural Trade Center
Depends On Local Leadership

URBANA--Communities with the will and vision to fill the wants and needs of the people will survive, a crusading newspaper editor told an audience of agricultural business leaders here today.

H. Clay Tate, editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph, reported that sales tax returns show that smaller towns in his area are doing well in comparison with Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, Champaign, Peoria and Kankakee. A recent Bloomington retail survey spotted Bloomington's competition as Pontiac, Lincoln, LeRoy, Gibson City and communities like them, he pointed out.

But at best there will be some rural trade center casualties in the years ahead, Tate predicted. He cited the second industrial revolution, the continuing revolution on the farm and changes in transportation and education as affecting the fate of the rural trade center.

Tate urged that every one living or doing business in the rural trade center make sure that it will attract people. This calls for cooperative planning; informed, selfless people who can finance the planning; employing capable professional assistance; ironing out honest differences; erasing prejudices; reorganizing governmental units where necessary; and building homes and churches, paving streets and providing adequate utilities.

Survival of rural trade centers calls for the very best that the most capable people in a community can provide, with assistance from competent consultants, he concluded.

Tate spoke before one of the sessions of the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum.

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1/25/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

158 College Of Agriculture Students
Have B Average Or Better

URBANA--University of Illinois assistant dean Cecil D. Smith today announced the names of 158 College of Agriculture students who are maintaining a B average or better.

All university work a student has taken is in the grade average, Smith said.

Many of these students are participating in the James Scholar program and the College of Agriculture Honors program for superior students.

In agriculture, 7 freshmen, 25 sophomores, 24 juniors and 32 seniors are on the list. In home economics, 8 freshmen, 24 sophomores, 21 juniors and 17 seniors earned a B average or better. This is approximately 12 percent of the college enrollment, Smith noted.

Total undergraduate College of Agriculture enrollment is 1,365--947 students in agriculture and 418 studying home economics.

Area U. of I. students in the College of Agriculture who have a B average or better are:

(Note to Editor: See attached list. Students are listed alphabetically within counties.)

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1/22/62

Name	Class	Address
Boone County		
Ramsay, Sue Ann	Junior	Caledonia
Bureau County		
Littlewood, Roland Kay	Sophomore	R. 2, La Moille
Cass County		
Lovekamp, Carol Ann	Sophomore	Arenzville
Champaign County		
Berry, Diann Joy	Junior	713 S. Elm St., Champaign
Burton, Robert Bailey	Senior	1620 B-2 Alabama Dr., Urbana
Delaney, Norman F.	Sophomore	Fisher
Dozier, Roger Gale	Sophomore	R. 1, Mahomet
Fuhr, Robert Volentine	Freshman	420 Maplewood, Rantoul
Gaines, Martha Jean	Senior	109 E. Chalmers St., Apt. 8, Champaign
Hayenga, Marvin Lee	Senior	709 W. Church St., Apt. 2, Champaign
Henning, David Ralph S.	Senior	1 Saffer Court, 1200 W. Nevada St., Urbana
Hortin, Janet Fay	Freshman	1010 E. Colorado Ave., Urbana
Kelly, John Lee	Senior	901 S. Sixth St., Champaign
Hotta, Shigeko Nishikawa	Freshman	1213 W. Main St., Urbana
Lieberman, Evelyn	Senior	120 1/2 S. Busey St., Urbana
Liston, Richard Lee	Junior	E33B Stadium Terrace, Champaign
Lloyd, John Phillip	Junior	R. 1, Pesotum
Lockhart, Susan Jean	Junior	1101 W. Oregon St., Urbana
Luse, Janice Kay	Senior	108 Green St., Champaign
Nolte, Gerald Melvin	Freshman	809 Howard St., Champaign
Peek, Helen Clark	Sophomore	1317 S. State St., Champaign
Pettinga, Unity Ann	Freshman	503 Nevada St., Urbana
Petty, Joanne Elizabeth	Sophomore	1308 S. Race St., Urbana
Quirk, Leo Wilhelm	Junior	510 W. Hill St., Champaign
Schroeder, Dale Eldon	Junior	R. 2, Tolono
Shepherd, John Edward	Sophomore	R. 1, Tolono
Smith, Dale Thomas	Senior	310 Fairlawn Dr., Urbana
Smith, Richard Ross	Senior	10 Juniper Dr., Champaign
Suh, Hyo Chung	Junior	701 W. Washington St., Urbana
Tracy, Robert Ray	Senior	1010 E. Colorado St., Urbana
Vetter, James Lloyd	Junior	437 Fairlawn Dr., Urbana
Webb, Sharon Rae	Sophomore	Ogden
Werries, Larry Alan	Senior	410 E. John St., Champaign
Yang, Randy Y. N. Hsu	Junior	205 E. University Ave., Apt. 3, Champaign
Coles County		
Barry, Peter James	Junior	R. 3, Charleston
Beitz, Donald Clarence	Senior	R. 1, Stewardson
Kepley, Rebecca Joan	Sophomore	3309 Shelby Ave., Mattoon

Name	Class	Address
Cook County		
Elder, Barbara Anne	Senior	243 N. Austin Blvd., Chicago
Cottingham, Robert D.	Freshman	4925 S. 11th Ave., LaGrange
Gregory, Robert P.	Freshman	3615 N. Oakley, Chicago 18
Klehm, Roy G.	Freshman	6 E. Algonquin Rd., Arlington Heights
Raymond, David Gustav	Freshman	6800 N. Ozark Ave., Chicago 31
Schiller, William Alfred	Sophomore	2710 N. Artesian Ave., Chicago
Seefeldt, Pauline Louise	Junior	93 N. Gilbert St., LaGrange
Spaeth, Ruth Lee	Sophomore	10028 S. Hoyne St., Chicago
Steffen, Gervaise Susan	Senior	532 S. Stone Ave., LaGrange
Wilms, Marie Magdalene	Sophomore	7779 Elmgrove Dr., Elmwood Park
Crawford County		
Wesner, Craig O.	Junior	R. 1, Palestine
Cumberland County		
Collier, Marguerite Ellen	Sophomore	Box 204, Toledo
DeWitt County		
Harrold, Jimmie D.	Sophomore	R. 1, Waynesville
Hull, William Mark	Junior	Wapella
Trummel, Marlyn Lynn	Sophomore	Box 94, Lane
Douglas County		
Baird, Barbara Gwynn	Sophomore	402 N. Pine St., Villa Grove
Magill, Clint William	Junior	Newman
Riddle, Carole Sue	Junior	R. 3, Tuscola
DuPage County		
Drieslein, Robert Lynn	Sophomore	76 S. Highland Ave., Lombard
Paulsen, Joanne Dorothea	Junior	350 Oak St., Glen Ellyn
Edgar County		
Egan, Sharon Ann	Sophomore	R. 3, Paris
Stickler, Ronald Lee	Junior	R. 4, Paris
Fayette County		
Cole, William Robert	Junior	R. 1, Brownstown
Ford County		
Huston, Allen Dale	Senior	Blandinsville
Peterson, Max Arnold	Junior	R. 2, Gibson City
Reber, Robert Joseph	Junior	R. 1, Paxton

Name	Class	Address
Franklin County		
Payne, Brenda Joyce	Sophomore	R. 1, Ewing
Payne, William Frank, Jr.	Senior	Ewing
Prior, Carol Joyce	Sophomore	Box 36, Bentley
Fulton County		
Hammond, Gary L.	Junior	R. 1, Table Grove
Gallatin County		
Hale, Joyce	Senior	R. 1, Omaha
Henry County		
Harris, Robert R.	Sophomore	R. 1, Geneseo
Johnson, Lyle Keith	Senior	R., Orion
Iroquois County		
Perkinson, Steve Russell	Sophomore	Buckley
Weber, Gene Lyle	Senior	Thawville
Jasper County		
Earnest, Sharon Elaine	Sophomore	R. 6, Newton
JoDaviess County		
Brucker, Maurice Henry	Sophomore	R. 1, Wyoming
Kaufman, Larry Charles	Sophomore	R. 1, Galena
Schlafer, John Leonard	Senior	R. 1, Stockton
Williams, Margaret Ann	Senior	R. 1, Stockton
Kane County		
Bennett, Sandra June	Freshman	R. 1, Box 151, Aurora
Perry, Curtis Allyn	Senior	R. 1, Maple Park
Schingoethe, David John	Sophomore	R. 1, Box 153, Sugar Grove
Kankakee County		
Eckland, Bobette Schrotberger	Senior	R. 54 and North St., Bradley
Kirchner, Mary Lynne	Junior	R. 4, Box 294, Kankakee
McGinnis, LaVerne	Junior	R. 1, Buckingham
Rieck, Elmer Gerald	Senior	R. 1, Kankakee
Kendall County		
Condon, Robert John	Junior	R. 1, Oswego
Smith, Nannette Carol	Sophomore	R. 1, Box 80, Oswego

Name	Class	Address
Knox County		
Fahnstrom, Carol Leone	Sophomore	R.R., Victoria
Ostrom, Carol Ann	Senior	R.R., Williamsfield
Watters, Harold Ward	Junior	R.R., Rio
Lake County		
Goede, Wilma Maxine	Freshman	811 McAree Rd., Waukegan
Johnson, Ingrid Louise	Senior	Box 218, R. 2, Waukegan
Schlemmer, Suzanne Beth	Junior	535 N. Martin Ave., Waukegan
LaSalle County		
Frederick, Marilyn Carol	Senior	R. 1, Peru
Geheber, Mary Jane	Senior	Ransom
Gullakson, Gordon Lewis	Senior	R. 1, Serena
Johnson, Sally Lynn	Sophomore	Box 121, Sheridan
Sampson, Wayne Leroy	Junior	R.R., Ransom
Lawrence County		
Akin, Janet Louise	Junior	R. 1, St. Francisville
Lee County		
Hodges, Joseph Everett	Senior	R. 2, Harmon
Livingston County		
Askew, Eldon Wayne	Sophomore	R. 3, Fairbury
Bolen, Kenneth Ray	Senior	Akin
McDonough County		
Walter, Janene	Freshman	R. R., Prairie City
McHenry County		
Gardner, Bruce Lynn	Sophomore	Solon Mills
Hughes, Earl Mulford, Jr.	Sophomore	R. 1, Woodstock
McLean County		
Alwes, Marvin Lynn	Sophomore	R. 4, Bloomington
Armstrong, Robert John	Senior	R.R., Cropsey
Dameron, Gary Stover	Freshman	Towanda
Jones, Ann Frederic	Senior	111 Park Ave., LeRoy
Prochnow, Judith Ann	Junior	925 MacArthur Ave., Bloomington

Name	Class	Address
Macon County		
Leonard, Edward Harper	Junior	R. 1, Niantic
Mussulman, Dave Lee	Junior	R. 2, Box 359, Decatur
Macoupin County		
Clark, Mary Margaret	Junior	928 E. First North, Carlinville
Gleason, William Donald	Junior	R. 1, Carlinville 3
Marion County		
Higgins, Russell Leroy	Sophomore	R. 2, W. Salem
Marshall County		
Palm, William Lawrence	Senior	R.R., Varna
Shanklin, James Allen	Senior	R. 1, Toluca
Mason County		
Ainsworth, Thomas Clayton	Sophomore	1218 E. Chestnut St., Mason City
Crater, Patricia Louise	Sophomore	R. 1, Havana
Mercer County		
Close, David W.	Senior	R. 1, Reynolds
Lemon, Leslie Gene	Senior	R. 2, Aledo
Montgomery County		
Clickener, Patricia Ann	Sophomore	R.R., Harvel
Moultrie County		
Buxton, Jack Willard	Senior	112 W. Jackson St., Sullivan
Dunphy, Edward James	Senior	816 N. Worth St., Sullivan
Dunphy, Jean Ann	Sophomore	816 N. Worth St., Sullivan
Steele, Karen Jane	Sophomore	R. 1, Dalton City
Ogle County		
Hayenga, Wayne Allen	Sophomore	R. 1, Baileyville
Novoselsky, Marcia Z.	Senior	7125 N. Kilpatrick St., Lincolnwood
Peoria County		
Henry, Diana Ruth	Sophomore	1904 Morton Rd., E. Peoria
Shipp, Sally Joanne	Junior	1418 N. Broadway, Peoria
Zant, Bernard J.	Sophomore	902 S. Locust St., Peoria

Name	Class	Address
Piatt County		
Hodam, Barbara Lenore	Senior	533 S. Piatt St., Bement
Pike County		
Colmer, Gerald Keith	Senior	R. 1, Mansfield
Dean, Vera Ruth	Junior	R. 1, Baylis
Irick, Janet Lee	Junior	R. 3, Pittsfield
Lightle, Alice Ann	Sophomore	R. 1, Griggsville
Randolph County		
Hayes, Brenda Elizabeth	Junior	Sparta
Sangamon County		
Armstrong, Elizabeth E.	Junior	1130 Williams Blvd., Springfield
Erwin, Sandra Lee	Sophomore	Illiopolis
Mitchell, Jean Ann	Sophomore	1309 Dial Ct., Springfield
St. Clair County		
Gegel, Florence Elaine	Senior	320 N. Euclid St., Marissa
Schuyler County		
Cassell, Donald Keith	Senior	Box 75, Bader
Shelby County		
Bolen, John Stevens	Sophomore	R. 1, Pontiac
Fathauer, Dale William	Junior	R. 2, Moweaqua
Stark County		
Rewerts, Ardis Maureen	Junior	Wyoming
Van Ostrand, Roy Dewitt	Senior	R. 1, Bradford
Stephenson County		
Ashmore, Stanley Arthur	Senior	Pearl City
Vermilion County		
Buhrmester, Connie Kay	Freshman	526 E. Penn St., Hoopeston
Warren County		
Costello, Carmen Anne	Sophomore	Roseville
Martin, William Ray	Sophomore	Roseville

Name	Class	Address
White County		
Hubele, Roger Keith	Senior	R. 1, Carmi
Whiteside County		
Richardson, Dorothy Jane	Freshman	R. 1, Rock Falls
Will County		
Lauterbach, Rita Louise	Junior	1301 W. Jefferson St., Joliet
Winnebago County		
Elston, James Laverne	Sophomore	1614 15th St., Rockford
Out-of-State		
Laechelt, Ronald Lee	Junior	4903 N. 126th St., Butler, Wisconsin
Lohman, Timothy George	Senior	500 S. Madison St., Apt. 12, Pasadena, Calif.
Noonan, Mary Lea	Senior	Frankfort, South Dakota

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1/22/62

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1962

Economist Lists Limitations Of Poultry Marketing Orders

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist pointed out today that, while poultry marketing orders may raise prices by reducing the supply, they won't raise them very much.

Robert P. Bentz pointed out that if Mrs. Consumer feels that turkey or broiler meat is priced too high, she will shift her purchases to red meats. If egg prices do not suit her, she may buy more cereal products and fewer eggs. Even though egg demand is affected less by a change of price than broilers or turkeys, Bentz said that it would still not be possible to boost egg prices greatly without seeing consumers substitute other food products for eggs.

Bentz also made these observations: Consumers will not stand by while the poultry industry organizes to raise prices. There is some limit at which they will resist upward manipulation of prices. There are many more consumers than poultry producers and more votes to be gained by pleasing the consumer segment of the economy than the poultry industry.

In the past marketing orders have been most effective when they covered a limited geographic area. National orders as now proposed could mean regulation costs so high as to offset the advantages occurring from price increases, he pointed out.

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If surpluses accumulate, a program to divert them into non-competitive uses is usually mentioned as a solution. For eggs, turkeys and broilers, a noncompetitive use is hard to find. If they go into cold storage, they compete with products sold to this market. If they are sold to the school lunch program, they merely replace products that would have normally been sold for this purpose. This would also be true if they were given away in the world market.

The export market for turkeys and broilers has trebled in the past five years and in 1960 accounted for three percent of total production. Raising prices too high would destroy five years of effort in developing world markets.

Market orders for eggs and poultry are feasible, but the effects may cause greater problems than the industry presently faces.

Market orders would tend to freeze present resources and present patterns of production. This may or may not be good.

Each individual will have to make his own decision about the loss of freedom to make decisions under a marketing order. An individual who accepts a marketing order is turning over part of his freedom to make production decisions to economic planners. He will do this only if he expects more in return than the value of his personal loss of freedom.

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1/29/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Trends In Machinery Use On Illinois Farms

URBANA--An Illinois farmer now spends fewer hours on his tractor to produce an acre of corn but his machinery operating costs per acre are higher than they were 10 years ago, a University of Illinois agricultural economist reported this week.

A. G. Mueller pointed out that the tractor hours to produce an acre of corn dropped from 5.3 in 1952 to 3.6 in 1960. The number of hours of labor have decreased directly with tractor use.

At the same time farmers now have more tractors per farm and these tractors have higher horsepower.

While the machinery investment per acre on a selected group of farms rose sharply from 1947 to 1952, the investment per tillable acre has actually decreased on some farms since 1952. Mueller reasons that many Illinois farms now have older or less total equipment than they had eight years ago.

The costs of operating machinery, such as depreciation, repairs, fuel and machinery hire, have risen 50 to 60 percent on record-keeping farms since 1947-49, Mueller reported.

Records show that larger farms have certain advantages in lower machinery costs. Costs per $100 of production averaged $24 on northern Illinois grain and hog farms under 180 acres. On similar farms with over 500 acres, machinery costs averaged only $20.40 for each $100 of production.

Mueller spoke before the machinery session of the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum.

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1/29/62

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1962

Farm Editor Honored For Service To Illinois Agriculture

URBANA--Frank W. Bill, Bloomington, was presented with the annual award for service to Illinois agriculture today by the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers.

Bill received a plaque and honorary membership during the annual luncheon of the Society on the University of Illinois campus.

The plaque read, "The Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers presents to Frank W. Bill its highest award in recognition of his lifetime contribution to agriculture of the state and nation as a distinguished farm editor."

Bill began service on the Bloomington Pantagraph in 1916 and except for World War I has been on the staff continuously since then. He succeeded his father as agricultural editor in 1936 and retired on January 1, 1960. He continues to write part time for the Pantagraph.

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HDG:cm
1/29/62

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1962

Concentrated Milk On Market Soon

URBANA--Milk concentrates may supplement whole milk on supermarket shelves before too long, R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois agricultural economist, forecast today.

Bartlett said high-quality sterilized concentrated milk and sterilized cream can be substituted for fresh milk and fresh cream. Taste tests and the use of sterilized whole milk by the military seem to indicate that the product can be sold on the commercial market. A sterilized cream in 8-ounce tins is now being sold on the commercial market in several hundred stores.

A concentrated milk product called "Fresh Concentrated 3-1 Milk" is being produced by a private firm in Manitoba, Canada. The vast distance between centers of population there and the high transportation costs contribute to the economy of concentrated milk.

D. A. Speirs, a representative of the firm, said many areas of northern Canada need only to be introduced to the concentrated milk product to develop a market.

High-quality sterilized milk, cream or other products should be produced from high-quality milk. This has important pricing implications for both the consumer and the dairy farmer in the United States. About one-third of the present supply of milk used for manufacturing purposes meets the requirements of fresh whole milk. Bartlett expects that milk used for sterilized milk products now made from manufacturing milk will be purchased at manufacturing prices.

Researchers expect sterilized concentrated milk to sell for about one cent a quart above the price of evaporated milk when sales

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become national in scope. If the new product is priced at 15.5 cents a quart in the market where whole milk sells at 18 cents or less, the sterilized milk concentrate is expected to offer little, if any, competition.

Markets in the South and Northeast will have to make greater adjustments than those in the Midwest and West to meet the competition of sterilized milk concentrates. Both the prices paid to farmers and the retail price of milk are highest in these areas.

Chain store competition in many areas has been increasingly keen. R. D. Aplin, Cornell University agricultural economist, says distributing milk through stores costs less than home delivery. The reduced perishability of milk, improved home refrigeration, the use of paper containers and changes in the living and working habits of people have contributed to the shift from home delivery of milk to store sales.

High fixed costs of a milk route emphasize the need for efficiency, Aplin said. Use of the routeman's time and the sales volume to individual customers on the route determine route costs and profits. These considerations may lead to expansion of product lines on home delivery routes. Ice cream, bread and other items can contribute to the profitability of a route.

Aplin believes some consumers will be willing to pay for the convenience of home delivery if the extra charge is within reason.

Researchers presented this information as part of the dairy marketing session at the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum this week.

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WLH:dl
1/29/62

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1962

Follow Balanced Diet If Worried
About Heart Disease

URBANA--A noted University of Illinois food chemist today said that a well-balanced diet is probably the best prescription for people who worry about dietary heart disease.

Speaking at the Illinois Nutrition Conference on the U. of I. campus, Dr. F. A. Kummerow said that fat-like serum cholesterol build-up in artery walls--the cause of about half of all heart disease deaths--has been shown to begin in three-month-old babies and gradually accumulate throughout life.

Kummerow said that a sudden switch from a "hard" or animal fat diet to a "soft" vegetable fat diet cannot effectively reverse the end result of a lifetime of fat accumulation.

The U. of I. scientist said the protein level of the diet may well be one key to the cholesterol problem. Research indicates that an adequate level of protein in the diet may help control serum cholesterol levels. And the American food supply does not contain enough substitute soft vegetable proteins to take the place of protein-rich meat, eggs and milk, Kummerow said.

In explaining the dietary heart disease problem, Kummerow pointed out that the human body functions as a heat energy machine. Therefore people who eat more carbohydrate or fat and protein than they need to supply daily energy requirements are going to build up fat.

Normally this fat is carried through the blood to the body's energy storehouse, the depot fat under the skin.

However, in atherosclerosis, fat is not carried in the normal fashion. Instead it is deposited in the arterial wall. The reasons for this breakdown still aren't known, but that knowledge is the real key to the mystery of heart disease, Kummerow said.

Until this picture becomes clear, it would seem wise to eat a well-balanced diet which contains adequate protein, minerals and vitamins and a moderate amount of fat, Kummerow explained.

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1/29/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Studies Controlled
Breeding Of Farm Livestock

URBANA--Progress is being made toward controlled breeding of livestock--a practice that could be a boon to artificial breeding and boost livestock production efficiency on the nation's farms.

University of Illinois scientists have been able to control the breeding dates of groups of livestock by mixing a synthetic progesterone-like compound in their feed.

Progesterone blocks the natural heat-inducing hormones produced by the animal. When researchers stop feeding progesterone, the blocked-up, natural heat-causing hormones are released and the animals ovulate and can be bred as a group.

In a speech at the recent Illinois Nutrition Conference on the University of Illinois campus, animal scientist F. C. Hinds pointed out that effective controlled breeding of farm animals would be important to artificial breeding.

Hinds said if large groups of females could be made to ovulate and come into heat on the same day, AI problems of semen storage and technical labor could be minimized.

Controlled breeding also could help increase production efficiency for the farmer. He could feed and handle uniform groups of growing and finishing animals. This could lead to specialized rearing and feeding areas--aiding greatly in preventing and controlling disease.

Hinds pointed out that there are a number of problems to be solved before controlled breeding of farm livestock becomes practical for the nation's farmers.

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2/1/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Food Aids Foreign Dollar:

URBANA--Food-financed foreign projects occupy a significant role in over-all government planning, an adminstrator said Wednesday.

Herbert J. Waters, spokesman for the Agency for International Development, told about 130 rural pastors that the use of food can exten the value of the overseas foreign aid dollar.

One of the objectives of the Food for Peace program is to narrow the gap between our abundance at home and hunger abroad.

Many underdeveloped countries have a large supply of idle manpower, resulting in low productivity and a limited level of consumption of goods and services. Food may be a means of contributing to economic growth and social progress.

Tunisia and Morocco now combine food from the United States and cash provided by their own governments to promote local land-improvement projects. These projects include clearing land, digging wells, planting trees and terracing hillsides.

One of the problems in foreign exchange involves the purchasing power of underdeveloped countries. A.I.D. attempts to develop an institutional framework of trade unions and cooperatives along with economic advances in tax, land and social reform.

W. N. Thompson, U. of I. agricultural economist, said that we need to recognize the differences between the United States and unde developed countries and proceed on that basis. He said the Food for Peace program was a "right step," but it should not be tied too closely to the domestic surplus problem.

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Thompson listed the causes of the nutritional gap between nations as low income per capita, a high ratio of population to land and a low use of technology.

But he is optimistic about the future. The nationalistic direction of budding young nations promises increased use of technology to solve some of their economic problems.

Waters and Thompson spoke to the Thirty-Second Annual Rural Pastors' and Lay Leaders' Short Course at the University of Illinois this past week.

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2/1/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Develop Budget Form For Deciding
On Feed Grain Program

URBANA--University of Illinois farm management specialists have developed a special budget form to help farmers work out their decisions on the 1962 feed grain program.

By using the form, farmers may estimate their income if they participate and if they do not. The form shows estimated fertilizer and other crop costs based on detailed research studies conducted by the department of agricultural economics.

When a farmer has worked through the form, he can see the difference between his net crop income from participating and from not participating. Agricultural economists also suggest that he will want to consider the amount of storage space he has and the effect of participation on livestock, soil conservation and fertility, other farm operations, price and production risks and work load, and the effect on agriculture and society as a whole.

These budget forms with instructions for working them out are available in each county farm adviser's office.

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2/7/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Claar Again Heads Illinois 4-H Foundation

URBANA--J. B. Claar, associate director of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, was renamed chairman of the Illinois 4-H Foundation, Inc., for 1962 at the annual meeting here on February 7.

Other officers elected at the meeting are O. W. Randolph, Moorman public relations, Quincy, vice-chairman, and Frank H. Mynard, state 4-H Club specialist, Urbana, executive secretary and treasurer.

New directors of the foundation are Randolph and John Austin, regional director of the Sears Roebuck Foundation, Chicago. Directors named for another three-year term are Mrs. Fred Francis, Wilmington; Earl Heacock and Trevor Jones, Springfield; M. C. Lockard, Mattoon; D. Elmo Jordan, Chicago; and Mynard.

At the meeting the directors voted a $9,000 operating budget for the foundation for 1962. This amount is a substantial increase over last year's budget of $6,000. Much of this money, all of which is donated by private firms and individuals, is used to support the International Farm Youth Exchange program and to send two to five Illinois young people abroad for six months each year to live with foreign farm families.

One feature of the program was presentation of a plaque from the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C., to Lockard, president of the National Bank of Mattoon. The award, presented by Director Claar, was in recognition of Lockard's efforts as chairman of the fund-raising drive among Illinois banks to support the Illinois and National 4-H Foundation programs.

Margaret Allen, Delavan, Tazewell county International Farm Youth Exchangee to The Netherlands last year, told the board members about her experiences in that country. In the past two months, Miss Allen has given 48 talks to interested groups about her life on Dutch farms.

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2/8/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Livestock Exposed To Radioactive Fallout
Can Be Safely Handled

URBANA--Livestock exposed to radioactive fallout during an atomic war can be safely handled, slaughtered and eaten when proper precautions are taken, according to Dr. James Lane, head of the U.S.D.A. Meat Hygiene Training Center.

"If at all possible, exposed animals should be removed from contaminated pastures and given dry, unexposed hay and grain," Dr. Lane advised. A barn--even a shed--protects feed from fallout. Barns provide the best protection, depending on the height of the roof and speed of the wind. The top layer of feed should not be used.

When conditions demand that animals be grazed in fallout areas, grazing should be postponed until the level of radioactivity is pronounced safe, Dr. Lane said. Once animals are on pasture, they should be grazed heavily in a small area rather than thinly in a large area. The reason is that the amount of radioactive elements taken in depends on the area over which the animal grazes.

Dr. Lane recommends brushing or washing exposed animals, especially before slaughter. Washing swine prevents radioactive material from accumulating in the scalding water.

Cattle should not be washed unless the job can be done thoroughly, he said. There is less contamination from hide to meat when an animal is dressed dry than when it is partly clean and wet.

Livestock should not be washed, however, if washing endangers the handler. The animal's hair actually acts as a collecting device and

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holds fallout, Dr. Lane explained. Thus, anyone having prolonged direct contact with the hide or intestinal contents would be in danger of getting painful, slow-healing skin burns.

These burns can be prevented, Dr. Lane stressed. Rubber gloves and boots, plastic coverings and rubber aprons will protect the human body from burning rays. All openings, such as the one between the gloves and plastic covering, should be sealed with masking tape, he said. Keeping protective clothing clean by frequent washings also reduces the hazard.

"Exposed livestock can be safely eaten if they are slaughtered within 2 to 8 days after exposure or if they have recovered from the illness." Dr. Lane said. "Because of lowered resistance, the animal may become ill 7 to 14 days after exposure. In this case, it would not be a suitable source of food."

Only the eviscerated carcass and heart should be saved for food, according to Dr. Lane. The remainder, including the hide and pelt, should be removed to a remote location.

During a war there will doubtless be a breakdown in refrigeration. Fresh meat that is not used immediately will spoil because of bacteria. But, if the damage is not too great, the meat may be washed or trimmed and then cooked thoroughly before being eaten.

Dr. Lane spoke on handling exposed livestock during the recent University of Illinois Civil Defense Conference for Illinois Veterinarians at Urbana.

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2/7/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

11 Scholarships At U. of I.
For Dairy Technology Study

URBANA--Ten $1,000 scholarships will be available for the fall 1962 semester for freshmen in the dairy technology program at the University of Illinois, R. T. Milner, head of the food technology department, announced today.

The scholarships are made available by the dairy industry of Illinois.

To be eligible for these scholarships, high school seniors must meet U. of I. College of Agriculture requirements and be at least in the upper half of their graduating class. Applicants will be screened on the basis of extracurricular activities and general character as well as scholastic standing. Students selected for the scholarships will receive $250 a year during their four years in college. All applications must be received at the University by May 1, 1962.

Illinois high school seniors who are interested in studying dairy technology also have an opportunity to compete for a $2,000 scholarship offered by the Chicago Dairy Technology Society. Competition for this scholarship is not limited to Illinois, however. Students in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan or Wisconsin may also apply. The student selected for this scholarship will receive $500 a year during his four years at the college of his choice, provided the college carries an accredited curriculum in dairy industry, dairy manufacturing or dairy technology. All applicants for this scholarship will also be screened

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on the basis of scholarship, extracurricular activities and general character. Applications must be received by March 15, 1962.

Applicants for dairy technology scholarships need not live on a farm.

Milner points out that the University of Illinois is the only college in Illinois with an accredited curriculum in dairy technology. Dairy technology prepares students for a profession that applies science and engineering to the processing, preservation and distribution of such foods as milk, ice cream, butter and cheese. Graduates from the curriculum find employment in industry, government regulatory agencies and educational institutions.

Applications for dairy technology scholarships may be obtained from your high school principal or from R. T. Milner, 212 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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2/7/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Policy Debate And Conflict Ahead

URBANA--A period of strenuous debate and conflict over farm policy seems certain in the months to come, the head of the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics believes.

Harold G. Halcrow anticipates some further shift toward supply management in some commodities, but the road will not be smooth and resistance is strong.

Here is how Halcrow appraised the current agricultural policy situation as he spoke this past weekend to the annual meeting of the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers:

Although some people say that costs of government programs will force a decision for either more comprehensive supply control or almost complete government withdrawal from agricultural programs, continued compromise between the two extremes seems more likely.

Although there is considerable speculation about the level of farmer compliance in the 1962 feed-grain program, no one will know definitely until signup is completed.

The corn and grain sorghum price in the next 60 days will be an important factor in the amount of farmer signup in the program. If corn stays at current levels, this will encourage compliance. If prices rise to $1.15 or nearer the loan rate, this should have a substantial effect in reducing compliance.

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If the past is a guide, one should expect the government to hold the corn price for the next 60 days around $1.00 to $1.05 a bushel. This will encourage compliance and permit further emptying of warehouses and bin sites.

Beyond the signup deadline, corn prices seem destined to rise, eventually going up to loan and possibly to the loan redemption level. To prevent this, the government would have to sell practically all corn it owns. The CCC does not have authority at present to carry out this policy, although this could be granted. But the loss to the government would be substantial.

About 50 percent of the farms in Illinois complied with the feed-grain program in 1961. About 21 percent of the corn base was diverted to unharvested conservation uses. Compliance was highest in the cash corn areas. The program has had less impact in the livestock areas. It has probably resulted in retirement of many small marginal farms and has diverted the entire corn base to conservation uses on others.

Effects on land prices will be greatest in cash grain areas, but no precise estimate can be made because of the uncertainties surrounding the future.

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2/5/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag Courses Offered For College Credit In State

URBANA--Four agricultural economics courses are offered for off-campus college credit this semester, according to University of Illinois Associate Dean Karl E. Gardner.

Here are the details on courses offered:

Agr. Econ. E305, Ag Policies and Programs, will be taught in Room 125 Stephen Decatur High School, Decatur, at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, beginning February 13.

Agr. Econ. E324, Farm Operation, meets in Room 216 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesdays, starting February 13.

Agr. Econ. E332, Livestock Marketing, will be held Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. in Room 108 Springfield High School, Springfield, beginning February 13.

Agr. Econ. E335, Economics of Food Distribution, will be taught in Room 115 East Senior High School, Rockford, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays, beginning February 14.

Gardner said that registration materials and instructions would be issued at the first class meeting. Students should mail registration forms and fees to the Office of Admissions, University of Illinois, Urbana, after the first meeting.

For more information about the courses, write K. E. Gardner, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, Urbana, or contact your county farm adviser.

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2/5/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Make The Farm Shop Safe

URBANA--Dividing your farm shop into special work areas will make it a safer, more efficient part of the farm plant. Such a system, says University of Illinois safety specialist O. L. Hogsett, makes for more orderly storage of equipment and better work habits. This division of space means keeping one area for metal working, another for welding and still another for woodworking.

Good light is essential to a safe farm shop. Supplement adequate window exposure with well-spaced combustion-proof artificial lighting installed so that light can be directed where needed. Well-placed electrical outlets eliminate the need for long extension cords. These cords, says Hogsett, should be made with bright yellow, oil-resistant plastic covers.

Ventilation is another requirement for a well-designed farm shop. Fumes created by engine exhaust and tool operation can cause serious illness and, in some cases, death. The additional hazard of heating the shop in winter, usually with a small stove, demands an adequate intake of fresh air and exhaust of contaminated air.

The farm shop is a place where minor injuries and accidents frequently occur. Many of these injuries can be avoided by the use of simple equipment, such as gloves and safety goggles. Quick treatment of injuries can stop them from developing into something more serious. A first aid kit should be a part of the shop's equipment.

A safe farm shop can save you money, says Hogsett, but an unsafe shop can cost you time, money and possibly your life.

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2/5/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Milk, Meat Exposed To Radioactive
Elements Can Be Safely Eaten

URBANA--Most strontium 90 taken in by cows is safely eliminated by built-in protective mechanisms found in cows and humans, according to Dr. James Lane, head of the USDA Meat Hygiene Training Center.

The protective mechanism, which Dr. Lane labeled the "discrimination factor," refers to the body's natural preference for calcium instead of radioactive strontium.

"With milk, the discrimination factor operates twice," Dr. Lane said. "The biological system of the cow screens out about 99 percent of the strontium before it enters the milk. And after man drinks the milk, his biological system screens out still more of the strontium before it enters the bone."

Strontium 90 is not the only radioactive element found in milk that has worried consumers. The other is iodine 131.

Iodine does not, however, present so great a problem as strontium. Iodine decays or breaks down to a safe level in a few weeks. Thus, during an atomic war, Dr. Lane continued, contaminated milk can be processed into butter, cheese or powdered or canned milk and stored until it is safe for consumption.

Just as contaminated milk can be made safe for consumption, so can contaminated meat.

"During an atomic war," Dr. Lane said, "livestock that are exposed to lethal amounts of radiation can be safely eaten if they are slaughtered within 2 to 8 days after exposure or if they have recovered from the ensuing illness."

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Since exposed animals become weak and ill 7 to 14 days after exposure, they should be slaughtered within 8 days. When an exposed animal becomes ill, little can be done to treat it. And unless the animal recovers, it is not suitable for food.

One of the safest types of food during atomic warfare will be canned goods, Dr. Lane said. Cans are relatively resistent to physical damage and do not require refrigeration.

Dr. Lane discussed the safety of eating foods contaminated by radioactive elements at the recent Civil Defense Conference for Illinois Veterinarians held at the University of Illinois.

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2/5/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Individuals Have Responsibilities
During Nuclear War

URBANA--In order to survive during a nuclear war, every individual must know basic first aid and other measures for protection against radiological, chemical and biological warfare, emphasizes Lt. Col. Thomas Nelson of the U. S. Medical Corps.

"Atomic war is something we can do something about," Col. Nelson said. "But if people do not know how to care for themselves and their neighbors during the first few days after an attack, few will survive."

According to Col. Nelson, there will be little organized help during the first 72 hours after an attack. During this period it will be every man for himself. This is why everyone should know basic first aid, such as control of hemorrhage and respiration, wound care, shock treatment, transportation of wounded, first aid for special injuries, knowledge of medical equipment and psychological first aid.

A family or community shelter would provide important protection against fallout, Col. Nelson emphasized.

In an effort to teach survival care to at least one member of each family, the U. S. Army and American Medical Association have drawn up a medical self-help program. This program, designed for people without medical backgrounds, consists of lesson plans, slides, a projector and screen. Interested groups will be able to obtain the program within a couple of months, according to Col. Nelson.

Co. Nelson spoke during the recent Civil Defense Conference for Illinois Veterinarians held at the University of Illinois.

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2/5/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Editor's Note: The following questions and answers present the general provisions of the 1962 Feed Grain Program. Farmers who have specific questions about the program for their farms should see their farm adviser or their county ASC committee.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE 1962 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE 1962 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM?

This program was enacted by Congress in the Agricultural Act of 1961. It aims to increase farm income, reduce the feed grain surplus, reduce government farm program costs, reduce risks of overproduction of meat, poultry and dairy products, promote soil and water conservation and assure consumers fair and stable prices.

HOW DOES THE PROGRAM DIFFER FROM THE 1961 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM?

The 1962 program is about the same as last year's except that barley has been added. There are also a few minor changes in the administration of the program.

MUST EVERY FARMER PARTICIPATE?

No, the program is voluntary. Each farmer decides whether or not he wants to participate.

HOW LONG DOES THE PROGRAM LAST, AND WHAT CROPS ARE INVOLVED?

The law passed by Congress in 1961 applies to 1962 only and covers corn, grain sorghums and barley. It makes no difference whether these crops are used for grain, fodder or silage.

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HOW DOES A FARMER PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM?

A farmer must cut his acreage of corn at least 20 percent from his average acreage planted in 1959 and 1960. He will put his "diverted acreage" into soil-conserving uses.

WHAT BENEFITS DOES A FARMER GET FOR COOPERATING WITH THE PROGRAM?

He is eligible to receive the support price on his normal production of corn, grain sorghums or barley and to receive a payment on each acre taken out of these crops. The national average support price will be $1.20 a bushel for corn, 93 cents a bushel for barley and $1.93 a hundred pounds for grain sorghum. A support rate will be established for each county. Normal production on a farm is the base yield established by the county committee times the reduced acreage planted. He will also be able to qualify for the support price of 62 cents a bushel on oats.

HOW MUCH PAYMENT WILL A FARMER GER FOR TAKING LAND OUT OF CORN, SORGHUMS OR BARLEY?

Payments will be figured for each farm on the basis of county average yields, the county support rate, the productivity index on each farm and the number of acres diverted on that farm--the same as in 1961. Suppose, for example, that the average yield in an Illinois county was 60 bushels an acre and the average support rate was $1.20. The average payment for each diverted acre in that county would be 50 percent of the average yield times the support rate--in this case 30 bushels times $1.20, which would be $36 an acre. If the county committee has put a productivity rating of 100 percent on the farm, then the rate for the farm would be $36 an acre. If this farm had a base of 100 acres and 20 diverted acres, the total payment would be $720.

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CAN A FARMER CUT HIS ACREAGE MORE THAN 20 PERCENT AND RECEIVE PAYMENT?

Yes he can. For farmers who have a base of 100 acres or more, the maximum they can divert and receive payment for is 40 percent. For smaller bases, the exact maximum diversion can be obtained from the county ASCS office. A farmer with a 25-acre base could take it all out of production. Payment rates are higher for acreage taken out above the minimum 20 percent.

HOW IS THE FARM PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DETERMINED?

Farm productivity indexes are established by the ASC committee in each county. They are intended to reflect yield differences between farms. If a farmer does not feel that his productivity index reflects the actual yields on his farm, he can present evidence of actual 1959 and 1960 crop yields to the county committees and they must use these yields in setting the productivity index.

HOW WILL PAYMENTS BE MADE?

County ASC offices will issue sight drafts or feed grain certificates to those who participate. These can be exchanged for CCC grain or for cash. If a farmer desires, he can receive up to 50 percent of his expected total payment in advance as soon as he signs up for the program.

WHAT MUST A FARMER DO WITH THE ACREAGE HE DIVERTS OUT OF CORN, GRAIN SORGHUMS OR BARLEY?

This land must be devoted to approved conservation uses. It cannot be grazed after May 1 and no crop can be harvested from it in 1962. Weeds, rodents and insects must be controlled as directed by the county ASC committee.

MIGHT A FARMER BUILD A LARGER ACREAGE BASE FOR FUTURE PROGRAMS BY STAYING OUT OF THE 1962 PROGRAM?

Not likely. The proposed legislation now before Congress provides for keeping the 1959-60 base acreage until 1965. If Congress does not take action, the program in effect during 1959 and 1960 would apply.

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2/16/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Hosts Illinois Turkey Growers February 22

URBANA--Illinois turkey growers will hold their annual meeting Thursday, February 22, on the University of Illinois campus. Registration begins at 9:30 a.m. in Room 135 Animal Sciences Laboratory.

S. F. Ridlen, U. of I. extension poultryman, reports that the following program has been planned: M. C. Small, Mount Morris, executive secretary of the National Turkey Federation will report on organization activities. Marvin DeWitt, Zeeland, Michigan hatcheryman will describe his turkey operations. Dr. J. O. Alberts, U. of I. veterinarian,will discuss control of turkey diseases.

A panel of Illinois growers will discuss the current position of the turkey business and future prospects. Participants are Dan Sinn, Tremont; Coe Gaulrapp, Rock Falls; Gerald Bonnett, Havana; and Bob Yordy, Morton.

An open discussion by producers of government controls and the turkey business will provide an opportunity for all producers to express their views.

The banquet Thursday evening will feature Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kirby, Champaign, who will describe their trip to Alaska.

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2/15/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois FFA Promotes International Good Will

SPRINGFIELD--A "people to people" program takes funds contributed by Illinois farm boys and converts them into a scholarship for a Greek farm boy.

This is a "First Step" in international relations for the Illinois Association, Future Farmers of America.

Voluntary contributions from Illinois FFA members and chapters provide this scholarship for a 14-year-old student to the American Farm School at Salonica, Greece.

This school conducts four-year training in practical agriculture. The training is somewhat similar to that provided by the Illinois vocational agriculture program. O. C. Holt, Illinois supervisor of agricultural education, served as adviser to officials at the Greek school during a State Department assignment in 1956-58.

Holt said he hopes an exchange of information will lead to improved leadership training for the Greek farm boys as well as for Illinois Future Farmers.

The low income of the Greek farmer makes attendance at the school almost entirely dependent on scholarship funds. The 200 boys at the Greek school operate a 500-acre farm. The training includes work in livestock, crops, farm mechanics and group projects.

The Illinois FFA hopes to continue the scholarship program.

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WLH:dl
2/15/62

FOR RELEASE MONDAY P.M., FEBRUARY 19, 1962

Suggests Food Stockpile as Part of Defense Program

CHICAGO--Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture today suggested that part of our total defense program should include stockpiling food to meet minimum nutritional requirements for two years for a substantial portion of the population.

Although attaining such an objective would be costly, Dean Howard pointed out that "there can be no purpose in surviving an atomic or biological attack only to succumb during the next several months from starvation."

Howard stated that, although we live with abundant supplies of agricultural products, stocks of food in suitable form for human consumption are extremely limited in almost all metropolitan centers. One could assume that an attack might seriously disrupt transportation and make it almost impossible to get the large stocks of grain held in storage in certain areas to processors and consumers, he pointed out.

Howard also cited the great dependence on petroleum to transport, process and produce our agricultural products. Today's agriculture is so completely mechanized and so vitally dependent on petroleum that the possibility of planting a crop, let alone harvesting it, is contingent upon an available source of this form of energy.

Food supplies in metropolitan centers are adequate to meet only about a two-week demand. The serious difficulty of transporting additional food in case of attack argues strongly for development of a national cache of food materials that would remain nutritious and stable and be so distributed that they would provide for survival during a period of reconstruction, Dean Howard concluded.

Howard spoke before the Chicago Farmers Club at noon today in the Wedgwood Room at Marshall Field's.

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2/19/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

George Washington Is Future Farmer Guide

URBANA--Future Farmers throughout the nation honor George Washington's birthday this week, 230 years after the event. February 17-24 is National Future Farmer of America Week.

About 380,000 members in 9,000 high schools remember Washington's far-sighted leadership as they carry on chapter activities. A bust of Washington stands at the Treasurer's station.

Washington could be called the "scientific farmer" of his era. Contour planting, crop rotation and other soil-saving methods were first practiced by him.

Vocational agriculture students imitate Washington's pioneer spirit in scientific agriculture as they learn the latest farming techniques in their pursuit of better farming methods.

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2/15/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Future Farmers Short Course Scholarships Awarded

URBANA--The Illinois Foundation FFA presented twenty-five $100 scholarships to students attending the University of Illinois agricultural winter short course this week. The awards went to former vocational agriculture students who are active in the Future Farmers of America.

Scholarship winners from this area include (see attached sheet):

To receive these scholarship awards, the Illinois Foundation FFA selected young farmers with high-level achievements in FFA and vocational agriculture. The foundation is a non-profit organization designed to promote agricultural progress through recognition of outstanding FFA members. Last year 857 business firms and individuals contributed $13,658 to the Illinois FFA Foundation.

The Winter Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics enrolled 108 students this year. This number is a slight increase over past years.

The short course, held annually on the University of Illinois campus, offers out-of-school youth an opportunity to keep abreast of a dynamic, changing agriculture.

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Short Course Scholarship Winners:

Address	Name	High School
Atkinson	William John Pritchard	Annawan
Canton	Harold Richard Davis	Farmington
Chesterfield	Terry L. Sarginson	Carlinville
Colfax	Gail Ritchie	Octavia
Danforth	Ralph Koester	Gilman
Dixon	Edward W. Harden	Dixon
Ellisville	Leon Dale Zumstein	Spoon River Valley (Fairview)
Findlay	E. Allen Lash	Findlay
Geneseo	John K. McKibbon	Atkinson
Griggsville	L. Keith Elledge	Griggsville
Harmon	Geoffrey L. Smith	Amboy
Jacksonville	James Edward Scott	Jacksonville
Lewistown	Gary D. Rohrer	Spoon River Valley
Lincoln	John C. Wilmert	Lincoln
Mahomet	Delmer C. Castor	Mahomet-Seymour
Monee	Donald E. Riegel	Crete-Monee
New Holland	Wayne E. Koester	New Holland
Polo	Phillip L. Fossler	Polo
Polo	Fredrick C. Schnulle	Polo
Rossville	Harold Edward Miles	Rossville
Sadorus	Joseph H. Goodmann	Unity (Tolono)
Taylorville	Gary Babbs	Taylorville
Waterloo	Victor E. Korves	Valmeyer
Waverly	George A. Brown	Waverly
Wyanet	Alfred A. Hansen	Wyanet

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2/15/62
NO

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Specialist To Present
Series Of Forage Programs

URBANA--A group of University of Illinois scientists are putting the finishing touches on a series of "1962 Forage Facts Roundup" programs which will be offered to farmers in 11 areas throughout the state in late February and early March.

The programs are designed to give farmers the latest research-proved information on forage production, harvesting, storing and feeding and to answer some of the most common questions farmers have about forage crops.

U. of I. agricultural specialists in crops, dairy, livestock and machinery will be in charge of the programs. Topics they will discuss range from choosing forage crops and making top-quality hay to selecting forage harvesting equipment and storing and feeding hay and silage.

A panel of local farmers will report how they use forage to make money at each of the meetings.

Places and dates of the "1962 Forage Facts Roundup" programs are: BLOOMINGTON, Feb. 23, Illinois Wesleyan Memorial Center; EFFINGHAM, Feb. 26, Methodist Church; MT. VERNON, Feb. 27, Moose Lodge; ROBBS, Feb. 28, Dixon Springs Experiment Station; HIGHLAND, March 1, Weinheimer Building; JACKSONVILLE, March 2, Middledorf Auction House; GALESBURG, March 5, Farm Bureau Auditorium; AMBOY, March 6, 4-H Center; FREEPORT, March 7, Masonic Temple; MARENGO, March 8, Riley Grange Hall; and JOLIET, March 9, Grace Methodist Church.

The forage meetings start at 10:00 a.m. and will be over by 3:00 p.m. The specialists report that a new publication entitled "Illinois Forage Handbook" will be handed out at the meetings. The 16-page booklet gives the latest ideas on profitable forage production and use in Illinois.

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2/12/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Set Illinois Swine Day March 13 At Urbana

URBANA--The University of Illinois department of animal science will play host to the swine growers of the state on March 13 at Urbana. The 1962 Illinois Swine Growers Day program includes reports on the latest trends in feeding, buildings and disease control.

D. E. Becker, head of the swine division, has announced the following program topics: linseed meal as a replacement for soybean meal in pig rations, antibiotics and arsanilic acid for growing pigs, pre-slaughter treatment and pork quality, gamma globulin injections for baby pigs, slotted floors for swine, limited feeding for finishing pigs, new ideas on swine buildings and facilities, and buildings at the Moorman swine breeding farm.

During the afternoon program, topics to be featured include the hog cholera eradication program, non-specific infections of young animals, management on high-earning hog farms, and production and marketing controls.

The morning session begins at 9:45 in the University auditorium. A barbecued ham luncheon will be served at noon in the stock pavilion. New swine equipment will also be on display. All persons interested in swine production are invited to attend the Urbana event, since no area swine days will be held this year.

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2/12/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Research Shows Advantage For Early-Cut Hay

URBANA--University of Illinois dairy research points out a major reason why cows yield more milk on early-cut hay than on hay cut in the late stages.

U. of I. dairy scientist John Byers says cows in a recent study showed the major difference in the two hays by the amounts of each they ate. Test cows consumed 2.21 pounds of early-cut hay per 100 pounds of body weight and only 1.60 pounds of the late-stage hay cut from the same field.

Cows on late-stage hay ate about nine less pounds per day than other cows receiving similar hay cut in the bud-stage. And to make up for lower consumption of late-stage hay, each cow put away about seven more pounds of grain daily.

This research indicates that a 30-cow herd feeding on late-cut hay would need about 200 pounds more grain per day than cows eating bud-stage hay.

Byers points out that a chemical analysis doesn't tell the quality of a hay as the cow views it. However, the analyses in this study gave some indication of the hay's value as a feed. Bud-stage hay showed nearly 22 percent crude protein compared with about 12 percent for hay cut in the late stage.

But the real difference in the two hays came to light in a crude fiber analysis. Hay cut in the bud stage contained only 26.3 percent crude fiber compared with 42.8 percent in the full-bloom hay.

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Byers points out that crude fiber has the least food value for the cow of all the nutrients in hay.

A report of the early- vs. late-cut hay research is one of many forage problems U. of I. scientists will include in a series of "1962 Forage Facts Roundup" programs scheduled for 11 areas throughout Illinois.

The programs will give farmers the latest research information on producing, harvesting, storing and feeding hay and silage. Interested farmers can see their county farm adviser for the time and place of meetings in their area.

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2/12/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Continuing Turf Research
Holds Answers For Homeowners

URBANA--It's a matter of "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em" with University of Illinois turf research.

For years the recommendation was--and still is--fall as the best time for establishing new lawns. But Illinois homeowners have persisted in starting their lawns in the spring even though competition from weeds was greater than in the fall. In addition, summer heat may injure newly established spring lawns, since most grasses used in Illinois lawns are cool-season grasses--bluegrasses, fine fescues, bent grasses and the like.

To increase the homeowner's chances of establishing spring lawns, the University of Illinois horticulture department is continuing an intensive turf research program initiated last year, reports horticulturist Harleigh Kemmerer. Seeding rates, soil sterilizing, watering, mulching, fertilizing, controlling weeds and varieties--these areas of research will provide answers for homeowners starting spring lawns.

Present research on rates of seeding attempts to determine what seeding rate will give best results on spring-seeded lawns. Homeowners should use more seed to establish spring lawns than fall lawns, says Kemmerer. Heavier seeding rates crowd out weeds which are often a problem in spring-seeded lawns.

At present, soil sterilizing may be practical for professional use, but chemicals are not adapted to wide homeowner use. Several chemicals under test at the U. of I. show promise for home use, reports Kemmerer.

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On the basis of present research, turf specialists know that one inch of water per week gives the best results on established lawns. Keeping the top two inches of soil moist until the seed has germinated, then soaking the soil to a depth of six inches and decreasing the number of waterings usually gives good results with spring lawns, says Kemmerer. This spring researchers will study the amount of watering needed to maintain new seedings as well as the watering technique that will give the best root penetration.

Heavy spring rains often cause erosion and seed washing, so mulching is usually necessary in spring lawns. Straw, applied at the rate of two tons per acre will control erosion on any slope, says Kemmerer, but it also is a source of weed seeds. Ground and cracked corncobs, ground bark, paper and other mulches will be tested extensively this spring to see what role they can play in spring-seeded lawns. In addition to erosion control, mulches conserve moisture and prevent surface drying, Kemmerer adds.

Using higher seeding rates raises a question about fertility. The urea-form--the long-lasting type--of fertilizer would mean a once-a-summer application if it released nitrogen when our cool-season grasses could make best use of it. But too often, says Kemmerer, low temperatures tie up nitrogen when grasses need it most.

Weed control studies at the U. of I. will attempt to find out how soon homeowners can apply chemical weed killers without injuring new grass. In mechanical weed control, lawn renovators--vertical-cut mowers--show real promise as an additional tool in fighting weeds in new lawns or upgrading established lawns, says Kemmerer. Research in this area will study depth and frequency of cutting as well as how soon after seeding homeowners may cut new lawns safely with vertical mowers.

And with this research on spring lawn establishment, the University of Illinois horticulture department continues to look for better combinations of grasses. More than 30 varieties and strains of bluegrasses, fine fescues and bentgrasses are under observation at the present time.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Future Farmers Become Leaders

URBANA--The eyes of the nation focus on a leading youth training organization--the Future Farmers of America--this week. February 17-24 is National FFA Week.

Developing agricultural leadership, cooperation and citizenship dominates the aims and purposes of the FFA. Responsibility in FFA activities opens new opportunities for active members.

About 380,000 members in 9,000 high schools make this nationwide organization one of the largest groups of farm boys in the United States. Illinois membership swelled to 15,400 this year in 459 high schools.

The FFA chapter program is an important part of high school vocational agriculture. Recognition of outstanding FFA members, through an awards program sponsored by the FFA Foundation, sparks individual initiative and high-quality performance in the classroom.

The non-profit National FFA Foundation promotes agricultural progress. More than 50,000 FFA Foundation medals are awarded locally each year. Three hundred donors gave $180,000 to the National Foundation last year!

More than 900 individuals and business firms contributed over $15,000 to the Illinois Foundation last year. Illinois Foundation funds controlled by a separate board of trustees provide filmstrips, awards, college short course scholarships and other incentives for agricultural advancement. Top FFA students receive awards and plaques in dairy, beef, swine, sheep, poultry, corn, soybean and small grain production. Similar

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awards are provided for farm mechanics, farm electrification, soil and water management, farm beautification, farm safety and public speaking activities.

Production awards encourage improved supervised farming program records. The vocational agriculture teacher supervises crop and livestock enterprises on the student's home farm. Thus the "learn-by-doing" phrase in the FFA Creed becomes reality as vocational agriculture students apply classroom techniques in a practical situation.

An FFA degree program challenges a student to goals of higher achievement. From "greenhand" to "American Farmer" degrees in the FFA are earned as the boys shoulder more responsibility.

Responsibility is an important part of FFA. Under the supervision of the vocational agriculture teacher as FFA advisor, the local chapter plans a program of work. A series of committees involves every FFA member in a "leadership-developing"situation. FFA members learn to accept responsibility and develop their personality.

Character development extends throughout the organization. Local high school chapters elect sectional vice-presidents and state officers. State officers elect national officers. State and national conventions are glowing demonstrations of youth leadership in action.

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Note to Editor: Each vocational agriculture department should have a copy of a supervised farming report which would be an excellent local story for National FFA Week.

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Veterinarians Uncertain Whether Deer
Spread Disease To Livestock

URBANA--With an ever-increasing deer population roaming Illinois woodlands and prairies, more and more livestock owners, veterinarians, public health officials and conservation people are asking, "Can deer spread disease to livestock?"

This question is not easily answered. University of Illinois veterinary researchers say that in some cases deer may spread disease to livestock. But livestock may also spread disease to deer.

Scientists say the giant liver fluke, which causes high mortality in sheep, can be transmitted by deer. On the other hand, experimental work in several states proves that deer have not been implicated in the spread of brucellosis. In fact, the infection is probably transmitted from cattle to deer.

The role of deer in these two diseases is clear, but that is not the case with leptospirosis.

Blood tests have proved that deer can have lepto. Bacteria causing lepto localize in the kidney. But, according to reports from various parts of the country, these organisms have not been isolated from kidneys of infected deer.

Because bacteria do localize in the kidney, they are usually shed in the urine. Only on rare occasions have bacteria been detected in urine of infected deer. Researchers in New York and Canada who have

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found the bacteria say they cannot be detected from deer for longer than a month. Cattle may shed the organisms for three months; swine, for as long as a year. This prolonged shedding is the main reason most scientists consider swine the primary reservoir of lepto.

Before either wild or domestic animals can be labeled a reservoir of a disease, there must be sufficient evidence:

1. Large numbers of the species must remain infected for a prolonged period.

2. Organisms causing the disease must be easily transmitted from infected or carrier animals to susceptible animals. Naturally, before organisms are transmitted, they must be shed by the infected animal.

3. There must be sufficient contact--either directly or indirectly through ponds, etc.--between carriers and susceptible animals.

In some areas of Illinois there is sufficient contact between deer and livestock. But this is unimportant, since deer rarely shed organisms causing lepto. Explains Dr. L. E. Hanson, U. of I. veterinary pathologist, "There have been hundreds of attempts to isolate lepto from urine of infected deer. Isolations have been so rare that deer cannot be considered an important reservoir of lepto."

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College Of Agriculture Invites
High School Students To UI Campus

URBANA--Saturday, April 7, has been set aside as Ag Guest Day and Home Ec Hospitality Day for high school students on the University of Illinois College of Agriculture campus, according to Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith.

The all-day program includes information on admission requirements and how to apply, career opportunities, housing, part-time jobs, scholarships, loans, tours and an invitation to the 50th Plow Boy Prom.

The program for Ag Guest Day starts in the University Auditorium at 9 a.m. Opening sessions of Home Ec Hospitality Day will be held in Lincoln Hall beginning at 9:30 a.m.

University President David D. Henry will speak to the combined group at 11 a.m. The last part of the morning general session is a style show on college fashions.

Last year more than 1,200 high school students, their parents, teachers and friends attended.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Kerner Proclaims
National 4-H Club Week In Illinois

SPRINGFIELD--Governor Otto Kerner has proclaimed the week of March 3-10 as National 4-H Club Week in Illinois.

In making the proclamation, Governor Kerner cited the 8,000 local adult leaders in Illinois for their part in developing responsibility and leadership in the more than 75,000 youth in the Illinois 4-H program.

The Governor noted that in their "learn by doing" activities 4-H'ers are taught to apply the latest research in agriculture, home economics and other fields to improve the homes and communities in rural and non-rural areas throughout the state.

During National 4-H Club Week, the Governor will receive four of Illinois' top 4-H members in his Springfield office. At that time the 4-H'ers will present Governor Kerner with a citation in behalf of all Illinois 4-H members expressing their appreciation to the Governor, other state officials and Illinois 4-H leaders for their support of the 4-H program in Illinois.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Futures Markets May Be Useful For Advance Sales

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist this week called farmers' attention to the futures markets as a means of selling their 1962 corn crop ahead of harvest, or even ahead of planting.

T. A. Hieronymus pointed out that the futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specified amount of a commodity at an agreed price at a future time. A contract to sell can be offset by another contract to buy. Here is how Hieronymus explains the current and future corn price situation:

The February 21 price for corn delivered next December at Chicago was $1.16. A farmer could sell December futures at about this price now. Next November he could buy back the December contract and sell a July futures contract, shifting his sale date into the normally higher priced period. The July contract is usually about 10 cents above the December contract. In June 1963 the difference between the July contract and the local farm price in Illinois will probably be about 8 cents a bushel. After he adds 10 cents in shifting from December to July contracts, and subtracts the 8-cent difference between the farm and futures prices and one cent for commission in making the futures transactions, the farmer's net price is now about $1.17 ($1.16 + .10 - .08 - .01 = $1.17).

So a farmer who wants to contract his 1962 corn crop can sell December futures now, shift the December contract to July next November and then buy back the contract in June 1963 when he sells his 1962 corn crop. He would net about $1.17 a bushel for his corn.

Whether a farmer should contract ahead now is a speculative decision, Hieronymus points out. The futures market is not saying what the price will be a year from June when the 1962 corn crop could be taken out of loan or delivered to the government. It is simply offering $1.17 now, and the farmer must decide whether or not he wants to take it.

Current futures prices reflect the combined judgment of all people in the market about what prices of corn will be at a future time, The market stands ready to buy at these prices now, he concludes.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dental Crowns Increase Cows' Weight

Urbana--Metal crowns applied to worn teeth result in increased weight gains of cows, but not increased weaning weights of their calves, according to University of Illinois studies.

"During a 187-day period, cows fitted with dental caps gained an average of 40 pounds more than cows without caps," reports Dr. M. E. Mansfield, U. of I. veterinarian. Dr. Mansfield is working with Drs. L. E. Boley and G. F. Cmarik at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station on a five-year study of dental crowns.

Dental crowns are stainless steel caps. When cemented over worn teeth, these caps protect sensitive nerve endings and thus enable livestock to eat and drink more. This, in turn, should prolong the animal's reproductive life and net the farmer more money.

When U. of I. dental crown studies began last June, veterinarians who had never worked with these newly developed caps quickly learned the importance of proper application. Caps applied improperly soon fell off. Several cows began suffering from irritated gums.

Explains Dr. Mansfield: "Some teeth are extremely difficult to fit, so they're difficult to cap. And unless excess cement is scraped away, grass and hay will collect between the teeth and irritate the gums."

With this lesson learned and all errors corrected, cows were put on pastures consisting of fescue or mixed grasses and legumes. When weighed 187 days later, those with dental caps had gained an average of 72 pounds. This is 40 pounds more than the 32-pound average weight gain of cows in the control group, which had not been fitted with caps.

Most of the cows were suckling calves, but there was no difference in weaning weights of calves in the two groups. "Apparently metal caps do not increase the milk flow of the cows, with a resultant increase in weaning weights of their calves," Dr. Mansfield concluded.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., MARCH 7, 1962

Editor's Note: Tentative plans are underway to release a photo of these 4-H'ers with Governor Kerner through your photo wire service on the afternoon of March 7.

Four Illinois 4-H'ers To Attend National Conference

URBANA--Four Illinois 4-H'ers have been selected to represent the state's more than 76,000 4-H Club members at the National 4-H Conference in Washington, D.C., April 21-27. Selection as a delegate to the conference is the highest honor an Illinois 4-H'er can receive.

The delegates are Sharon Earnest, 20, Newton; Brenda Fisher, 19, Macedonia; David Harms, 18, Pleasant Plains; and Donald Pritchard, 20, Maple Park. All four are students at the University of Illinois.

These young people today received the added honor of a personal interview with Governor Otto Kerner. They presented the Governor with a citation in behalf of all Illinois 4-H members expressing their appreciation to him, other state officials and Illinois 4-H leaders for their support of the 4-H program in Illinois.

Richard Lyon, state leader of the 4-H program in Illinois, says the four delegates were chosen for the high qualities of leadership they have shown in 4-H Club work, their outstanding achievements in the 4-H program and the active part they have taken in project and community activities.

Four 4-H delegates from each state attend the National 4-H Conference each year. Features of the trip include educational tours to historic places in and around the capital city, visits with top government officials and a full schedule of discussion meetings.

Fred Haegele and Florence Kimmelshue of the University of Illinois 4-H staff will accompany the Illinois delegation on the Washington trip.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Adjustments On Illinois Farms

URBANA--Illinois farmers have changed their farming operations to keep pace with the rapidly changing prices and costs since World War II. In the current issue of Illinois Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois agricultural economists D. D. Penningroth, W. N. Thompson and A. G. Mueller cite the changes that took place on 109 east-central Illinois farms between 1951 and 1959. Here is what happened:

The average size of the farms increased from 287 acres to 321 acres. One out of two farms added acreage.

The amount of land in corn and soybeans went up to 70 percent of the total acreage in 1958-59 from 58 percent in 1951-52. Hay and pasture acreage dropped one-third despite a 12 percent rise in farm size.

Average yields of corn, oats and wheat rose substantially, while soybean yields changed little.

Although most of the farms were grain farms, there was a definite trend to concentrate livestock enterprises on fewer farms during the period studied.

The labor supply remained relatively constant during the nine-year period even though farm size, crop yields and livestock production increased.

The average investment on these farms rose from $134,000 to nearly $184,000, an increase of 37 percent. Over 90 percent of this change reflected increases in amount and value of land.

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The value of resources used in production rose 38 percent as the result of prices paid and amounts used. Dollars spent for fertilizer rose 60 percent, machinery, 21 percent; labor costs, about 20 percent; and property taxes, 72 percent.

The value of farm production rose from $23,235 per farm to $25,112, an increase of 8 percent. In terms of physical volume, crop production rose 45 percent and livestock production 23 percent.

When the 109 farms were divided by size of operation, the larger farms actually increased corn and soybean acreage and decreased hay and pasture by a greater amount than the smaller farms. Larger farms actually made changes more rapidly than the smaller ones. Even though the economic pressures to change may be greater on the smaller farms, the larger farms were evidently in stronger financial position for making adjustments in the 1950s, the economists concluded.

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3/5/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Midwest Milk Marketing Conference
April 18-19 At Urbana

URBANA--Marketing costs, sanitary controls, supply-management and the European Common Market are the featured topics at the 17th annual Midwestern Milk Marketing Conference April 18-19 in Urbana.

Marketing economists, government officials and cooperative marketing managers from eight states are expected to attend. University of Illinois dairy marketing economist R. W. Bartlett says that anyone who is interested will be welcome.

The program begins at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, April 18, in the Motel Urbana auditorium and adjourns at noon on Thursday, April 19.

Topics to be discussed include advantages and disadvantages of a supply-management dairy program; lowering transportation, assembly and distribution costs; the European Common market and its effects on American agriculture; mastitis prevention vs. treatment; relating laboratory tests to sanitary conditions of production; and a progress report of the American Dairy Association.

On Thursday morning, Robert L. Lewis, deputy administrator of the USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, will speak on "Washington Observations."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Latest Research Reports Planned For Swine Day March 13

URBANA--Latest trends in feeding, buildings and disease control are scheduled to be reported at Illinois Swine Growers Day March 13 on the University of Illinois campus.

One of the latest research projects to be reported is the effects of gamma globulin injections on the performance of young pigs. A. H. Jensen, member of the U. of I. swine research staff, will point out that injecting 2 or 3 cc. of gamma globulin into newborn pigs had no effect on survival up to 14 days of age. At weaning age, from 30 to 46 days, survival and weight were slightly higher for the treated pigs.

When deprived of colostrum milk, the pigs injected with gamma globulin had a significantly higher survival rate than those receiving no treatment. But treating three-week-old pigs did not affect the survival or growth rate during the following three-week period.

Other topics to be reported during Swine Day are linseed meal as a replacement for soybean meal in pig rations, antibiotics for growing pigs, pre-slaughter treatment and pork quality, limited feeding for finishing pigs, better swine buildings, hog cholera eradication program, non-specific infections in young animals, management on high-earning hog farms, and production and marketing controls.

The program begins at 9:45 a.m. in the University auditorium and will adjourn by 3 p.m. A barbecued ham luncheon is scheduled at noon in the stock pavilion.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Tests High-Pressure
Injection Of Liquid Ammonia

URBANA--Equipment that can force anhydrous ammonia into the soil under pressures up to 4,000 pounds per square inch is under test at the University of Illinois.

Object of the research is to find an inexpensive method of applying liquid ammonia on the nation's farms.

U. of I. agricultural engineer Jack Butler explains that conventional knife applicators do a good job of applying ammonia. But they require large tractors and heavy structural framing because of the 5 to 8 horsepower per knife required in most soils.

Also, knives must be replaced frequently because of soil abrasion and breakage. U. of I. researchers hope high-pressure injection may reduce or eliminate these problems.

In tests with high-pressure injection last summer, U. of I. engineers developed a machine that kept ammonia losses within tolerant limits and cut power requirements in half compared with knife application.

However, the research has not been without its setbacks. Preliminary tests indicate that a continuous applicator--one that gives uninterrupted flow of nitrogen into the soil--would have to be more complicated than the researchers had hoped.

The machine required costly mechanical aids to penetration and sealing. Butler says the equipment could possibly cost 50 percent more to build than a knife applicator of equivalent size.

Because of cost problems with the continuous-flow applicator, the researchers plan tests with intermittent flow this spring. They believe intermittent injection, or forcing the liquid ammonia into the soil at spaced intervals, may offer lower power and maintenance requirements than either the knife application or the continuous-flow system.

Butler points out that anhydrous ammonia is a highly effective source of nitrogen fertilizer. And it is plentiful. The main reason more farmers do not use it is its relatively high cost of application.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, March 13, 1962

Reducing Diets Not Good For Pigs

URBANA--Reducing diets may improve the human figure, but they definitely are not recommended for pigs, a University of Illinois animal scientist reported today.

B. C. Breidenstein reported the results of an experiment in which hogs in one lot were slaughtered after making normal gains to 230 pounds and those in another group were placed on a reducing diet that allowed them to lose about 25 pounds before slaughter.

The hogs losing weight produced pork chops and roasts that were less tender and juicy and had a less desirable flavor and aroma than pork from hogs that did not lose weight before slaughter.

Pork from the hogs losing weight showed a loss of marbling or intramuscular fat in the loin eye, Breidenstein reported. This marbling fat contributes to the acceptable taste of cooked fresh pork, he concluded.

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3/9/62

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY,MARCH 13, 1962

Some "Wonder Drugs" May Lose
Effectiveness For Swine

URBANA--Certain antibiotics that have been used in a swine herd for several months may become less effective in stimulating gains than when they were first used, University of Illinois swine research workers reported today.

However, some new antibiotics or certain combinations of these drugs that have not been used previously in the herd produce a significant boost in rate of gain when fed to growing-finishing pigs.

Oxytetracycline-oleandomycin, tylosin and Virginiamycin produced 18 to 21 percent faster gain than a control ration containing no antibiotics. A combination of tylosin-streptomycin boosted gains by 12.5 percent over the control ration. Procaine penicillin-streptomycin produced only 6 percent faster gain.

As a result of these research findings, U. of I. swine research workers recommend that swine producers change antibiotic supplements on a year-to-year basis. Information is not sufficient at present to suggest how frequent the change should be or what antibiotics are best to use.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1962

Linseed Meal Has Limited Value As
Replacement For Soybean Meal

URBANA--Soybean meal continues to be the best source of protein and other nutrients in swine rations, according to research results reported today by G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois extension Livestock specialist.

Recent prices of soybean meal and linseed meal have created interest in substituting linseed meal in swine rations. This interest caused U. of I. swine research workers to test these materials in recent months.

The results show that linseed meal can safely replace from one-fourth to one-half of the soybean meal in a fortified corn-soybean meal ration without affecting efficiency of gains in growing-finishing pigs.

Since linseed meal is deficient in lysine, Carlisle pointed out that it is undesirable to replace more than 50 percent of the soybean meal normally used in the ration. Linseed meal is also lower in protein than soybean meal, so it is worth only 85 percent as much per pound as a substitute source of protein.

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3/9/62

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY P.M., MARCH 13, 1962

Planning Important Part Of
Farm Building Construction

URBANA--Farmers who adopt a confinement swine-raising system because everybody else is doing it or because they have an unused horse barn are probably headed for trouble, according to Don Jedele, University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Speaking on the Illinois Swine Growers Day program here today, Jedele pointed out that new swine buildings, or even remodeled horse barns, cost money. And they are not easily adaptable to other livestock enterprises.

Unless a farmer has decided to raise swine as a major specialized business, he might be wiser to continue with a pasture system.

Jedele said that erecting a new building does not assure the success of a swine enterprise. But he noted that a modern confinement swine building operated by a good manager can help. The key is for the farmer to know what he wants the building to do.

Expanding on this point, Jedele cited Iowa State University research which showed that hogs finished at a constant temperature of 60° F. made faster, more efficient gains and produced better carcasses than similar hogs finished at lower and fluctuating temperatures.

Facts gleaned from the Iowa study indicate that hogs finished in cold buildings must use some of the feed they eat to heat themselves. For this reason they gain more slowly. And the gain they make is more fat than lean because fat helps insulate their bodies.

Jedele said this type of research indicates that enclosed, insulated, mechanically ventilated finishing buildings can pay for themselves. However, he added, research also shows that feeder pigs can survive in simpler buildings.

Jedele concluded that it is up to the farmer to weigh these research-proved facts against each other. Then he must decide whether faster, more efficient gains are more important to him than the high first cost of a finishing building.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1962

Slotted Floors Feasible In Swine Production, U. of I. Tests Show

URBANA--Future changes in hog buildings and equipment may be possible as a result of research with slotted floors reported today by a University of Illinois swine research worker.

A. H. Jensen made these observations from tests with sows and pigs of various ages:

For growing and finishing hogs from 35 pounds to market weight, concrete slats proved superior to fir timber slats in durability and ease of cleaning. Slats five inches wide and spaced one inch apart were satisfactory.

Rough edges on concrete or metal slats caused injury to feet and legs. Quarry screen proved superior to other materials in cleaning ease but was completely unsatisfactory because of injuries to feet and legs.

Slotted floors in farrowing crates have given generally good results to date. At the U. of I. swine farm, slotted sections two feet wide were installed at each end of the farrowing crate and separated by a four-foot solid board section. The crate was about nine inches above the concrete floor. A self-feeder and automatic waterer were incorporated in the front of the crate. This system reduced labor, eliminated the need for bedding and gave the sow and litter drier and cleaner quarters.

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Limiting floor space reduced manure build-up and helped to keep the pigs clean. The most desirable space allotments have not yet been determined, but tests so far show that pigs weighing from 120 to 175 pounds gained faster when they had 6 1/4 square feet of floor space than when they had only 4 square feet.

A pond under slats in an enclosed building proved feasible during a three-month test period. Research on ventilation, management and other aspects of production is in progress.

When slotted floors are used, the slats should run parallel to the feed trough and areas of heavy traffic to most effectively use the total surface area.

Swine research workers are not yet ready to recommend that every producer install slotted flooring, however. Jensen pointed out these limitations:

The usually higher initial costs of slotted flooring must be justified by other advantages. Information on maintenance costs of different materials is too limited to draw definite conclusions.

While well-planned use of slotted floors may reduce labor, poor planning and arrangement could increase labor requirements.

Control of drafts is particularly needed with slotted flooring, and temperature control becomes especially important with young pigs.

Jensen spoke before the annual Illinois Swine Growers Day on the U. of I. campus.

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3/9/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Ag And Home Ec. County
Scholarships Available

URBANA--Two University of Illinois tuition scholarships are available in every county for students entering agriculture or home economics, according to Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith.

The scholarships cover tuition of $170 per year for four years. Last year, however, only one-half of these were used, Smith said.

County superintendent of schools will give the scholarship examination Saturday, March 31.

Tests cover high school work and measure ability to do college work. Check with your high school principal, counselor or county superintendent for examination time and place.

Six or more scholarships are available in every county, depending on population. Two of them are for students who plan to study home economics or agriculture at the U. of I.

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3/8/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 19, 1962

Wild Animals Becoming Most Important Source Of Rabies

For the first time wild animals are becoming a more important source of rabies than domestic animals, according to Dr. George T. Woods, University of Illinois public health veterinarian.

Of the 163 rabies cases reported in Illinois last year, 126 involved wildlife. Of this number, 95 were skunks.

The number of rabid skunks is alarming because of the growing popularity of skunks as pets. During 1957, there were about 21,000 pet skunks in the United States. Authorities say this number is increasing 10 to 15 percent each year.

"These figures illustrate the increasing risk of people getting rabies." Dr. Woods said, "because most pet skunks are taken from the wild. They are seldom pen-raised."

Direct contact is no longer the only means of getting rabies, however. Research indicates that airborne transmission of rabies is possible in caves populated by rabid bats. Scientists began studying this possibility after several people who had no history of animal bites died from rabies. In each case the person had spent a great amount of time in a bat-infested cave.

In testing this theory, scientists housed dogs, cats, foxes, coyotes, ringtails and skunks in impenetrable cages and placed these cages in a cave filled with bats. All coyotes and foxes died from airborne rabies.

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According to Dr. Woods, some wild animals are more susceptible to rabies than others. Tests indicate that opossums are extremely resistant to rabies. Raccoons are less resistant, followed by skunks and then foxes. Dogs are the most susceptible of the five animals.

Although skunks are more resistant to infection than foxes, they shed more virus once they are infected, Dr. Woods says. This means that an epidemic in skunks will last longer than an epidemic in foxes, making skunks potentially the more dangerous carriers.

Because of the increasing danger of wild animals, including bats, spreading rabies to man, livestock or pets, veterinarians urge the following precautions:

1. Stay away from wild animals who act strangely or appear friendly. Wild animals instinctively avoid people unless they are ill.

2. If you own a dog or cat, protect it and yourself by having it vaccinated for rabies.

3. If you are bitten by an animal, wash the injured area thoroughly with soap and water. Report all bites to your physician immediately.

4. If bitten, capture the animal but do not kill it unless necessary. It can be captured safely by using snares, traps of nets. Cage the animal and take it to a veterinarian or public health official.

It is often impossible to diagnose rabies in a dead animal. If you must kill the animal, be careful not to damage the brain.

5. If rabies is prevalent in the area, do not examine mouths or throats of sick pets or livestock. Wear thick rubber gloves when handling these animals.

6. Cooperate with your county board of supervisors and county rabies inspector in enforcing the Illinois rabies law.

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3/15/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Tests Automatic Dairy Feeding Operation

URBANA--Complete automatic feeding of dairy cows--a practice once labeled "out of the question" by most dairymen--is beginning to look more promising as the result of recent University of Illinois dairy research.

Dairy scientist Ken Harshbarger points out that dairy self-feeding actually suffered its first setback before automatic controls even came into the feeding picture.

More than 30 years ago U. of I. researchers fed a group of cows separate feeds on a free-choice basis. The tests were highly unsatisfactory because the cows passed up roughages to eat their fill of concentrates.

U. of I. researchers licked this problem by grouping cows in separate pens according to different production levels and by mixing the chopped hay and concentrate into a ration suitable for each group.

The tests indicate that self-feeding will work if cows receive a constant level of roughage and if grain feeding is adjusted to production.

In the U. of I. mechanized dairy feeding setup, four-inch augers carry grain and protein supplement from hopper-bottom storage bins to an automatic hammer mill.

After blending and grinding, an auger delivers concentrates to a small holding bin, where a vibrator feed meter drops correct amounts into the roughage.

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A distributing auger conveys the complete ration to the feedlot, where divider boards direct the mixture to the proper bunk. Researchers select the time and length of each feeding by adjusting automatic time clocks on a special control board.

Harshbarger says the equipment has successfully delivered rations containing 75 percent chopped hay and 25 percent concentrate to groups of heifers and dry cows.

The concentrate is well dispersed throughout the chopped hay when the feed reaches the bunk. Even so, the cattle try to separate concentrate from the hay by eating off the bunk floor, where heavier grain particles tend to settle.

Eventually, however, cows consume the complete ration, since some grain particles cling to the hay even after they have "nosed it around" considerably.

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3/15/62

FOR RELEASE P.M., March 16, 1962

New U. Of I. Building
Honors Pioneer Educator

URBANA--The University of Illinois Board of Trustees today named the new Plant Sciences Building Jonathan Baldwin Turner Hall in memory of the man who conceived the idea of a state university of Illinois and who helped to set a pattern for the organization of public higher education in the United States.

A native of Massachusetts and graduate of Yale, Turner came to Illinois in 1833 to join the faculty of Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he taught English and classical subjects. Although a classical scholar, he urged a "distinctly American system of education" that would provide higher education for the children of working classes.

Turner was also a pioneer horticulturist and experimented with many varieties of fruit trees, shade trees, shrubs and flowers. His contributions included experimenting with and promoting the use of osage orange as a fence for prairie farms.

It is especially fitting now that a major building at the University of Illinois memorialize Jonathan Balwin Turner, who had such a vital part in developing the land-grant college system. This is the centennial year of the Land-Grant Act.

The name was submitted with the support of the College of Agriculture, the Executive Committee of the University Council and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Cattle Feeders Day, April 13

URBANA--Cattle feeders from all over the state will gather on the University of Illinois campus Friday, April 13, to see the latest research in progress and hear the results of recently completed tests.

A. L. Neumann, head of the beef cattle division, reports that tours of the research farm will begin at 9 a.m. Visitors will see steers on rations of haylage and hay, high-moisture corn and cracked shelled corn, limited high-moisture corn and full feed of corn. They will also see steers on Vitamin A experiments. In another test, heifers being fed on multi-eared and regular corn silage will be on display. A completely automated feeding system will be in operation nearby.

During the afternoon session beginning at 1:15 in the University auditorium, beef cattle research workers will discuss the findings of recent research. Topics to be covered include the relationship of nitrate content of feed and Vitamin A in the ration, effect of energy on protein requirements of finishing cattle, effect of heavy silage feeding on feed requirements and carcass quality and factors affecting yield of trimmed cuts in the beef carcass. L. H. Simerl, U. of I. agricultural economist, will discuss the beef cattle outlook.

J. R. "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, Jerseyville, will also report the changes he has seen since the first cattle feeders day he attended 50 years ago.

All farmers and others interested in beef cattle are invited to attend.

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3/19/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. OF I. Ag Alumni To Make Special Awards

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture Alumni Association will present three Awards of Merit for outstanding achievements during its annual meeting April 7 at Urbana. The awards go to three outstanding alumni in the fields of farming, business and education.

In addition, an honorary membership will be presented to J. R. "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, 93, Jerseyville. Although not an alumnus, Fulkerson has probably attended more events at the College of Agriculture than any other farmer in the state. At the same time, he has been a leader in agriculture in Illinois and in his home community.

He helped to establish the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation. He served on the first State Highway Commission from 1905 to 1913. He has also served on the State Fair board, in the National Livestock Producers Association and in many other farm and community organizations.

The association meeting gets under way at 10 a.m. in the Spice Box dining room in Bevier Hall, the new home economics building, according to association secretary, Karl Gardner, associate dean of the College of Agriculture.

The noon luncheon will be in Room 314 north, Illini Union. Robert Eggert, a graduate of the College of Agriculture and now market research director for Ford Motor Company, will speak. Reservations should be sent to K. E. Gardner, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, by April 3.

All persons who have majored in agriculture as undergraduates or graduate students as well as staff members and their wives or husbands are welcome to attend. Agricultural Student Guest Day and Home Economics Hospitality Day are being held on the same day.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Limited Feeding Slows Swine Gains, Boosts Efficiency

URBANA--Latest research by University of Illinois animal scientists shows that limited feeding of hogs may have some advantages during the finishing period.

D. E. Becker reports that hogs on limited feeding during the finishing period, from 125 to 200 pounds, made slower gains than those on full feed. But they had higher gains per pound of feed and also produced leaner carcasses.

During the growing period, from weaning to 100 or 125 pounds, however, pigs should be full-fed to obtain maximum muscle development and most efficient performance, Becker advises.

U. of I. research workers tested two methods of restricting feed intake. In one lot they gave the pigs only 70 percent of a full feed. In another lot they fed five pounds of ration per head daily from 114 to 200 pounds.

With either method of restricting feed consumption, the animal scientists found that it reduced rate of gain about 20 percent. This slower rate would increase by about 10 days the time required to attain a slaughter weight of 200 pounds.

Restricting the calorie intake by using fibrous feeds in the ration does not seem to be so economical as limited feeding of a concentrated ration, Becker reports. In the Illinois tests, adding fibrous feeds reduced both rate of gain and feeding efficiency. But restricting feed intake of a concentrated ration reduced only rate of gain.

Becker made the report on limited feeding at Illinois Swine Growers Day on the University of Illinois campus this past week.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State Committee Works To Eradicate Hog Cholera

URBANA--The first step toward eradicating hog cholera is to raise the level of immunization from the present low of 40 percent to at least 60 percent, states Dr. J. R. Pickard, University of Illinois extension veterinarian.

"Authorities estimate that no serious epidemic can occur if 70 percent or more of the hog population is protected," he emphasized.

Raising the level of immunization is part of the national nine-point program adopted by the Illinois Hog Cholera Eradication committee. Dr. Pickard is chairman of its subcommittee on education. The eradication committee was formed last April when the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association met with representatives of swine and farm organizations, marketing agencies, state and federal regulatory officials and University extension specialists.

The second point in the eradication program is enforcement of the Illinois law requiring that veterinarians and livestock owners promptly report cases of infectious livestock disease, such as hog cholera.

"Hog cholera cases were not reported in any organized manner until the eradication committee became effective," Dr. Pickard said.

After the committee's recommendation, Ralph Bradley, director of the State Department of Agriculture, asked veterinary practitioners to report all outbreaks of hog cholera. During the following four months, 186 suspected hog cholera cases were reported in 63 Illinois counties.

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Another point in the program is control of intrastate and interstate movement of swine. "A study of 43 hog cholera outbreaks in Wisconsin during 1961 revealed that 22 cases--or 51 percent--were related to swine movement," Dr. Pickard said.

Traffic disease problems in swine can be controlled through proper enforcement of the recently passed Feeder Swine Dealer Licensing Act and the Illinois Feeder Swine Law, he said.

Two more points deal with the quarantine and disinfection of all contaminated premises. The eradication committee has asked state and federal regulatory officials to invoke quarantine regulations by September 1 on herds suspected of having hog cholera.

Point six requires proper disposal of infected animals. Livestock producers in several Illinois counties report that dead livestock, particularly hogs, are being dumped along secondary roads.

"The Dead Animal Disposal Law must be enforced because this illegal dumping practice constitutes a criminal act and a serious livestock disease potential," Dr. Pickard said.

Another point is the condemnation and indemnity of infected herds. An indemnification program is not economically sound or feasible in a major state like Illinois, Dr. Pickard emphasizes, until the prevalence of hog cholera is reduced.

Point eight is the cooking of all garbage fed to hogs.

The last point is the elimination of virulent live hog cholera virus in vaccination. Illinois is one of 41 states that prohibit the use of virulent virus.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Macoupin County Is First To Establish
Hog Cholera Eradication Program

URBANA--Macoupin county is the first Illinois county to launch a hog cholera eradication program, announces Dr. J. R.Pickard, University of Illinois extension veterinarian. Dr. Pickard is chairman of the subcommittee on education for the Illinois Hog Cholera Eradication Committee.

Organized three months ago, Macoupin county's Hog Cholera Eradication Committee consists of representatives of the Swine Herd Improvement Assistant, County Extension Service, Farm Bureau, N.F.O., Farmers Union and vocational agriculture instructors. Veterinary practitioners serve as advisers to the group.

The first project of the Macoupin committee is a county-wide survey of swine producers. With the aid of 250 FFA boys, the committee is gathering information on the swine produced on the farm, number and source of feeder pigs purchased, occurrence of hog cholera, plan of hog cholera vaccination and number of hogs vaccinated for erysipelas and leptospirosis.

During a county-wide educational meeting, planned for April 16, a panel of state and federal regulatory officials will discuss livestock regulations and their application to Macoupin county swine production, Dr. Pickard said.

Hog cholera is a costly disease. Last year, it cost Illinois farmers $10 million. Macoupin county hog raisers have much at stake, because Macoupin county is one of the top 100 hog-producing counties

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in the U. S. Last year 219,000 hogs, valued at $6,920,400, were raised in the county.

Naturally, one of the aims of the national as well as the county program is to make swine production more profitable by eliminating hog cholera. Eleven foreign markets now have strict embargoes against U. S. pork because hog cholera is prevalent in this country, Dr. Pickard said. This disease blocks an annual potential market of 60 million pounds of pork valued at $15.3 million.

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3/22/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Late Spring May Require Oat Seeding Changes

URBANA--Illinois farmers face a moisture-laden soil as they prepare for another crop season. Many may not be able to get into the field before mid-April, reports University of Illinois agronomist C. M. Brown.

To overcome such a handicap, Brown suggests that farmers consider some changes in oat varieties and seeding practices that may still make a profitable crop possible.

In a spring like this, Brown recommends using early oat varieties. He suggests Minhafer, Shield and Putnam 61 for southern Illinois. Mid-season varieties like Clintland 60, Goodfield, Newton, Beedee and Dodge should be satisfactory for northern Illinois. Brown also recommends using the early varieties for the central part of the states. With this season's conditions, it's probably best to forget about late-maturing varieties like Portage and Gary, he adds.

For seeding oats on highly fertile fields, Brown recommends Goodfield.

A higher seeding rate--3 1/2 bushels per acre--will help to beat the late-seeding problem, says Brown. The usual rate is 2 to 2 1/2 bushels per acre when drilled or 3 bushels when broadcast.

Many Illinois farmers use their own oats for seed. Brown says it will pay to clean and treat seed and have it tested for germination. One safeguard against weed seed or dead oat seed is to buy certified seed, says Brown. In most parts of the state, certified oat seed of recommended varieties is still available, he adds.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois 4-H Enrollment Reaches All-Time High

URBANA--Illinois 4-H Club membership climbed to a record high of 76,597 in 1961--up more than 3,500 over the previous record set in 1960. The new total includes 44,062 members in the 4-H home economics program and 32,535 in the agricultural program.

State 4-H leader R. O. Lyon says beef, swine and dairy are the high-interest projects in the 4-H agricultural program. More than 8,000 4-H'ers carried beef projects in 1961, boosting beef ahead of all other agricultural projects for the fifth year in a row.

Swine ranked second with 6,263, and dairy ranked third. Other popular agricultural projects were garden, sheep, poultry and corn.

A record high 37,147 4-H girls were enrolled in food preparation. This represents a jump of 2,829 over 1960 and contributed greatly to the record membership in home economics 4-H projects, according to Arlene Wolfram of the state home economics 4-H staff.

Clothing with an enrollment of 27,126 and room improvement with 7,004 ranked second and third as popular home economics 4-H projects. Many girls carried both food preparation and clothing projects.

Lyon points out that the total U. S. 4-H enrollment was about the same in 1961 as in 1960. The 1961 4-H enrollment for the nation totaled more than 2 1/3 million. In Illinois, the 4-H program is directed by the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Illinois.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Roses Need Attention Now

URBANA--After a long, hard winter, Illinois roses need attention, but one method of pruning won't do for all the different kinds grown in the state, says University of Illinois landscape horticulturist H. R. Kemmerer.

Here are the pruning methods he recommends for hybrid teas, Polyanthas, Rugosa hybrids and climbing roses:

Hybrid teas. Prune now. Remove all but five of the canes coming from the ground. Cut off the winter-killed parts of the remaining canes. If canes have not been injured by cold weather, prune to about 15 inches from the ground--or more if desired. The extra length will produce more foliage early in the season, which helps to develop a vigorous plant. Fall pruning may be desirable to keep bushes looking neat during the winter. Fall-prune to about 24 inches.

Polyantha types. Prune these types--including floribundas--in the same way as hybrid teas.

Rugosa hybrids. Cut out now all dead wood and several of the old canes at ground level. Except for these old canes, don't remove any of the wood produced during the previous summer, as flowers develop on this wood. Head back new growth to prevent rankness.

Climbing roses. For climbing hybrid teas, such as Climbing Crimson Glory, cut out the oldest canes to ground level now. Leave about six of the newest canes, cutting off dead wood and side branches. These canes furnish support for the new growth.

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Small-cluster flowering types, such as Dorothy Perkins, can wait until midsummer. Prune after blooming. Cut to ground level all canes that produced flowers. Also prune back side branches of remaining cane, and train new shoots to replace the flowering canes.

On large flowering types, such as Paul's Scarlet, prune out wood that was winter-killed. Also cut out all four- or five-year-old wood at ground level. Prune back side branches of remaining canes.

Repeat bloomers, such as Blaze, will give a good second performance if all old flowering spurs are cut off after the first blooming.

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3/26/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Profit Opportunities For Illinois Poultry Flocks

URBANA--Expanding egg production in Illinois offers a real profit opportunity, a University of Illinois poultry scientist pointed out this week.

Hugh S. Johnson reports that Illinois farmers produce more grain than they use, and feed costs are as low as or lower than those in other states. Feed makes up 50 to 70 percent of the cost of producing eggs.

Illinois consumers also buy more eggs than the state produces, so other states supply this deficit. Almost every area of the state has a large consuming center near by.

To develop a profitable enterprise, however, an egg producer must realize that certain changes have taken place, Johnson cautions.

Profitable commercial flocks must number at least 1,000 hens. The small farm flock of 100 to 200 birds can no longer compete. Small flock owners must pay more for their feed, chicks and equipment and usually receive less for the eggs and hens they sell.

Successful poultry enterprises now invest more money in mechanized equipment to cut down labor.

Buyers also place more emphasis on egg quality. Egg farms must have some type of refrigeration equipment to maintain top quality. Eggs that can't qualify for the top grade usually sell at a lower price to a breaking plant for processing.

Latest research also shows that producers must give more attention to keeping the hens comfortable so that they will lay at their full potential. Profit-making operators put in insulation equipment for forced-air ventilation and also make sure that hens get the proper amount of light.

Recent discussions have been held between industry representatives, state department of agriculture officials and U. of I. extension specialists, Johnson reports. Organized as the Illinois Poultry Industry Council, they hope to develop a sound plan for expanding the Illinois egg industry.

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3/26/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Supply Management Not Solution To
Farm Problem, Economist Declares

URBANA--Parity of education is more important than parity prices in improving farmers' incomes in the long run, a distinguished agricultural economist stated this week.

Don Paarlberg, Purdue University agricultural economist and former economic adviser to President Eisenhower, stated that farmers have gained through the general educational improvement in this country. But he urged that farm youth be given a wider choice and higher quality education that will give them more occupational choices. Here is how Paarlberg appraises the current farm income situation:

One of the biggest obstacles to raising farm incomes through government programs has been the inclination of farm people to put a low value on their labor, since they have limited choices for other employment.

Improved educational training would enable many farm youth to make more money in nonfarm occupations than in farming.

Farm programs over the past 30 years have generally looked at short-run rather than long-run solutions.

A supply management program that puts quotas on the right to produce is not the long-run solution to improving farm incomes. It would produce windfall profits to those in business at the time quotas are first put into effect. But for all who want to start farming in the future, acquiring a quota would be an added cost of getting into business.

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The small farmers who couldn't afford to buy additional quotas would be worse off. Since quotas would acquire capital value, those with large quotas would benefit more than those who had only small ones. It has been estimated that under the proposed milk quotas the value of the quotas would be worth twice as much as the herd of cows producing the milk.

It is easier to adopt quotas than to get rid of them. Once people have invested money in acquiring a quota, they will not vote down something that they have paid for.

The causes of low farm incomes are immensely complex, and there is no easy or quick solution. It will be easier for farm youth to make occupational adjustments than for older established farm operators.

Paarlberg spoke before the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics staff seminar.

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3/26/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Scientists Study Milk Fever Cause

URBANA--Recent University of Illinois dairy research indicates that milk fever may develop because the inorganic phosphorus level in the blood stream is low in relation to the calcium level--not because the calcium level itself is low.

In the spring issue of ILLINOIS RESEARCH magazine, U. of I. dairy scientists K. A. Kendall and K. E. Harshbarger report experiments in which cows with milk fever received intravenous injections of calcium gluconate--one of the most common treatments for milk fever.

The tests showed that the rise in blood calcium through treatment was accompanied by an unexpected rise in blood phosphorus. And as the calcium-phosphorus ratio approached normal, the cows recovered.

These experiments support the idea that the calcium-phosphorus ratio may be an important factor in causing milk fever. The theory is further strengthened by recent research with three cows in the U. of I. dairy herd.

Two of the cows did not contract milk fever even though their calcium levels at calving dropped below the average level for 12 herd cows that had contracted it. However, inorganic phosphorus levels for the two cows were slightly above the average for the cows with milk fever.

The third cow had milk fever after each of three calvings. In two of these calvings her blood calcium level remained more nearly normal than that of the two healthy cows. Inorganic phosphorus dropped well below normal in all three attacks.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Diesel Tractor Repair Cost
Increases With Age And Idleness

URBANA--Age, rust and less than capacity use of diesel tractors may be robbing Illinois farmers of higher earnings.

This conclusion is supported by a study just released by the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics.

The results show that repair costs increase as age of tractor increases and hours of operation decrease. The sample of diesel tractors, averaging seven years old, had an average repair and maintenance cost of 49 cents per hour of use. Gasoline and propane tractors, averaging four years old, had an average repair and maintenance cost of 24 cents per hour of use.

In this study diesel tractors pulled light loads for fewer hours than gasoline and propane tractors. Diesel tractors were used 412 hours compared with 518 for gasoline and 547 for propane tractors. R. A. Hinton, U. of I. agricultural economist, believes this less than capacity use is primarily responsible for the higher repair cost per hour of use.

For optimum operation, diesel tractors require relatively heavy loading, points out U. of I. agricultural engineer Wendell Bowers. Tractors loaded to less than capacity generally consume fuel less efficiently than those with full loads. Deterioration and rust increase repair costs. Bowers emphasizes that, as hours of operation increase, repair costs per hour of use decrease.

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3/29/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Container Stock Offers
Wide Plant Selection

URBANA--Plants in containers offer a wide selection, are easy to handle and are available the year round, reports University of Illinois landscape horticulturist H. R. Kemmerer.

Container stock--roses, flowering shrubs and even trees--offers several advantages, says Kemmerer. It can be moved more readily than balled-and-burlapped material without damaging the roots of the plant or shrub. Many containers are simply tin cans with holes in the bottom for drainage. Before you buy, you can see what the plant looks like in full bloom or fully leaved. And if you can't plant as soon as you buy, you can set the plant aside temporarily--as long as you water and fertilize it properly.

When you buy container stock, Kemmerer advises looking for healthy plants with normal leaves and blooms. The soil moisture around the plant should be moist, he adds.

Before planting such stock, it's important to remove the container because it restricts capillary action when set into the soil. Kemmerer says to treat container stock like other root stock. The plant needs time to develop roots outside, but it won't need pruning.

By packaging plants as container stock, the nurseryman can control soil-borne insects and diseases as well as the mixture of soil used in the container. And the stock is as easy to maintain for the nurseryman as for the homeowner.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Market Research Executive To Address Ag Alumni

URBANA--An alumnus who holds an executive position in one of the nation's largest corporations will address the annual meeting of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Alumni Association Saturday, April 7, at Urbana.

Robert J. Eggert graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1935 and received his master's degree in agricultural economics in 1936. His home town was Lincoln.

Since 1951 Eggert has been in the marketing research division of the Ford Motor Co. He is now marketing research manager for the Ford Division. Before that time he was an economist for the American Meat Institute, on the staff of Kansas State College, and a research assistant at the University of Minnesota.

During the noon luncheon session in the Illini Union, the Ag Alumni Association will also present three awards of merit to outstanding alumni in the fields of farming, business and education.

J. R. "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, 93, Jerseyville, will be given an honorary membership for his many years of regular attendance at College of Agriculture events.

The association business session gets under way at 10 a.m. in the Spice Box dining room in Bevier Hall, the new home economics building. Luncheon reservations should be sent to K. E. Gardner, secretary-treasurer, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
DAILIES AND WEEKLIES

Land-Grant Centennial Week In St. Louis, April 8-14

St. Louis, Mo.--Mayor Raymond Tucker of St. Louis has proclaimed the week of April 8-14 for St. Louisans and people in the surrounding counties to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the nation's land-grant colleges and state universities.

The land-grant system of education for agriculture and the mechanic arts and the idea of a liberal education for all who wanted it was started with the signing of the Morrill Act by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862. The University of Illinois at Urbana and Chicago and the University of Missouri at Columbia and Rolla are the two land-grant institutions serving the people of Illinois and Missouri.

Today there are 68 member institutions in the 50 states that are members of the American Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

During this week of April 8-14, proclaimed Land-Grant Centennial Week in St. Louis by Mayor Tucker, special effort will be made in the St. Louis area to call attention of the people to the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Morrill Act or, as it is sometimes called,the Land-Grant Act. The special effort will be concentrated in Monroe, St. Clair and Madison counties in Illinois and St. Charles, St. Louis and Jefferson counties in Missouri.

Committees composed of members of the Cooperative Extension Service staffs at the Universities of Illinois and Missouri have been working to concentrate information efforts during this week. Special radio and TV programs have been arranged, newspaper stories written, posters sent to all schools in the six-county area and speakers arranged for service club programs.

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In addition, an exhibits committee has been working to show tabletop and other exhibits during the week at central locations in the six counties.

The Morrill or Land-Grant Act marked a revolution in American educational procedure because it broke away from the tradition that education was only for the privileged, wealthy people. Not only did it provide the new idea that education in the United States was to be available for anyone who had the ability and amibition to get it, but it also provided the incentive in the way of financial help to enact this new educational concept on a national scale.

Under the terms of the act, each state received 30,000 acres of land scrip for the sale of public lands for each Senator or Representative in Congress it was entitled to under the Census of 1860. Money from the sale of these lands was to be invested and the interest used to endow and support at least one university in each state. The money could not be used to build and maintain buildings.

One of the principal figures in promoting the land-grant system idea was Jonathan Baldwin Turner, Massachusetts-born graduate of Yale who was a professor of humanities and language at Illinois College in Jacksonville from 1933 to 1947. His most widely known speech in support of the idea was given at a meeting of the Illinois Teachers Institute at Griggsville, Illinois, May 13, 1850.

To Representative (later Senator) Justin S. Morrill of Vermont goes the credit for introducing and pushing the legislation in Congress until it was finally passed and signed into law.

It is impossible to calculate the value that the land-grant system of higher education has been to the development of the United States. However, to the philosophy of education for all and the subsequent development of the system to its present greatness must go much of the credit for the nation's present world-leading standard of living.

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4/3/62
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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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4/3/62
NO

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Editorial

The Land-Grant Universities Celebrate 100 Years Of Service

Mayor Raymond Tucker has proclaimed the week of April 8-14 for St. Louisans to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the land-grant colleges and universities in the United States.

The University of Illinois and the University of Missouri are the land-grant institutions serving the people of these two midwestern states.

Abraham Lincoln established the land-grant system of higher education for the public when he signed the Morrill Act into law on July 2, 1862. The system has grown until today it includes 68 institutions in the 50 states and Puerto Rico.

This act was significant for two reasons: First, it embodied the then revolutionary idea that everyone with the ability to handle a higher education should have the chance to attend college; second, it provided the incentive on a national scale to bring this concept of equal educational opportunity to life.

Americans during the past century have almost taken for granted the idea that all qualified young people should have an equal chance for a college education. This was not always so. In 1838 one young person in 1,300 went to college. But by 1869 the ratio had dropped to one in 1,900.

It looked by then as though higher education in this robust new country of vast promise was to be patterned along the traditional lines: that the doors of colleges were to be opened only to the well-born or the wealthy few, as had been the case in "the old country."

The Land-Grant Act of 1862 proclaimed America's independence of this narrow view and provided the means of moving along the broad way that we have come.

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Under terms of the act, the Federal Government provided a grant to each state of 30,000 acres of public land for each Senator and Representative then in Congress. Proceeds from the sale of these lands were to invested and the income used to establish and endow "at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The term "industrial classes" as used 100 years ago did not have the limited meaning it has today, but was employed to describe everybody who worked for a living in whatever capacity.

Today about one-third of college-age persons in our country are enrolled in institutions of higher learning. With less than 6 percent of the world's population, the U. S. has about 40 percent of the university and college population. The following figures illustrate the place of the land-grant institutions in the U. S. system of higher education:

They enroll 20 percent of the college population.

They grant 40 percent of the doctoral degrees in all subjects.

They confer about one-half of all doctorates in the sciences, engineering and the health professions, all of those in agriculture and about one-fourth of those in the arts and languages, in business and commerce and in education itself.

They train nearly half of all the regular and reserve officers of the armed forces through the Reserve Officers Training Corps programs.

Of 36 living American Nobel prize winners who went to college in this country, 21 earned degrees from land-grant institutions.

The influence of the land-grant institutions extends into the homes and working lives of all Americans and of many peoples around the world. Streptomycin,

the drug used for treatment and control of tuberculosis, was discovered by researchers at a land-grant institution. Another land-grant university is responsible for finding and developing dicoumarol, the chemical substance from sweet clover that prevents clotting of the blood. Many people owe their lives to the action of dicoumarol in contributing to recovery from heart attacks.

The basic work on fatigue of metals that has saved the railroads millions of dollars was done at a land-grant institution. Others of these colleges and universities are responsible for the first cyclotron, for pioneering research in television and the transistor, for the beginnings and growth of hundreds of thriving industries from ceramics to wood pulp and soybean processing.

Many billions of dollars have thus been added to the wealth of the nation, in return for mere millions of investment in these colleges and universities.

One farm worker in America produces enough food to feed himself and 23 others, an efficiency ratio without parallel in world history. The productivity of this country's farm plant is in large measure the result of work done at the agricultural experiment stations located at the land-grant institutions.

This record of achievement supports a basic tenet of the land-grant faith. It is the belief that the society which supports public colleges and universities is also its chief beneficiary, in terms of national strength and an advancing culture and in the form of increased wealth, better health and general well-being. Associated with this belief is another, namely, that the value of higher education to those who support it is lessened every time a qualified young person is denied entrance to college, for whatever reason.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Crossbreeding Boosts Dairy Herd Livability

URBANA--Twelve years of dairy crossbreeding research at the University of Illinois indicate that hybrid vigor--well-known for upgrading production records in hogs and corn--may also hold promise for the dairy industry.

U. of I. dairy researcher R. W. Touchberry says the study shows a higher livability rate for crossbred heifer calves than for purebreds. It appears that the work may also show higher butterfat and milk production through crossbreeding.

Touchberry says 31 of 147 purebred heifers born during the study failed to live to calving because of weakness in the breed group. Only 14 of 164 crossbreds were lost for the same reason. From a purely practical standpoint, this means a dairyman with a crossbred herd would have lost less than half as many animals due to weakness and disease as a dairyman with purebreds.

But, as Touchberry is quick to point out, these results do not indicate that purebred breeders should crossbreed just to boost livability of their stock. Obviously the economics of losing a herd's purebred identity would in many cases more than offset the advantage of the more hardy crossbred animals.

However, from the standpoint of herd health and longevity, crossbreeding seems to hold a real place for the commercial dairyman keeping a grade herd--a category that includes most of the nation's dairymen.

Touchberry says the study showed that death from weakness and disease seemed to strike high producers and low producers in a more or less random manner. In other words, a good heifer is just as likely to die as a bad one.

By keeping more calves alive, crossbreeding gives the dairyman more opportunity to cull cows that should be culled and still maintain his herd size.

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4/2/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Pine Trees Offer Income Opportunity
For Low-Producing Land

URBANA--Eroded, gully-ridden slopes in southern Illinois can be changed to profit-producing land with pines, according to A. R. Gilmore and W. R. Boggess, University of Illinois foresters.

They recently completed a study in 12 southern Illinois counties of the quality and quantity of yellow pine that can be grown on an acre.

Shortleaf and loblolly pine produced favorable growth compared with that in states farther south. The loblolly grows faster than shortleaf, but the wood is not so heavy. On the whole, Illinois pulpwood is lighter than that produced in Mississippi.

The loblolly and shorteaf species have a distinct advantage over other pines in southern Illinois because they thrive on poor, dry soils. Land in need of reforestation may be subject to erosion and not suited for crop production. Foresters estimate that over half a million acres in the southern 16 counties need reforestation.

The southern one-third of Illinois lies north of the loblolly and shortleaf species natural range. But trees have been grown successfully for 25 to 35 years in this area, producing desirable pulpwood.

A market for pulpwood is developing in southern Illinois. Boggess and Gilmore believe more acres should be planted to shortleaf and loblolly pine. In addition to conserving the soil, insuring cover for wildlife and providing a recreational attraction, more pine plantations in southern Illinois should attract the pulp and paper industry.

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This could increase present pulpwood prices from $2.12 to $5 a cord, states Gilmore. Farm woodlots make up about three-fourths of the present forest land in southern Illinois. If properly managed between one and two cords of pulpwood per acre may be obtained annually.

Farmers wanting to establish a pine plantation may get help from the government. About a thousand seedlings, costing $10, are required to plant one acre. The Agricultural Conservation Program will pay $22 per thousand for forest trees planted. If planting sites need to be cleared of scrub trees or brush, the ACP will pay half the cost up to $10 per acre.

Forest land in Illinois has been abused by destructive cutting, fire and grazing. About 40 percent of the woodland in the southern half of Illinois shows evidence of recent fire damage, and almost 40 percent shows grazing damage.

Gilmore and Boggess reported their study in the spring issue of Illinois Research.

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4/2/62

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1962

Agriculture Alumni Present Three Merit Awards

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture Alumni Association honored three of its outstanding alumni today. They were J. L. Krider, vice president, Central Soya Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. B. Turner, Fayette county farm adviser, Vandalia; and L. E. Mathers, farmer and livestock breeder, Mason City.

Krider, a native of Fulton county, graduated from the U. of I. in 1939. He went on to do graduate work and received his Ph. D. from Cornell University in 1942. In 1947 he was appointed head of the U. of I. swine division. He remained at the U. of I. until he joined Central Soya in 1950. Since then he has held several executive responsibilities, including vice president in charge of public relations. In 1961, Krider spent six months abroad studying market prospects for the Soybean Council of America.

Turner grew up in Montgomery county and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1923. He farmed for several years before becoming Fayette county's first farm adviser in 1935. He has carried on an outstanding extension program since that time. Through his efforts, farmers in Fayette county donated land for establishment of the Brownstown soil experiment field, one of the most important outlying research centers in the soils and crops research program of the U. of I. agronomy department. Turner is also a director of the North Central Region of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Mathers grew up in Mason County and graduated from the U. of I. in 1913. He has spent most of his life developing an internationally known Shorthorn herd. He has judged many of the national and international Shorthorn shows. During the past fifty years, he has received most of the honors and offices which the Shorthorn breeders can bestow. Mathers has also shown a deep interest in the affairs of his local community. He has served on the Easton School Board, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Mason City National Bank and as an elder on the official board of the Presbyterian Church of Mason City.

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4/2/62
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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cattle Feeders Day Features
Efficient Feeding Plans

URBANA--Visitors at the University of Illinois Cattle Feeders Day this Friday (April 13) at Urbana will hear latest research results on how to use farm-grown feeds to get top gains.

The real opportunity for profits, over the long pull, will come from getting lowest cost gains, since prices for feeders and finished cattle have been about the same in recent years and are likely to remain so, points out A. L. Neumann, head of the beef cattle division.

In one test to be reported, steers were fed only corn silage and soybean meal for periods of 112, 168 and 224 days, followed by grain feeding until the cattle reached 1,050 pounds. Cattle on the 112-day silage feeding period before full-feeding for another 112 days, made the lowest cost gains. But more steers could be fed from one acre of corn with the longer silage feeding period. Also, the return per head above the cost of steer and feed was greater with the longer silage feeding periods, mostly because they graded higher on the rail. Steers in each lot performed well and made a profitable return, however.

In another tests, research workers will report their findings with high-energy corn silage. At the time the silage was made, they added 775 pounds of high-moisture corn to each ton of corn silage and put it all in the silo. Mixing the high-moisture corn and regular corn silage together appeared to be a satisfactory storage method for both feeds, and the steers made economical gains.

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Other tests to be reported include Vitamin A and protein requirements of fattening cattle and factors affecting yield of trimmed cuts in beef carcasses. U. of I. agricultural economist L. H. Simerl will discuss the beef cattle outlook. J. R. "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, 93, Jerseyville, will relate changes he has seen in cattle feeding during the 50 years since he attended his first cattle feeders day.

Tours of the beef cattle farm begin at 9 a.m., where cattle in current research tests will be on display. Lunch is scheduled in the stock pavilion during the noon hour. The speaking program begins at 1 p.m. in the University auditorium.

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4/5/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Use Ground Cover For Problem Area

URBANA--Steep slopes, areas where grass won't grow, where the homeowner can't mow handily--all these problem areas may be handled easily by planting to ground cover plants, says University of Illinois landscape horticulturist H. R. Kemmerer.

Because of their low-growing habits, ground cover plants give a two-dimensional effect rather than a height effect alone, says Kemmerer.

Here are his suggestions: A broadleaf variety like periwinkle or myrtle provides cover the year round. And it grows under almost any conditions--wet or dry, shade or sun. Such varieties work into the surroundings well, says Kemmerer.

Where boldness or coarseness is desirable, Kemmerer suggests purple-leaved Euonymus. The plant grows about a foot high, but doesn't have the refinement found in periwinkle.

English ivy has an attractive heart-shaped leaf. This type of ground cover does well in either sunny or shady areas. Japanese spurge is a shade-loving plant that also provides color, Kemmerer adds.

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JJF:kb
4/5/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Lower Chick Placements Point To Higher Egg Prices

URBANA--Illinois poultrymen have a chance to get favorable egg prices next winter if they start pullet chicks now, a University of Illinois poultry specialist pointed out this week.

S. F. Ridlen reports that egg-type chick placements have fallen sharply, apparently because of declining egg prices. From September through February, the nation's egg producers cut their chick purchases about 3 percent below last year. But in February they bought 19 percent less, and Illinois producers cut back 28 percent. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was also down.

Ridlen suggests that poultrymen who haven't started their chicks yet can still do so and have their pullets in high production when reduced chick output affects egg prices next winter.

Since Illinois produces fewer eggs than it uses, farmers in the state can add to their income by doing an efficient job of flock management and egg marketing, Ridlen concludes.

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4/5/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Study Use Of Body Measurements
To Predict Heifer Production Potential

URBANA--Research data from more than 2,000 dairy cows shows that the tape measure probably will never replace the record book as an indicator of a heifer's milk-producing potential.

University of Illinois dairy researcher R. W. Touchberry says breeders have long looked for a single body measurement or a combination of measurements that could predict the productive performance of animals.

Dairy breeders have been especially interested in the practice, since it would reduce the chances for error in culling heifers before their first lactation.

Recently more than 20 states in the North Central and Southern regional dairy cattle breeding projects joined forces in a concentrated effort to find an answer to the question.

The scientists used 19 variables in the studies. The variables included milk and fat production of the individual and her dam, and five body measurements taken at ages of 6 and 12 months and in the early part of the first lactation.

The research indicated that no single body measurement is likely to be as accurate in predicting a heifer's production as the production record of her dam.

The scientists did find that using 6-and 12-month forechest girth measurements along with the dam's milk production gave a better idea of a heifer's production potential than using the dam's milk production alone.

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However, even this practice was not accurate enough to give a guide equal to selecting cows on the basis of their own first records.

Researchers in charge of the study concluded that the dairyman's best bet is a culling system based on production records and used mainly among cows that have completed one or more lactation records. Only a small fraction of culling should be done among heifers.

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4/5/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

High-Oil Corn Research Continues

URBANA--High-oil corn research, which started in 1896 at the University of Illinois, has been given a financial boost under a grant from Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.

D. E. Alexander, in charge of the University of Illinois research, says over 20 lines of high-oil corn are available for testing purposes. Much of the previous work at the U. of I. was done by Jugenheimer and Woodworth.

The biggest problem facing the corn breeder, says Alexander, is raising the oil yield from an average of about 4.5 percent to 7 or 8 percent without lowering per acre yield.

The Foundation approved the grant in response to the increasing demand for corn oil in food products. Since starch is the basic product of the corn refining industry, increased oil output can be accomplished only by producing more starch with the composition of the kernel as it is now. High-oil corn might also be used in livestock feeds, Alexander adds.

Major emphasis of the University of Illinois high-oil corn studies will be given to producing breeding material of high oil content unrelated to existing high-oil strains, to evaluating further the hybrid combinations arising from the Jugenheimer-Woodworth experiments and to producing high-oil hybrids adapted to commercial production. Investigators also want to know whether lower temperatures slow up corn oil synthesis.

From experimental results it seems likely that oil content can be increased without appreciably reducing yield, says Alexander, since the gene for high oil content is highly heritable and it varies greatly among existing varieties.

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JJF:kb
4/11/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Know Your Trees
For Best Landscaping Results

URBANA--Homeowners wanting to improve their surroundings with landscaping will be happier with the results if they know the growing habits of the shade trees they use, says University of Illinois landscape horticulturist H. R. Kemmerer.

Shade is only one function of trees. They may also be used for framing a view or for background. Kemmerer classifies the recommended varieties of trees into fast-growing, moderately fast-growing and slow-growing categories.

Here are his recommendations:

In the fast-growing category, he lists thornless honey locust, ash, sycamore, red maple and hackberry.

Thornless honey locust has small leaves that cut down the amount of leaf-raking. Moraine, Imperial and Skyline don't have the objectional seed pods common to other varieties.

Ash has a round, neutral shape that can be used any place. Green or Marshall-Seedless is recommended.

Sycamore, when older, has an attractive mottled gray bark. Because of its coarse texture, it is usually preferred as a background tree, but it may also be used as a street tree. European sycamores are preferred over American varieties, since they are more resistant to sycamore anthrachnose.

Red maple is similar to sugar maple, but is faster growing and more desirable than silver maple. It has red flowers in spring and gray

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bark that gives an interesting winter effect. Its semispreading crown makes it a good selection for patio use.

Hackberry may be used as a substitute for American elm. It is ideal for shade because of its wide, spreading growth. It may be unattractive when young because of its asymmetrical shape.

Moderately fast-growing trees recommended by Kemmerer include tulip tree, red oak, pin oak, sweet gum and little-leaved European linden.

Tulip tree or tulip popular does well in the mid-section of the state in surroundings requiring a refined type of tree. It does not have the flower appeal of the magnolia. It has a large round crown that doesn't spread greatly, a clean bark and an interesting leaf.

Red oak turns red in the fall. Its round crown makes it versatile enough to use almost anywhere in the landscape plan.

Pin oak is restricted, because of its pointed growth, to specimen use in large,open lawn areas. It is not desirable as a street tree because its branches hang down.

Sweet gum has a rounded crown when young, but later points up. It has an interesting star-shaped leaf. In winter it provides an interesting effect with its winged, corky bark.

Little-leaved European linden is faster growing than the sugar maple, but has a round crown similar to that of the sugar maple.

Kemmerer recommends Crimson King maple and white oak in the slow-growing category of trees.

Crimson King maple has red foliage that is not objectionable if blended in with surroundings.

White oak is a majestically shaped tree with a widespread crown.

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4/12/62

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Bankers Plan Agricultural Conference April 25-26.

URBANA--About 200 bankers will gather on the University of Illinois campus April 25 and 26 for the 16th annual Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference.

This year's program includes discussions of the 1962 agricultural outlook; training in credit and banking; new developments in animal, dairy and plant sciences, agricultural engineering and agricultural extension; dealer credit and open accounts; and the uniform credit code as it affects agricultural lending.

During the banquet on Wednesday evening the University of Illinois women's glee club will sing. Howard Bertsch, administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on the role of government in agricultural financing.

During the closing session Thursday morning, J. Carroll Bottum, Purdue University agricultural economist, will speak on "Looking Ahead--Corn-Belt Agriculture in the Next Decade."

The conference is arranged and conducted by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Bankers Association.

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4/11/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1961 Cattle-Feeding Returns Rise;
Remain Below Average

URBANA--Lower feeder cattle prices and steady to lower feed costs gave Illinois cattle feeders slightly higher returns during 1961 than they received the year before.

University of Illinois agricultural economist A. G. Mueller reported that farmers surveyed paid $4 to $5 a hundredweight less for feeder cattle in the fall of 1960 than they did a year earlier. Feed costs in the feeding systems studied remained about the same.

Prices received by cattle feeders varied considerably during the year, Mueller pointed out. Those who sold in January received the highest prices, while those selling in June and July experienced weak markets. Those selling in October and November benefited from a rising price trend. Wide differences in purchase and sale prices resulted in wide variations in returns among feeding systems.

Those who followed a long-fed good to choice steer calf program averaged about $23 a head above feed costs. A year ago these feeders had only about a $7 return.

Those who used a long-fed yearling system on pasture realized about $22 a head compared with a loss of about $2 a head in 1960.

Returns for those following a long-fed good to choice yearling steer program in drylot averaged about $3.10 per head. A year ago this group received enough to pay for feed but no other costs.

Those using a short feeding program for good to choice yearling steers obtained about $18 a head compared with $9 a year ago.

More complete information on cattle-feeding returns is included in the "23rd Annual Report of Feeder Cattle" published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The figures were obtained from the farm business records kept by members of the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and cover cattle sold during the first 11 months of 1961.

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4/11/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State FFA Convention
In Chicago For First Time

URBANA--Illinois future farmers wearing the traditional blue and gold jackets will converge on Chicago for their three-day 1962 convention for the first time in their 34-year history. The dates are June 6, 7 and 8 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

About 1,800 representatives of the 15,400 members in 459 Illinois high schools usually attend the convention. The Future Farmers of America spans the nation, with 380,000 members in 9,000 high schools in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

A state public-speaking contest, election of officers and recognition of members' achievements will highlight the convention. Production awards in dairy, beef, swine, sheep, poultry, corn, soybeans and small grain will be presented. State winners in farm mechanics, farm electrification, soil and water management, farm beautification, farm safety and public speaking will be announced.

The Future Farmers of America forms an important part of the high school vocational agriculture program. FFA awards stimulate students of vocational agriculture to strive for even greater achievement. Character development, cooperation, leadership and citizenship dominate the purposes of the organization.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1962

Beef Grades Don't Show All Value Differences

URBANA--The currently accepted basis for grading beef does not properly show all the real value differences that exist in beef cattle, a University of Illinois animal scientist stated today.

B. C. Breidenstein pointed out that two different animals both grading choice might show as much as $14.20 difference in carcass value or $8 a hundred live weight based on the value of the retail beef cuts they would produce. Since consumers are demanding more lean cuts with less fat, the animal producing the higher percent of lean beef would actually be worth 36 percent more. Yet according to current buying and grading practices the two animals might bring the producer the same price.

Despite the drastic differences in value between beef animals, Breidenstein stated that highly muscular animals free of excess fat are being produced. So we are not faced with the task of developing a new animal, but merely of identifying and multiplying the desirable animals already in existence, he concluded.

Breidenstein spoke at the annual Illinois Cattle Feeders Day program.

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1/9/62

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1962

Corn Silage Rations Produce Extra Profit, Improved Beef Carcasses

URBANA--Feeding corn silage as a major part of the ration offers cattle feeders an opportunity to boost volume, raise profits and improve carcass quality, University of Illinois beef research workers reported today.

A. L. Neumann described four feeding plans tested during the past year in which steers gained well on heavy corn silage rations and produced profitable returns.

With the first feeding plan, research workers full-fed cracked shelled corn, 15 pounds of corn silage and 1.5 pounds of soybean meal daily. They fed heavy steer calves to an average slaughter weight of about 1,050 pounds.

They used this plan for comparison with other rations with more corn silage. It was satisfactory, but a little more costly than plan 2.

In plan 2 they gave steers a full feed of corn silage and 1.5 pounds of soybean meal daily for 112 days, followed by the plan 1 ration until the cattle reached a slaughter weight of 1,050 pounds. Under this plan feed costs per hundred pounds of gain averaged $14.52 compared with $15.84 under plan 1. Cattle fed under these two plans produced a high good grade carcass. Only 28 days more were needed to finish steers on plan 2 than plan 1.

Plan 3 was the same as plan 2 except that researchers continued heavy silage feeding for 168 days. Under plan 4, they continued heavy silage

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feeding for 224 days. Feed costs averaged $17.25 per hundred pounds of gain under plan 3 and $16.21 under plan 4. However, under these longer silage feeding plans, the return over steer and feed costs per head and number of steers fed per acre of corn were higher than under plan 2. The steers on the longer silage feeding tests produced low-choice and choice carcasses. Steers on silage for 224 days required 14 more days to finish than those fed silage and supplement for 168 days. Generally, the cattle in plans 3 and 4 had less outside fat on the carcass, more marbling and a higher yield of trimmed lean cuts.

The final choice of which feeding plan farmers should use may depend on the feeding program. For feeders wanting to handle more than one drove of long-fed steers through the feed lot each year, the plans using a shorter period of heavy corn silage feeding such as plan 2, might work out more satisfactorily than plan 3 or 4, Neumann concludes.

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4/9/62

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1962

Protein Needs Related To
Energy In Beef Rations

URBANA--Modern high-energy cattle rations require higher amounts of protein than low-energy rations, a University of Illinois beef cattle scientist reported today.

J. E. Zimmerman stated that in recent tests the amount of protein in relation to total digestible nutrients limited gains--rather than the level of energy or protein alone.

The animal scientists fed two lots of steers a low-energy ration of corn silage and limited amounts of corn. In two other lots, they fed a high-energy ration of corn and limited amounts of silage. They added protein to one high-energy ration and one low-energy ration so that the ratio of protein to total digestible nutrients was the same.

The two lots receiving a ratio of 5.9 pounds of TDN to one pound of crude protein made faster gains than the two lots with a ratio of 7.2 pounds of TDN per pound of protein.

During the first 84 days of the feeding test, the extra gains from the higher protein ration more than paid for the extra protein supplement. During the second 84 days, the extra gain did not pay for the higher feed costs. Research workers feel that this difference may be due to the lower protein requirement of older and heavier animals.

Further tests are planned to get a more exact estimate of the proper protein-energy relationship in cattle-feeding rations.

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4/9/62

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1962

Animal Scientists Recommend Extra
Vitamin A For Beef Cattle

URBANA--Many cattle-feeding rations used by farmers may lack the amount of Vitamin A needed to give top performance, University of Illinois animal scientists reported today.

Speaking before the annual Cattle Feeders Day program, G. S. Smith reported that steers wintered on corn silage had little, if any, more reserve Vitamin A left in their livers than other steers fed a corncob-milo ration practically devoid of Vitamin A.

Steers fed silage through the winter and spring had become depleted of Vitamin A in their livers and developed a deficiency in June, even though they had received 8,000 International Units of Vitamin A supplement daily. In another test, Smith reported that steers wintered on corn silage and full-fed grain during the spring and summer failed to build up Vitamin A in the livers even when given 8,000 units daily per head in the spring and 32,000 units daily during the summer.

The research workers also administered two thyroid treatments to see whether the poor use of carotene in the silage might have been caused by improper functioning of thyroid glands. When they injected the hormone triiodothyronine, gains decreased. When they used Tapazole, gains improved. But both thyroid agents failed to improve the Vitamin A supply in the steers' livers.

As a result of these tests, University of Illinois animal scientists now recommend the following preformed Vitamin A supplement

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per head daily: (1) wintering on corn silage, 10,000 units; (2) full feeding in drylot in winter, 20,000 units, (3) full feeding in drylot in summer after wintering on corn silage, 30,000 units, (4) full feeding grain on grass after wintering on corn silage, 20,000 units; and (5) wintering on hay alone or pasturing without grain, probably no extra Vitamin A needed.

Since it now appears that the carotenes, or provitamin A, such are found in hay, silage and alfalfa meal may be poorly utilized, these recommendations are in terms of preformed or true Vitamin A, Smith concludes.

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4/9/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Deadline For Rabies Vaccination Coming

URBANA--Pet owners who do not have their free-running dogs vaccinated for rabies by June 1 in Illinois may face fines ranging from $25 to $100, states Harold Hannah, University of Illinois professor of veterinary law. In some counties the deadline is earlier.

According to the Illinois rabies control law, dogs that are not confined, muzzled or on a leash when at liberty must be vaccinated. Otherwise the dog may be impounded until the owner reclaims it and has it vaccinated.

The law lists two other responsibilities for pet owners, according to Hannah. First, a tag indicating rabies vaccination must be placed on the dog's collar or harness.

Second, anyone suspecting rabies in a dog must report it to the county rabies inspector. The suspected dog will then be confined for 14 days and observed for rabies by a veterinarian.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State 4-H Club Week Program Set For June 20-22

URBANA--Plans are well under way for the Illinois State 4-H Club Week program on the University of Illinois campus June 20-22. Some 1,200 4-H Club members and leaders representing every county in the state are expected to attend the big three-day event--the second of its kind in Illinois since before World War II.

Main objectives of the program are to review and discuss 4-H project and activity goals in Illinois and to outline career opportunities available to young people after high school. All delegates will be high school sophomores or older.

Program chairman Bill Stone of the U. of I. 4-H staff says group discussions on 4-H projects and activities, addresses by prominent speakers and career discussions are educational highlights of the 4-H Club Week program.

Entertainment features include a barbecue near the U. of I. football stadium and a 4-H friendship party in Huff Gymnasium. A major highlight of this year's program will be a special performance by Illinois' first all-4-H chorus made up of 4-H members from all parts of the state.

Featured speakers for the event are Charles T. Vetter Jr., training officer with the U. S. Information Agency, and Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall, noted author and family life consultant.

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Stone says major delegate interest could center around the career theme of the program. Career sessions will include talks on the need for higher education, what to look for in selecting a career, and panel discussions by people on the job in many different career areas.

A number of exhibits explaining career opportunities will be set up throughout buildings reserved for the program. 4-H in Illinois is directed by the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Illinois.

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4/19/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dean Howard Pays Tribute To J. R. Fulkerson

URBANA--Joseph R. "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, 92, prominent Jerseyville farmer, died at the Jerseyville Community Hospital on April 18, 1962. He had been ill for only a few days. He was well known throughout the state for his interest in farm organizations, improved farming and public service.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture paid this tribute: "Uncle Joe's passing has taken from us a man we will miss for his dedication to the College of Agriculture and the improvement of Illinois agriculture. His constant loyalty as exemplified through continuous attendance at every Farm and Home Week except one for 61 years, and his devoted service on the Department of Animal Science advisory committee and to the University citizens committee proved an inspiration to our staff and will long be remembered.

"It is most appropriate that the College of Agriculture Alumni Association presented him with an honorary membership just two weeks ago for his loyal interest in college events. We can all benefit from his forward-looking attitude as expressed in a letter to me a few weeks ago: 'We are living in a progressive age and you can't get in the way of progress or you will get run over.'"

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4/19/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Gets Corn Disease Research Grant

URBANA--A five-year $106,591 grant from the National Institutes of Health will enable University of Illinois plant pathologists to further study host-parasite relationships.

Specifically, the study will involve research on corn diseases and their development. According to plant pathologist A. L. Hooker, U. of I. researchers will investigate both the genetics and the physiology of disease resistance.

The basic principles of infectious diseases in plants and humans are similar, says Hooker. The genetic makeup of cultivated plants is changing. Research shows that the genetic makeup of uncultivated plants, the parasites, also changes. These genetic changes are not yet fully understood, says Hooker.

Learning more about the genetic makeup of hosts and parasites would make breeding for resistant varieties more predictable. At present much breeding is a matter of chance, involving time-consuming mechanical screening. Resistance may be bred into plants, but often it breaks down after a short time. Then the whole process must be repeated.

Corn and several fungi that attack it are well suited to this type of research. Because the corn and the fungi reproduce rapidly, plant pathologist may study thousands of strains in a short time.

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4/19/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Financial And Health Problems
Main Reasons Why Farmers Leave

URBANA--Financial and health problems most frequently influence farmers to leave farming, a University of Illinois research study shows.

In late 1960 and early 1961, Harold Guither, assistant extension editor, interviewed 200 central and northern Illinois farmers who were quitting farming. One-third of them said that a financial squeeze between rising costs and declining prices was the most important reason why they had decided to quit. They were not making enough money to meet all farm expenses and family needs, the return on capital and labor was low or they had the ability and training to qualify for higher paying employment which they felt offered a more rewarding future.

Another 20 percent left mainly because of some problem related to possession of farm land. The farm had been sold, the lease had been terminated or the landlord and tenant could not agree on leasing practices.

About 26 percent were 65 years old and older. They had usually reached the age at which they wanted to slow down or their health required that they do so. Another 11 percent of these operators, all under 65, also reported that some health problem was the most important reason why they were leaving.

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Family or other sociological problems were listed as the important reason why another 10 percent were quitting farming.

Keen competition for land explains why many farms were small and the operator could not find land to enlarge. Government price support programs in effect during the years before 1960 seemed to have only a minor influence on these operators' decisions to leave farming.

These operators who were leaving averaged 50 years of age. The proportion under 35 and over 64 years was greater than in the total population of farm operators, however.

The proportion who had held jobs off the farm during their last year of farming was significantly greater than the average of all farmers in the area as reported in the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

These farmers took employment in a wide variety of occupations. It appeared that most of them under 60 years old would make more money in their first year off the farm than they made in their last year on the farm.

Most operators tried to relocate in the community or general area where they had farmed. Only a tenth of them moved more than 25 miles away and more than half moved five miles or less.

Farmers leaving comprised a minority of all farmers in the area studied. In the counties where most interviews were made, the number leaving made up from one to less than three percent of all farmers.

Guither conducted the study as part of the U. of I. agricultural communications research project in cooperation with the department of agricultural economics.

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4/24/62

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., APRIL 25, 1962

Research Can't "Build In"
Safety, Scientist Warns

URBANA--Before a modern pesticide may be placed on the market, the company manufacturing it may spend over $2 million on research. Even this amount can't "build in" safety for its users if they don't read label directions, W. M. Bever told an Illinois Bankers Agricultural Conference audience here today. Bever is head of the University of Illinois plant pathology department.

According to law, any pesticide--for insect, plant disease, nematode, rodent or weed control--must have label approval and must be registered with the U. S. Department of Agriculture before it can move across state lines. To meet this approval, the pesticide must perform as claimed and must not injure man or living organisms, other than those it is designed to control, when it is used according to directions.

Before makers of a popular herbicide now available marketed their product, they screened 4,000 chemicals. Some of the larger companies now check as many as 1,000 chemicals a month in their efforts to provide new and better pesticides, Bever said. Companies raise the odds for acceptance of chemicals to over 99.9 percent before releasing them to experiment stations, the USDA and the Food and Drug Administration for final approval.

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The farmer today is caught betweeen rigid rules of product grade, quality and uniformity laid down by marketing administrations on the one hand and increasing limitations in the use of agricultural pesticides on the other, Bever pointed out.

The real hazard in using pesticides is failure of the user to read the label on the container and then follow directions explicitly, Bever warned. When used correctly, modern pesticides will help produce an array of foodstuffs that are the most nutritious, wholesome, safe and economical in the world, Bever concluded.

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4/24/62

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY P.M., APRIL 26, 1962

Management Major Key To Success
Of Livestock Confinement Housing

URBANA-- Buying new buildings and equipment is not a cure-all for confinement livestock housing ills. Probably the major key to success with a confinement operation is good management, according to Art Muehling, University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Speaking today before the Illinois Bankers Conference, Muehling pointed out that good management can be aided but cannot be replaced by adequate buildings and equipment.

"On the other hand,"Muehling said, "properly engineered buildings operated by a good manager can help save time and labor, boost rates of gain, improve feed efficiency, save more animals and contribute to a higher quality product."

Muehling also pointed out that buildings and equipment are too often considered a necessary evil because they represent a major investment. Many farmers buy new farm buildings on the basis of first cost rather than thinking of the overall function the buildings are expected to perform.

"To be successful, a farmer has to consider the operation as a complete system and plan all components as a unit," Muehling explained. "A system that has all components well planned but has no provisions for manure removal will not be satisfactory. Likewise a confinement farrow-to-finish swine unit with no insulation will not work properly."

Muehling said that with good management well planned buildings would pay for themselves. A point to remember is that an increase of 50 percent in building and equipment costs will boost total production costs only 5 percent if all other costs remain the same, he explained.

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4/25/62

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., APRIL 25, 1962

Base Cooperative Extension Program
On People's Needs

URBANA--Response to the changing educational needs of people is the watchword of the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois.

Primary program emphasis will continue to be with farm people, according to J. B. Claar, C.E.S. associate director. But substantial programs will also be conducted with related agricultural service and marketing industries.

In addition Cooperative Extension will work with communities on economic and social development and on public issues related to family living, Claar said. Changing problems of people will require increased program emphasis on agricultural marketing, community development and public affairs issues of this type in the years ahead.

Claar spoke today at a session of the Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference at the University of Illinois. Cooperative Extension is recognizing the growing interdependence of rural and urban people, he said, and their common interest in such programs as horticulture, 4-H Club work, home economics, community development and agriculturally related public affairs.

Cooperative Extension intends to keep its program emphasis and content and its teaching methods up to date as its audiences change, Claar told the Illinois bankers. Programs in the future will be aimed even more specifically than those in the past at the needs of different groups.

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For example, families getting help under the food stamp plan in several Illinois counties are learning how to make wise food buying and use decisions through a home economics program, the associate director pointed out.

Cooperative Extension brings together people with various backgrounds of knowledge and experience to attack a broad problem area as a team. An example of this educational approach is the series of highly successful forage-handling workshops recently held around the state. Several departments of the University's College of Agriculture presented coordinated information on this program.

Another similar recent development in which many Illinois bankers took an active part was the intensive course in farm and family business management held in 55 counties this winter and spring. These short courses helped young farm families learn better ways to make decisions about handling their money resources and gave special emphasis to the use of capital and credit in the farm business.

Like all other cooperative extension programs, these were planned with the help of the county agricultural and home economics extension councils, Claar stated. These county councils have been assigned by the University to work with the local University of Illinois staff members--the extension farm and home advisers and their assistants. Claar explained that this use of local leadership is a cornerstone of cooperative extension work and that lay leaders help in many ways to make the extension programs more effective.

As another example of Cooperative Extension's response to the changing needs of people, Claar cited reallocation of funds to permit the employment of five area advisers during 1961. Their primary responsibility is to work in the area of farm management and community development. One of them will work especially with fruit and vegetable producers. Such staff changes insure that the educational support of the University of Illinois is applied where it is needed most as group needs change, Claar pointed out. Area advisers are available to help county advisers whenever their assistance is needed.

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farmers Didn't Share Equally
In 1961 Income Rise

URBANA--Although 1961 was a generally good year for most Illinois farmers, they didn't share equally in the income rise.

University of Illinois agricultural economist A. G. Mueller reports that farm and family earnings rose about 15 percent in 1961. This estimate is based on preliminary summaries of farm record data.

However, earnings on southern Illinois grain farms jumped nearly 40 percent. Hog and dairy farms in this same area experienced about a 20 percent increase. Much of this rise was due to exceptionally high crop yields compared with 1960 yields, Mueller points out.

In contrast, northern Illinois cattle-feeding farms had about 15 percent lower farm and family earnings. Mueller explains that this change was due to lower cattle prices. Hog farms in the same area showed no change. Crop yields, although favorable, were no better than in 1960.

East-central Illinois grain farmers averaged about 10 to 15 percent higher net incomes. Higher crop yields and more corn eligible for feed-grain price support helped boost income in this area.

West-central Illinois hog farmers made about 18 percent more income in 1961 than in 1960. Corn yields in this area averaged about 20 bushels an acre higher in 1961 than a year earlier, a major reason for the higher income.

The farm record data indicate a smaller average increase in 1961 Illinois farm income than U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates,

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Mueller points out. One reason for the difference is that in farm records the farms are credited with income in the year the products are produced. The USDA methods credit income to the year in which products are sold.

The rise in realized net income reported by the USDA resulted largely from an increase in cash sales of 1960 crops sold in 1961, higher 1961 crop yields, a rise of $572 per farm in government payments and a decrease in number of farms.

The increase in government payments added considerably less than $572 to net income if costs associated with diverted acres are deducted from the direct payments. On many farms the feed-grain payment shifted income to 1961 that would have been received in 1962, Mueller concludes.

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4/26/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Future Farmers Compete For State Awards

URBANA--Outstanding Illinois FFA members will be on the University of Illinois campus May 5 to compete for state honors in 14 Future Farmer of America award areas.

About 70 members of the FFA are expected to attend the awards meeting Saturday. They represent the 15,400 FFA members in 459 Illinois high schools. These boys survived sectional and district elemination contests held earlier in the year.

FFA award activities supplement the planned educational program of vocational agriculture in Illinois high schools. The FFA Foundation--a non-profit organization--provides funds for plaques and awards in the following areas: The Star State Farmer; beef, corn, dairy, poultry, sheep, small grain, soybean and swine production; farm and home beautification; farm electrification; farm mechanics; farm safety; and soil and water management.

Representatives from the College of Agriculture, the state supervisory and teacher trainer offices in agricultural education and Vocational Agriculture Service, as well as vocational agriculture teachers, will judge the participants.

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4/26/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

First Aid Treatment Necessary
For Injured Pets

URBANA--First aid treatment for pets injured by automobiles is essential to alleviate pain and to prevent the injuries from becoming worse, according to a University of Illinois veterinarian.

"Injured animals must be handled gently and carefully," Dr. L. C. Helper said, "not only because they're in pain, but because they're afraid."

In fear, an injured animal will often snap at anyone--even its master. Therefore, protect yourself by muzzling an injured dog. A temporary, makeshift muzzle can be made from bandages, cord or even strips of cloth by tying them around the mouth, Dr. Helper said.

After muzzling the animal, carry it to a place where first aid can be administered safely. To prevent twisting and injury to the legs, lift small dogs by grasping the nape of the neck with one hand and the loose skin over the hips with the other. Large dogs can be carried more easily and with less injury if they are first moved onto a board, rug or blanket.

After moving the dog, check for bleeding. Treat small cuts or abrasions by clipping the hair and cleaning the area with mild soap and water. Then apply an antiseptic.

"Severe wounds require professional care," Dr. Helper said. "But until help is available, apply a sterile pad and pressure bandage. If bleeding persists, try a tourniquet."

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Used only on the limbs, tourniquets are applied near the wound, but between the wound and the heart. They must be loosened every 10 minutes to prevent gangrene.

Loss of blood or severe injuries may cause shock. Animals in shock may appear numb and dazed or feel cool to the touch and have a pale-colored tongue, Dr. Helper said.

Treating animals for shock is identical to treating humans. The animal should be wrapped in blankets and kept warm, with its head lower than its body to aid blood circulation.

Fractured bones, the usual result of automobile accidents, should be kept straight and immobilized. Hence the need for moving the animals on a board or door. The affected side should be kept uppermost when handling.

"First aid treatment is necessary, but it's only temporary," Dr. Helper emphasized. "Unless a dog has just been brushed by a car and is up and running around immediately, it should be examined by a veterinarian for internal injuries."

First aid treatment for injured animals is one of the many exhibits that may be seen at the U. of I. College of Veterinary Medicine Open House in Urbana. The public is invited to attend from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on May 12.

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4/26/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cannot Control Mastitis
With Treatment Alone

URBANA--Mastitis can be controlled only if dairymen combine treatment with prevention, states Dr. J. R. Pickard, University of Illinois extension veterinarian.

Mastitis infection, usually transmitted from udder to udder, is commonly caused by two different bacteria, staphylococci and streptococcus agalactiae.

These bacteria have developed antibiotic resistant strains, Dr. Pickard said, because antibiotics have been used extensively in treatment. In order to determine which antibiotic is most effective, laboratory examinations and antibiotic sensitivity testing of milk samples are now necessary.

"Toxid vaccines" may become quite useful in treating staphylococci mastitis, Dr. Pickard said. Recent research indicates that toxoids may be valuable in preventing mastitis and in reducing acute attacks, but not in eliminating existing infections.

"Treatment of udder infections has a much better chance for success," Dr. Pickard pointed out, "if the cycle of udder to udder transmission is broken by hygienic control measures."

Sanitizing solutions prevent bacteria from entering the udder during the milking process. Since the infecting bacteria can exist only for a short period outside the udder, Dr. Pickard recommends the following preventive measures:

1. Before milking, wash teats and udders in a solution containing either "tamed" iodine or chlorhexidine.

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2. Use separate disposable paper towels in washing.

3. Before attaching teat cups on each cow, rinse the cups in cold running water and a sanitizing solution.

Illinois dairymen are often careless in practicing these precautions, according to U. of I. studies. Of 60 Illinois herds studied in 1961, 10 dairymen did not use a disinfectant to cleanse udders. Thirty-eight dairymen did not change the wash water during milking, and 49 used one cloth or sponge for all cows.

Mastitis will be one of many topics covered at the U. of I. College of Veterinary Medicine Open House on May 12 in Urbana. Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., the mastitis display will include demonstrations of screening techniques suitable for farm use.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Studies Plow Design

URBANA--Since the day the plow was invented, farmers have been searching for a design that will do the best job of turning soil under the minimum power.

A University of Illinois research project should provide some new answers to this problem. U. of I. agricultural engineers are working to find the ideal shape or curvature of tillage tools for minimum draft. Lower draft would cut down the power requirements of engines needed to pull the equipment.

To carry out the study, U. of I. agricultural engineers John Siemens and J. A. Weber have built one of the few research "tillage bins" in the country.

The tillage bin is a 33-foot trough filled with an artificial soil. Experimental tools can be attached to a carriage that moves over the soil during tests.

Special force-recording equipment wired to the bin measures and records the vertical and horizontal forces exerted on the experimental tools as they move through the soil. By setting the tools at different angles and measuring resulting forces, the scientists hope to find the angle and shape that causes least soil resistance.

Siemens says the tillage bin should be a great help to U. of I. tillage research. Scientists can develop mathematical theories on forces exerted against tillage equipment and then test these theories in the

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soil bin, using miniature models of the equipment. With small implements like cultivator knives, the actual object will be used.

"It will be much less expensive to test theories on model equipment in the tillage bin than to build full-scale equipment for tests in the field," Siemens explains.

Before the tests are completed, U. of I. researchers will study the effects of depth, width and shape on the performance of tillage tools.

Siemens says very little basic research has been done to help manufacturers shape plows and other tillage tools for minimum draft. Many of today's plowing and tillage tool designs are based more on educated guesses and trial-and-error research than on basic soil mechanics theory.

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4/30/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State Beekeepers To Meet At U. of I.

URBANA--People who are interested in beekeeping are invited to the midsummer meeting of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association. The meeting will be held in Urbana at the University of Illinois Horticultural Field Laboratory July 7 and 8.

According to V. G. Milum, University of Illinois apiculturist and general chairman of the meeting, the program will feature several speakers on Sunday, July 8, from 1 to 4 p.m. Visitors will also have an opportunity to view the apiary, honey-extracting demonstrations, the new honey-plant garden and other exhibits during the afternoon of July 7 and the morning of July 8.

Hosts for the meeting are the University of Illinois and the Central Eastern Illinois Beekeepers' Association.

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4/30/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

County Extension Advisers Go "Back To College"

URBANA--More than 350 members of the Cooperative Extension Service will go "back to school" next week.

County extension farm and home advisers and their assistants from all 102 counties in Illinois will converge on the College of Agriculture campus of the University of Illinois May 7-10 for their annual spring conference.

Highlight of the conference program will be the talk at 1:00 p.m. Monday, May 7, by Dr. E. T. York, administrator of the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D.C. Dr. York will discuss the opportunities for the Cooperative Extension Service in the coming years.

Also speaking at the Monday afternoon administrative session in the Illini Union ballroom will be Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture and Dr. J. B. Claar, associate director of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Four half-days of the conference will consist of short courses for the farm advisers and their assistants. They will be brought up to date on the latest developments in agriculture by state extension, research and resident teaching staff members serving as the instructional staff.

Wednesday afternoon, May 9, has been scheduled for tours of the experimental farms and facilities of the College of Agriculture. A special course on drainage and conservation is set for that evening.

All agricultural extension staff members will meet at luncheon on Thursday in the Illini Union ballroom. Dean Howard will honor those who will retire from active service this year. Associate Director Claar will discuss future programs for the Illinois Extension Service.

The Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers will hold its business session on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30, with the banquet to follow in the Illini Union ballroom.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Confinement Swine Housing
Units Becoming Popular

URBANA--Confinement housing systems for swine appear to have a definite place on hog farms of the future, according to Art Muehling, University of Illinois agricultural engineer. Muehling believes most of the hogs of tomorrow will be raised in some sort of confinement.

"This doesn't mean there will be no place for pasture operations," Muehling explains. "But the large producers are being forced into confinement to take advantage of labor-saving mechanical equipment and to have some environmental control during bad weather."

Environmental control is important in swine, Muehling explains. He cites Iowa State University research which shows that cutting 20° off both cold and hot extremes in temperature will not only boost rates of gain and feed efficiencies, but also improve carcass quality.

Muehling points out that farrow-to-finish confinement swine units are gaining in popularity. Under this system pigs are confined to the pen from birth to market.

The farrow-to-finish swine unit takes a more expensive building. But the building never sits idle if a farmer runs two groups of hogs through it a year. With no idle building time, overall building costs are reduced enough to make the system highly competitive with conventional methods.

Muehling says complete mechanization in swine production has always been hampered by lack of a good method of manure handling. With the recent advent of slotted floors, it appears that even this chore can be completely mechanized in a modern confinement housing system.

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5/3/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Disease-Free Animals Useful
In Research And Farming

URBANA--The recent development of disease-free animals may open up new frontiers in medical research and farming, according to University of Illinois veterinary scientist, Dr. S. K. Sinha.

So far, scientists have developed disease-free swine, calves, chickens, rats and mice.

These animals, according to Dr. Sinha, will enable scientists to make an accurate study of a disease. Normal animals live with certain germs which complicate experiments, but disease-free animals do not have these germs.

Future U. of I. veterinary research projects with disease-free animals involve cancer, Q fever, leptospirosis and shipping fever complex. Also, the animals will be used for experiments in nutrition and body defense mechanisms for combating disease.

In explaining the usefulness of disease-free animals, Dr. Sinha mentioned shipping fever, a common and costly disease of cattle. Shipping fever is caused by a combination of bacteria, virus and stress, such as extreme changes in weather. By using disease-free calves, scientists can determine the exact role of each element. Knowing this will aid in developing a cure.

"Another use for disease-free animals is to repopulate farms," Dr. Sinha said. "Specific pathogen-free (SPF) pigs are free from atrophic rhinitis and virus pig pneumonia--diseases for which no vaccine has been developed."

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With the exception of chickens, which hatch under germ-free conditions, the animals are removed surgically from the mothers to prevent contamination. Immediately after birth, they are placed in plastic isolation units supplied with filtered air. Water and feed are sterilized. Research workers handle animals through long gloves attached to the outside of the unit, thus eliminating any direct contact.

Disease-free chicks will be on display at the U. of I. College of Veterinary Medicine Open House in Urbana on May 12 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The public is invited.

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5/3/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Develop Dairy Cow Rental Plan

URBANA--With car and truck leasing already a popular business practice, a new angle in property leasing may offer opportunities and advantages for some persons in the farming business.

At the request of some Illinois dairy farmers, University of Illinois agricultural economist Franklin J. Reiss has developed a dairy cow rental agreement. The five-page leasing form provides space to state the purpose of the agreement, the length of time covered, the owner's and operator's contributions and the division of returns.

Dairy scientists have also suggested certain sound management and business practices that have been included in the agreement.

The new agreement offers some special advantages to older farm operators with productive herds of cows who may want to retire from active farming but keep some income from cows. At the same time, a young farmer who could not buy a herd all at once could gradually acquire ownership of a productive and profitable dairy herd.

Copies of this form are available from the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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5/3/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Poultry Science Association
Meets At U. of I. June 25-29

URBANA--Latest developments in poultry science research are featured in more than 260 papers to be presented at the annual Poultry Science Association meeting June 25-29 at the University of Illinois. Poultry and veterinary scientists from 39 state agricultural experiment stations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and private firms, as well as from Canada and Mexico, will participate. Visitors from other foreign countries are also expected.

Two special features are a panel discussion of diet and atherosclerosis by a group of leading scientists and a discussion of consumer motivation by a leading market research practitioner.

H. M. Scott, head of the poultry division, expects more than 1,200 members and visitors to attend. National awards for outstanding poultry research will be presented at a special banquet on Thursday evening.

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5/3/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Veterinary College Open House May 12

URBANA--Students, farmers, pet owners and others interested in veterinary medicine are invited to attend open house at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on May 12.

Exhibits and demonstrations will be in nine divisions, according to veterinary student co-chairmen Ronald Bankeneider and Arlo Bane. These divisions are small and large animal medicine, anatomy, bacteriology, physiology, pharmacology, parasitology, pathology and radiology.

A highlight in the small animal division will be the display on first aid treatment for pets involved in automobile accidents and accidental poisonings. Also, there will be demonstrations on obedience training, animal dentistry and fracture repair.

The newly developed tooth-capping process will be featured in the large animal division. Also, there will be displays on infertility, mastitis and arthritis, along with demonstrations of various surgical procedures.

Other highlights include the use of chicken embryos in diagnosing viruses, a unique screw worm eradication program and the effect of certain hormones in changing the sex of chickens.

Information on costs and on scholarships and loans for students interested in enrolling in veterinary medicine will be available.

Also scheduled for May 12 at the U. of I. campus is the Junior Academy of Science Fair.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1962

Prohibiting Drugs In Livestock
Rations Not Recommended

AMES--A University of Illinois animal nutritionist today said that prohibiting the use of certain drugs in livestock rations will not solve the problems that are potentially present in their use to protect animal health or to stimulate growth.

Joseph Kastelic, speaking at an international symposium on food protection, reported that the carefully controlled use of growth-stimulating compounds is the only practical way to determine what risks are involved. Scientific agencies must study these risks and make recommendations to protect public health. The soundest approach is to seek facts that explain the basic mechanisms responsible for changes in the tissues and organs of treated animals.

The only way to answer these questions of food protection lies in long-term animal trials, he emphasized. Ideally these tests should also be carried out on human volunteers in order to determine whether a real health problem exists.

Antibiotics used in many livestock rations during recent years have not produced any demonstrable residue problem in meat, Kastelic stated.

There can also be little doubt that producers have profited from using the hormone stilbestrol for cattle and sheep, he pointed out. Many experiments have shown that no real problem exists if stilbestrol-free rations are fed several days before animals are slaughtered, since

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the amount of residue remaining in the body tissues frequently is not detectable. Procedures are now available to detect as little as one part per billion of stilbestrol in animal tissue, he pointed out.

The most vexing question that confronts biologists today regarding this problem is how to clearly define the mechanisms responsible for an animal's response to drugs. Since we now do not have this information, there will be a certain degree of risk in using any drug, whether for promoting growth of animals, for controlling disease, or for protecting animals against parasitic infections. The present consensus is that this risk is small when use of these drugs is carefully controlled, Kastelic concluded.

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5/8/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Look Out For Poison Ivy!

URBANA--Even with such weed killers as amitrole, "brush killer" and ammate to control it, poison ivy is still plentiful in Illinois. But residents who learn to identify the plant and stay away from it can avoid discomfort this summer.

University of Illinois agronomist Ellery Knake describes poison ivy as a perennial woody plant that varies in growing habits and appearance of leaves. It may spread along the ground, vine on walls, trees or fences, or appear as an erect shrub.

Poison ivy has compound leaves--each leaf having three leaflets. The edges of the leaves--even on the same plant--may vary from smooth, toothed or lobed. But they are always in groups of three.

Small greenish-white flowers appear in the area where stem and leaves join. Often these flowers develop into white, waxy berries about 1/4 inch in diameter.

Poison ivy spreads from seed or by creeping stems and roots. Stems of the plant are usually small, but they may grow to five inches in diameter.

Knake says such plants as Virginia creeper are sometimes mistaken for poison ivy. But Virginia creeper has five leaflets coming from one point and blue berries that distinguish it from poison ivy. Although the shape of poison ivy leaflets varies, there are always three to a leaf.

The poison is found in the sap of roots, stems, leaves and berries. Although people vary in degrees of immunity, few are completely immune. Sometimes persons who consider themselves immune become susceptible after sufficient exposure. The poison may be carried on tools, clothes or pets--and even in smoke from burning poison ivy.

So recognize poison ivy, stay away from it--or, better yet, control it with amitrol, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T type "brush killer" or ammate, Knake advises.

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4/7/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

13 Win State FFA Awards

URBANA--Thirteen of Illinois' top FFA members walked off with state honors Saturday (May 5) at the 1962 Future Farmers of America Awards Day program on the University of Illinois campus. The 13 winners were picked from an original field of more than 15,000 FFA members.

The winners included James Walker, Armington, sheep production; Frederick Mohr, Broadlands, swine production; Val Leefers, Carlinville, farm mechanics; Charles Gerson, Jr., Carrollton, corn production; Billy Gay, Dahlgren, farm and home beautification; Mervin Peters, Ludlow, small grain production; and Tom Niksch, McLeansboro, soil and water management.

Other award winners were Thomas Charles, Mount Carroll, poultry production; Larry Mohr, Normal, dairy production; Gene Gaither, Stanford, farm safety; Michael Plotner, Tolono, soybean production; Robert Potts, Williamsfield, beef production; and Royce Coe, Williamsfield, farm and home electrification.

The boys will receive award plaques at the State FFA Convention in Chicago June 6-8. The Star Farmer award, the most coveted of all FFA awards, also will be announced at the state convention.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Eastern Illinois Veterinary Clinic May 18

URBANA--Veterinarians are invited to attend the annual Eastern Illinois Veterinary Medical Spring Clinic on May 18 at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. The all-day clinic will begin at 8:45 a.m.

Dr. V. L. Tharp from Ohio State University will present a paper on artificial insemination of swine. He will also demonstrate several clinical techniques.

Another highlight of the program will be a clinical pathological conference on a disease that is becoming prevalent in Illinois livestock.

Dr. Andre Lavignette of Purdue University will speak on the practical approach to canine ophthalmology, and Dr. Timothy Brasmar of Danville will demonstrate regional anesthesia in the canine. Other demonstrations will be given on surgical repair of the reproductive system of sheep and Caslick's operation in the mare.

John Byers of the U. of I. dairy science department will discuss practical feeding of dairy cattle. In addition, there will be sessions on client relations and practice tips.

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5/8/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

It's That Season Again
Beware Of Poison Ivy

CHICAGO--Despite opinion to the contrary, poison ivy is not contagious. On the other hand, the only sure way to avoid it is knowing what the plant looks like...and steering clear of it!

So states Dr. Adolph J. Rostenberg, professor and head of the department of dermatology, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago.

Discussing both facts and fallacies about the well-known and highly distressing skin disorder, Dr. Rostenberg emphasizes that not everyone who comes into contact with poison ivy will necessarily become "infected."

Conversely, certain individuals have greater susceptibility than others and, once having acquired it, a person will usually become more sensitive than ever.

Poison ivy does not just "occur." Being close to a plant usually will not cause trouble. Nevertheless, Dr. Rostenberg does not advise experimenting by coming into direct contact with the plant, since any exposed skin area--face, hands, arms, legs, feet, etc.--can become infected.

The culprit, he says, is a naturally occurring chemical resin found in the sap of the plant, usually in the stem, leaves, roots and berries--everywhere, in fact, except in the pollen itself.

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This sap can remain potent for many months. It is particularly poisonous in the spring and early summer.

Although the sap is not normally transported through the air, it has been known to adhere to such objects as lawn mowers, garments, socks, golf balls, fishing tackle, tires and animals.

And, once contact has been made, washing it off the skin is not effective unless it is done immediately.

Dr. Rostenberg says protective creams are usually poor substitutes for knowing what not to touch. In fact, once the symptoms are evident, not much can be done; the infection must run its course and normally will do so within a month.

The reaction, he says, can range from a faint, rapidly fading redness to huge blisters, usually in rows or patches, coupled with intensely inflamed skin and moderate to severe itching. The blisters can be carefully opened by a doctor to allow the skin to heal faster. Although the blister fluid is not infectious, care must be taken not to reinfect the raw skin surface.

It is possible, says Dr. Rostenberg, to prescribe soothing dressings and lotions as well as pills to relieve the itching, although in severe cases hospitalization may be required.

Unfortunately, vaccine is not too effective, especially against severe cases. Desensitization, as in hay fever, requires long periods, with no positive assurance of success.

One final bit of advice comes from Dr. Rostenberg and from Dr. Diana R. Bogdonoff, a resident dermatologist at the U. of I. Medical

center: If, having once come into contact with poison ivy without adverse results, you think you are immune--don't! Your reactions may vary from time to time, and the resultant discomfort is not worth taking the chance.

At best, a doctor can lessen or shorter the degree of skin eruption. Unfortunatelly, concludes Dr. Rostenberg, this is small consolation to careless people who tempt providence--and must suffer the consequences.

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5/10/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Offer Home Improvement Plan Book

URBANA--The home owner's biggest bargain for 1962 may be a new 48-page book of ideas and designs for home improvement now available from the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Engineering.

The booklet, entitled HOME IMPROVEMENT PLANS, contains dozens of plans for furnishings that can be built in the basement workshop. The list of plans includes diagrams for sewing centers, room dividers, clothing closets, laundry centers and the home office. Eight pages are devoted to the kitchen alone.

U. of I. agricultural engineer Don Jedele says plans in the 8 1/2" x 11" booklet were developed by engineers and home economists in 13 land-grant colleges. It is published by the Midwest Plan Service.

The home improvement plans book should be of special value to people in growing and developing rural and urban areas. It is designed for home builders, home owners or home planners.

On inside pages, the book includes data on building materials, types and sizes of screws and nails, "split-resistance" of common hardwoods and recommendations on insulation, ventilation and method of keeping the basement dry.

Jedele says home owners can get the new home improvement plans book by sending $1 with their names and addresses to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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5/10/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Part-Time Work Helps Solve College Costs

URBANA--Working your way through college hasn't gone out of style, according to University of Illinois Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith.

Over half the College of Agriculture Students have part-time jobs, Smith says. A survey of student economics during the 1960 spring semester shows that the average U. of I. student earned about 20 percent of his expenses. Scholarships and awards provided about 14 percent of the average student's expenditures; relatives furnished 36 percent; miscellaneous sources accounted for 10 percent; loans, 2 percent; and reduction of assets, 18 percent.

The average single University student spent $872 per semester. Almost half--an average of $410--went for room and board. Tuition and fees cost $140, and personal and medical care, $87. Other costs were $78 for recreation, $61 for transportation, $44 for textbooks and supplies and $52 for miscellaneous expenses.

While the average spent was $872 per semester, one out of four students spent only $606 per semester.

College costs increase with years of attendance. While the average freshman spent $719 per semester, seniors spent $1,093.

Smith encourages students and parents to go over a college budget together. It's a good idea for college-bound students to start a savings plan early.

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5/10/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 21, 1962

U. of I. Agricultural Economist To
Study Market Prospects In South Asia

URBANA--Leslie F. Stice, University of Illinois extension grain marketing economist, has been chosen as a member of a team to study prospects for marketing U. S. farm products in South Asia.

The team will leave about June 15 to gain information to help U. S. farmers and professional agricultural workers improve their understanding of foreign food and fiber needs, problems of export marketing, and basic facts underlying a successful U. S. foreign trade policy.

Other members of the team are T. E. Atkinson, University of Arkansas; Wallace Barr, Ohio State University; Foy Helms, Auburn University; S. Kenneth Oakleaf, Colorado State University, and W. E. Harvey, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The team is one of four extension groups which will visit major world areas to conduct marketing studies for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The other teams will go to countries of Europe, Africa and the Middle East, and the Caribbean area.

The South Asia team will visit Turkey, Pakistan, India, Indonesia and Hong Kong. It will concern itself chiefly with wheat, rice, and cotton, particularly in Pakistan, India and Indonesia.

The team's observations will make it possible to supply information to farmers and exporters about the needs of foreign consumers, the varieties that meet those desires, and the harvesting, packaging and marketing methods that best facilitate foreign sales.

The teams will return to Washington July 23 to develop information material for use by rural and urban people and professional agricultural workers.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hybrid Sorghums Challenge Corn For Silage

URBANA--New hybrid sorghums are challenging corn as a source of silage for dairy cattle.

University of Illinois feeding trials with dairy cows show that sorghum silage provides about 95 percent or more of the feeding value of corn silage.

The tests indicate that the yielding power of sorghums will determine whether they can profitably replace corn silage in the dairy ration. If the dairyman can get sorghums to outyield corn, it may pay to grow hybrid sorghums for silage.

U. of I. dairy scientist K. A. Kendall points out that cows in the tests ate just as much sorghum silage as regular corn silage. Also milk production was very close, and in some cases equal, to that of corn silage.

Kendall points out that, sorghums would be especially advantageous in a dry season or under droughty growing conditions.

Sorghums are more drought resistant than corn and would probably produce higher yields under dry conditions. Usually the yields won't have to be much higher to make sorghums pay off as a feed, Kendall explains.

Kendall says many farmers ask if it is advisable to plant corn and sorghum together. U. of I. scientists see no advantage in this practice.

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For one thing, certain corn silage varieties may mature as much as 10 days earlier than sorghum. The farmer who planted them together would be harvesting one of the crops at the wrong stage of development for the best quality silage.

Kendall points out that the hybrid sorghums fed in the U. of I. tests were some of the earlier maturing hybrid forage varieties noted for their grain yielding power.

The sorghums were planted during the first week in June in the Urbana tests. They were put up as silage from the 10th to the 15th of September. This means they matured about two weeks earlier than many of the conventional sorghums.

To boost yields, U. of I. scientists planted the sorghums about three inches apart. This close planting enhanced suckering and boosted some yields to the 28 ton per acre level.

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5/14/62

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY P.M.- MAY 18, 1962

Edwin Bay Gets USDA Superior Service Award

WASHINGTON, D. C--Edwin Bay, Sangamon county farm adviser since 1926, today was presented the Superior Service Award of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Presentations were made by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman to 129 USDA employees at ceremonies in the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds. Honorees each received a certificate, a medal and a lapel emblem.

Bay's citation reads: "For notable contributions to the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, the welfare of the people of Sangamon county, and for national leadership in his professional organization."

He grew up on a Mercer county, Illinois, farm and was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1921. He took graduate work at the University and then taught vocational agriculture for three years in Aledo before he accepted his present position.

Bay has been a dedicated practitioner through the years of the Extension Service philosophy of "helping people to help themselves." He has helped to organize 18 community unit groups with a total membership of more than 3,000 adults and youth in 20 rural Sangamon county townships. Of these groups, 13 have celebrated their 25-year anniversaries.

He was responsible for the establishment of one of the first county soil-testing laboratories in the state. To date, more than 360,000 acres on 1,900 different farms have been tested. He has had

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corn variety plots in the county for 33 years--longer than any other similar plots in Illinois.

In the field of livestock production and improvement, he started the first demonstrations of what has become the "Illinois Beef Performance Testing Program." Sangamon county now has more herds and more cattle enrolled in this program than any other county in the Middle West. Bay was the first to establish a beef carcass testing and grading program in the north central region.

He was a pioneer in demonstrating the economic value of "meat-type" hogs, and arranged one of the first three-day demonstrations on live grading of hogs, followed by slaughter and carcass grading. For his leadership in livestock extension education, he was named "Man of the Year" by the University of Illinois Hoof and Horn Club in 1958.

In 1947, Bay received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, and Alpha Zeta's Alumni Award. He served as president of the NACAA in 1950-51. He was president of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers in 1944. He is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary Extension Service fraternity and served as chief in 1960, and a member of Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary agricultural fraternity. He is the author of "The History of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, 1915-1960," an historical account of the association now in its second printing.

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5/14/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Tractor Power Replaces
Manpower On Illinois Farms

URBANA--Larger and more powerful tractors are providing the power needed for fewer farmers to maintain food production for a growing population. A recent University of Illinois study shows important trends in the horsepower ratings of tractors used on central Illinois farms since World War II.

J. E. Wills points out that since 1945, the number of tractors has risen 30 percent while the number of farms has dropped 20 percent. The work capacity of the tractors has also risen.

More than half of the tractors made in 1960 were over 50 drawbar horsepower compared with only one-fifth in 1956. Small tractors with less than 35 horsepower dropped from 90 percent of the total in 1951 to only 15 percent in 1960-61.

The U. of I. study showed that the average horsepower per tractor on farms jumped about 50 percent and the horsepower per farm nearly doubled between 1946 and 1960. Farmers use the large tractors more hours per year than the smaller tractors.

Wills explains these changes this way:

Farms have grown larger. These farmers averaged 70 acres more corn and soybeans in 1959-60 than in 1946-47.

Farmer operators have substituted tractor horsepower for labor. They now hire less labor and use less family labor, but they are working more hours.

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A reserve of tractor power helps boost crop yields and reduce farming risks. The higher capacity tractors and machines provide real insurance against costly delays in carrying out farming operations.

Some farmers may have more power than they can use effectively, Wills believes. However, others could profit by using more power. The farm operator faces a complex decision in choosing power units that will boost profits. He must consider his acreage, labor, cropping system, yields, as well as the costs of tractors and other machines.

These trends reflect another important power revolution on Illinois farms. During the 1920's and 30's, tractors replaced horses and man labor. During the late 40's and 50's, larger and more powerful tractors have replaced more manpower.

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5/16/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Three Grain Grading And Marketing Schools Scheduled

URBANA--Wheat sedimentation, corn damage, new moisture testing equipment, price supports, crop varieties and future prospects for the country grain business are featured topics at the 1962 grain grading and marketing schools, University of Illinois agricultural economist L. F. Stice announced this week.

Speakers include U. S. Department of Agriculture grain inspectors, agricultural stabilization officials, and University of Illinois College of Agriculture staff members. Participants will have an opportunity to practice grain grading under the supervision of licensed inspectors. All grain dealers and others interested in grain grading and marketing are invited. There is no admission fee.

Dates and places are as follows: May 22, Macon county ASCS office, Decatur; May 23, Farm Bureau Auditorium, Champaign; and May 29, Farm Bureau Auditorium, Jacksonville. All schools begin with registration at 8:30 a.m. and adjourn at 4:00 p.m.

The schools are sponsored by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and the Grain Division, USDA Agricultural Marketing Service at Peoria.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Meat Industry Career Opportunities Expanding

URBANA--Career opportunities are rapidly expanding for college graduates in the meat packing and processing industry, Homer R. Davison, president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, said here Thursday evening.

Speaking at an Agricultural Business Seminar sponsored by the University of Illinois, Davison said that the meat packing industry is today in the beginning of a new era which could be termed a renaissance. He forecast that meat production, now at 29.5 billion pounds annually, would be doubled in the next 40 years.

"Meat packing is indeed an old industry which is brand new in almost every aspect. It is no longer a simple business of slaughtering livestock and distributing carcasses of cattle. Today, older management concepts are dropping out and newer, bolder, and in many ways unorthodox methods are taking their place.

"In fact, it is so new that it is changing, adjusting and experimenting every day almost on the hour. Underlying its newness is a permanent demand for its products and a permanent outlet for the basic ingredient of the American diet.

"And since it is basic and fundamental, its growth is assured since the number of mouths to feed is growing in such astronomical numbers it is difficult to comprehend," he said.

Davison predicted that livestock production will be much more scientifically done within the next few years than has ever been true in the past.

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"There will be great emphasis on merit of raw material from a consumer standpoint. Similarly, livestock marketing will be much more scientifically done, with the current experimentation in the area of grade and yield and rail buying and selling suggesting the possible pattern. Current testing of the sale of cattle on cutability is another possibility.

"It is this renaissance and this growth, and this constant change, and this capability for better living that insure meat packing perhaps the greatest opportunity for sustained strength in the decades ahead. I think there is little doubt but that the meat processing industry will double its expansion in the next 40 years," Davison said.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Veterinarian Tells Advantages
Of Breeding Swine Artificially

URBANA--Artificial insemination would be far more economical than buying a certified boar if the farmer owned five sows or less, Dr. V. L. Tharp told veterinarians attending the spring clinic of the Eastern Illinois Veterinary Medical Assn. Dr. Tharp is head of the department of veterinary clinical medicine at Ohio State University.

"Artificial insemination would also be useful in breeding individual sows to highly popular boars raised in other sections of the state," Dr. Tharp said.

Two other instances in which artificial insemination could prove useful, according to Dr. Tharp, would be breeding specific Pathogen Free (SPF) sows and testing boars for breeding.

"Chances for conception are best if the sow is inseminated during her second day of heat," Dr. Tharp said. Semen should be used within 24 hours after being taken from the boar.

Used with 35 percent of the dairy cows, artificial insemination is quickly gaining popularity with owners of commercial beef cattle. The technique can be used successfully with all farm animals and even pets, Dr. Tharp concluded during his talk at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

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5/21/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Select Seven Illinois Farm Youth
For Foreign Exchange Program

URBANA--Seven Illinois farm youth have been selected to represent the United States as "Grassroots Ambassadors" in foreign countries under the 1962 International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

The Illinois delegates and the countries they will visit are: Lamar Fesser, Morrisonville, GREECE; Vera Girard, Bourbonnais, ITALY; Arthur Holevoet, Atkinson, BELGIUM; Joan Kumler, Bellflower, JAMAICA; Mary Ann Schneider, Carmi, INDIA; Robert Senior, Momence, ISRAEL; and Max Whitney, Magnolia, AUSTRIA.

Miss Girard, Fesser, Holevoet, and Whitney leave for their assigned countries on June 1. Senior leaves on June 12, and Miss Kumler and Miss Schneider begin their assignments on September 20.

Hugh Wetzel, Illinois IFYE chairman, says the Illinois delegates were selected for their outstanding leadership in 4-H and other farm youth activities. They join more than 100 U. S. delegates in more than 40 countries throughout the world.

Wetzel points out that since the IFYE program began in 1948, nearly 1,300 U. S. IFYE delegates have visited 64 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Pacific area and the Middle East. In exchange, 1,477 foreign youth have visited and worked with U. S. farm families.

Under the program, each IFYE delegate stays with 4- to 12-farm families during his 4- to 6-month stay in the exchange country.

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To broaden the impact of the program, the delegates must share their experiences with youth groups, rural organizations, civic clubs and others when they return to their home countries.

U. S. delegates have given their impressions of foreign countries to more than six million people through speeches alone. They reach many more through radio and television programs and newspaper and magazine articles.

Wetzel says participation in IFYE has increased steadily in the past three years. This year an estimated 125 U. S. delegates from 42 states will be exchanged with 132 IFYEs from 49 other countries.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation. In Illinois the program is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois and the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders
Sale, June 15 at Urbana

URBANA--Members of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association have consigned 86 rams and ewes to the summer sale, June 15 at the University of Illinois stock pavilion.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the University sheep division and association secretary-treasurer, reports that the Suffolk, Hampshire, Corriedale, Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet, Montadale and Cheviot breeds are represented. All animals will be inspected by an association committee before the sale.

All animals are guaranteed to be breeders. Any 4-H or FFA members will receive a ten percent discount on their purchases. Catalogs are available on request from the association, 110 Stock Pavilion, Urbana.

Note to Editor: Breeders who have consigned to the sale are listed below.

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Addresses and names of breeders who have consigned sheep to the sale:

Athens, Lewis Agrall
Bushnell, Carl H. Dunbar
Carbondale, Southern Illinois University
Cambridge, Fink Brothers
Cambridge, Dugan Hultman
Champaign, Mark Doane
Champaign, John T. Smith and Family
Chrisman, Dennie J. Knight
Danvers, Robert L. Willerton
Emden, Lynn Gilchrist
Elmwood, Jim Forney
Eureka, Allen Leman
Fairmount, Kent Flora
Geneseo, Curtis Lowe
Geneseo, Jayson Lowe
Grafton, Trails End Acres Inc.
Kempton, Fred Drendel
Macon, Jean and Jane Seagle
Mansfield, Stanley Heitz
Mattoon, Thomas R. Young
Morris, Nolan Nelson
New Athens, Howard F. Schlesinger
Newman, John Albin
Newman, George S. Baxter
Normal, Gayle Hoffman
Prairie City, Keith McMillan and Sons
Rankin, Richard N. Steiner
Red Bud, Lloyd Roscow
Seneca, S. R. Jackson and Son,
Seneca, G. W. and I. E. Rohwer
Simpson, Eugene Lauderdale
Stewardson, Clarence Rincker
Streator, Walter Baysinger
Urbana, Charles Corray
Urbana, University of Illinois
Washington, David Hager

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Five Remain In Final Star Farmer Selection

URBANA-The Star Farmer of Illinois will be announced Friday, June 8 in the afternoon session of the 1962 state convention of the Future Farmers of America.

This award goes to the top future farmer in Illinois, based on his achievements in scholarship, leadership, establishment in farming, cooperation, citizenship and service.

Five hopefuls wait for the announcement of the Star Farmer. These boys represent more than 15,400 FFA members in Illinois. The final contenders are Peter Cahill, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fabian Cahill, Brimfield: Ronald Debatin, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson L. Debatin, Pocahontas; Don Gillespie, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Gillespie, Clifton; Marvin "Bud" Hobbs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hobbs, Walnut Grove; and Frederick M. Mohr, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mohr, Homer.

Each of the boys has served either as president of his local FFA chapter or as vice president of a section, which includes about 20 FFA chapters. They have been active in public speaking, student councils and other school activities.

Probably the most outstanding quality of these boys is apparent in their ability to apply knowledge learned in high school vocational agriculture class in their supervised farming programs at home. All of the final candidates for the Star Farmer award have large livestock and crop enterprises which they have amassed during four years of vocational agriculture.

The Illinois FFA is a state association of the Future Farmers of America. This year the state convention will be held in the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, June 6-8.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Turkey Referendum Provides First
On-The-Farm Test of Supply Control

URBANA--Turkey growers across the nation will vote in a nation-wide marketing order June 18 through 22. However, the outcome will be carefully watched by other farmers, processors, handlers, consumers and government officials.

University of Illinois agricultural economist Robert P. Bentz points out that this is the first nation-wide marketing order that contains the supply controls advocated by the present administration. The results will be used as an indicator of farmer acceptance of the government's farm program.

Here is how Bentz analyzes the proposed marketing order:

The order, if passed, would contain all the features that Secretary Freeman has proposed for controlling supplies of other farm commodities: (1) national in scope, (2) supply control through surplus diversion and marketing quotas, and (3) financing of the program by the industry.

To pass, the order must receive two-thirds majority of those voting or of those representing two-thirds of the volume. The order would be administered by an advisory board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It would be able to set marketing quotas for individual producers based on past production.

Funds to carry out the marketing order would come from assessments on processors or handlers. Each processor would pay up to 20 cents per hundred pounds of turkey moving through his plant. These funds could also be used for research and product development.

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If the order passes, and supply controls are put in effect, prices paid to turkey growers would probably go up. Some increase in retail prices would also take place. But consumer prices would probably not go up very much since homemakers could shift their buying to other meats. So the income to producers could not be raised very much.

The turkey industry produced 107 million turkeys in 1961, 26 percent over 1960. This expansion resulted in supplies exceeding demand that would provide a normal profit to the industry. The 1961 overproduction caused industry leaders to consider the marketing order approach. But whether most growers will accept orders remains to be seen.

Growers who produce less than about 200 birds a year are not eligible to vote. As a result the referendum actually excludes about 85 percent of all producers from voting. Bentz reports that less than 200 growers in Illinois are eligible to vote.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Feed Grain Program Most
Attractive To Average Farmer

URBANA--A study of 38 central Illinois farms shows that a farmer could comply with the feed grain program for one year without reducing his net earnings. And at the same time farmers who complied helped reduce surpluses by about 100 tons less corn per farm.

In a report released this week by the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics, D. F. Wilken and Boyd Henry reported that farmers with low corn yields compared to base yields or with less efficient management probably found the 1961 feed grain program most attractive. The effect of the 1962 program will probably be about the same on these farms if payments for diverted acres and open market corn prices remain about the same.

Wilken and Henry report that farms complying with the program averaged $2.84 less machinery cost per tillable acre than those not complying. Fertilizer costs for corn and wheat were about the same for both groups. Reducing corn acres apparently saved about $4.41 an acre in total costs. But the total value of production was $8.36 less per tillable acre on the complying farms.

The farms outside the program averaged 102 bushels per acre compared to 97 bushels per acre on complying farms. When the yields were adjusted to the same level, there was little difference in net

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earnings between the two groups. Soil quality was basically the same for the two groups of farms.

This study alone does not tell a farmer whether he should or should not participate in government acreage adjustment programs, Wilken and Henry point out. Each farmer must consider his base yield, available grain storage, market price for corn, age, size of farm, alternative uses of labor and machinery, and general attitude toward a farm program.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FFA State Convention Opens
June 6 in Chicago

URBANA--Almost 2,000 Illinois farm boys--members of the Future Farmers of America--may be working extra hours on the farm this week so that they can go to Chicago next week for their annual three-day state convention.

The convention, held in Chicago for the first time in the 34-year history of the Illinois Association, meets in the Conrad Hilton Hotel June 6-8. Two delegates from each of the 459 FFA chapters in Illinois comprise the voting body. The delegates elect officers, recognize honorary state farmers and conduct other convention business. Officials announce American Farmer candidates, the winners of FFA Foundation awards and the Star State Farmer.

Victor Butler, national president of the FFA, will deliver the keynote address Wednesday evening. The FFA band and chorus will entertain the convention during lulls in the program.

The Future Farmers of America is a national organization of farm boys enrolled in vocational agriculture. The vocational agriculture teachers will accompany the FFA boys to the convention.

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5/24/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Hosts Illinois
Hereford Breeders June 3

URBANA--Evaluation contests and talks on current and future demands highlight the program for the Illinois Hereford Field Day Sunday, June 3, at the University of Illinois, according tc W. W. Albert, assistant professor of animal science.

Beginning at 10 a.m., the group will meet at the University beef farm. Members and guests will participate in three contests: a live evaluation of four slaughter steers, selection of yearling replacement heifers on performance and conformation, and identification of cow wintering programs. Evaluation contest winners will be determined the following week after slaughter of the steers.

During the afternoon a panel will discuss "Meeting Today's and Tommorrow's Beef Demands." Participants include Martin Burrus, Arenzville, commercial producer; George Pitts, Bloomington, cattle feeder; B. C. Breidenstein, U. of I. meats division; Freeman Ireland, Champaign, meat retailer; and Dr. G. T. Easley, Sulphur, Oklahoma, purebred breeder.

At noon the group will have a potlock-style picnic lunch in the stock pavilion. All interested persons are welcome to attend.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Research Shows Farmers Can Store
"Haylage" In Conventional Silos

URBANA--Enough research evidence is in to prove conclusively that farmers can store low-moisture silage or "haylage" in conventional upright silos.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Leo Fryman says the studies also show that dairy cows eat haylage readily and produce well on it. However, he believes the system should be recommended only to the careful operator.

U. of I. dairy scientists say reports from research workers and from dairymen who have had from one to three years of experience with low-moisture silage indicate that the following steps are necessary to produce a satisfactory feed:

1. Cut the forage in the early stages of growth. Alfalfa should be harvested in the bud or pre-bud stage. The early-cut material is highly digestible and will pack better than more mature forage.

2. Chop the crop short. About 1/4 inch cut is best. Keep knives on the forage cutter sharp. Use a hay conditioner to speed up drying time and to save leaves.

3. Dry the forage in the windrow. Rake before the top leaves are fully dry, or windrow as you mow. It's also a good idea to haul the forage to the silo in a covered wagon to cut down leaf loss. Then fill the silo reasonably fast, without long delays.

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4. Keep the material evenly distributed in the silo during filling. A mechanical distributor in the silo is helpful.

5. Seal silo doors and be sure there are no cracks in the wall. Coating the inside with a good silo surfacing material may help seal out air.

6. If silage feeding is not started within a day or so after filling, use a plastic cap to seal the top. Then chop a load or two of unwilted forage and blow it in on top of the plastic cap.

Fryman says there apparently is a time during drying when forage is quite difficult to cut and blow. An operator's best bet is to start chopping as soon as the material begins to chop easily. At this stage, the forage has about the right moisture content to make good low-moisture silage.

Research shows that losses may be high when low-moisture silage is stored in a bunker or trench silo.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Top FFA Chapters Competing

CHICAGO--The most outstanding FFA chapter in Illinois will be selected Wednesday evening at the state FFA convention in Chicago.

Seven chapters are still competing for this annual award. They are Geneseo, Williamsfield, Sycamore, Augusta, Maroa, Champaign and Lawrenceville. They represent the 459 high school chapters in Illinois.

This outstanding chapter award includes all phases and activities of a Future Farmers of America chapter. Community service, leadership, scholarship, supervised farming, cooperation and conduct of meetings are only a few of an FFA chapter's areas of work.

Earlier in the year one chapter in each section was selected to receive a plaque awarded by the Illinois Bankers Association. These chapters conducted the best program of work in their respective sections. They are: (see list below)

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TOP CHAPTERS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SECTIONS

1. Freeport
2. Mt. Carroll
3. Geneseo
4. Williamsfield
5. Brimfield
6. Sycamore
7. Tonica
8. Dwight
9. Fairbury-Cropsey
10. Watseka
11. Augusta
12. Minier
13. Pittsfield
14. Rochester
15. Hardin
16. Maroa
17. Champaign
18.
19. Bethany
20. Charleston
21. Mulberry Grove
22. Waterloo
23. Lawrenceville
24. Trico (Campbell Hill)
25. Enfield

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JUNE 6, 1962

Honorary State Farmers Named
As State FFA Convention Opens

CHICAGO--Ralph Bradley, Director of the State Agriculture Department, and 15 other men were named today by delegates at the 1962 state FFA convention to receive the Honorary State Farmer degree.

They will receive the gold State Farmer key in a ceremony during the closing session of the convention Friday afternoon.

This is the highest honor the Illinois Association, Future Farmers of America can give to any individual. The association presents these awards annually in recognition of outstanding service.

Receiving the awards are: (see list below)

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1962
HONORARY STATE FARMERS

Ralph Bradley, Director, State Agriculture Department, Springfield.
A. L. Utech, Supervisor, Agricultural Education, Springfield.
Jesse Keyser, President, Ill. Assoc. Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Lawrenceville.
Thomas F. Ford, Director, State FFA Chorus, Springfield.
William L. Hull, Assistant in Vocational Agriculture, U. of I., Urbana.
J. R. Warmbrod, Teacher Trainer, Div. of Ag. Educ., U. of I., Urbana.
Robert Liehr, Vocational Agriculture Instr., Morrison.
Lloyd Ummel, WCIA-TV, Farm Director, Champaign.
Orin Samuelson, WGN, Farm Director, Chicago.
Cullen Sweet, Director of Organization, Illinois Agricultural Association, Bloomington.
Al Pigg,, WTVP, Farm Director, Decatur.
Orville Streiff, Dist. V Director, Illinois Foundation FFA, Highland.
Keith McMillan, Father of State FFA President, Prairie City.
Ervin Walters, Father of State Vice President, Hebron.
Levi H. Carter, Father of State Secretary-Treasurer, Dieterich.
Merle E. Grubb, Father of State Reporter, Rochester.

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY P.M., JUNE 8, 1962

American Farmer Candidates Announced

CHICAGO--Sixteen young Illinois farmers literally became "one in a thousand" today as they heard their names read as 1962 candidates for the American Farmer degree.

These young men, members of the Future Farmers of America, are attending the state FFA convention in Chicago this week.

They will go to Kansas City, Missouri, next fall to accept the gold emblem key of the American Farmer degree during ceremonies at the national FFA convention. "American Farmer" is the highest degree that can be conferred upon a member of the organization.

The candidates for the degree are: (please see attached list)

An American Farmer must have earned at least $1,000 from his supervised farming program started while taking vocational agriculture in high school. Candidates for the degree must show outstanding scholarship, cooperation, thrift and leadership abilities through participation in FFA, school and community activities.

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ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
405 Centennial Building
Springfield

May 17, 1962

AMERICAN FARMER CANDIDATES
(Final List)

Sect.	Name	Address	Chapter
1	Gary Lichty	Monroe Center	Stillman Valley
2	Loren G. Gonnerman	Ashton	Ashton
3	Dennis Denton	R. 2, Princeton	Princeton
3	Roger K. Bengtson	R. 1, Geneseo	Geneseo
5	Emerson L. Tolan	Minonk	Minonk-Dana-Rutland
6	Richard E. Walters	R. 1, Hebron	Hebron
8	Joseph Coyne	R. 1, Minooka	Minooka
11	Kenny McMillan	Prairie City	Bushnell-P.C.
12	Charles W. Nott	R. 4, Lewistown	Lewistown
17	Thomas Bidner	Mahomet	Mahomet
17	John W. Fisher	Tolono	Unity (Tolono)
18	Gerald D. Taylor	R. 1, Danville	Catlin
20	Gerald Hartke	Wheeler	Teutopolis
21	Jerome M. Harper	Smithboro	Mulberry Grove
23	Teddy E. Bosecker	R. 4, Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel
23	Tom G. Heath	Bridgeport	Bridgeport

FOR RELEASE 3 P.M., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1962

Ronald Debatin Named Star
State Farmer Of Illinois

CHICAGO--No. 1 out of 15,400 Illinois Future Farmers--this title went to Ronald Debatin, 17, of Pocahontas, today as he achieved the highest honor available to an Illinois FFA member--the Star State Farmer award.

He received this honor in the closing minutes of the last session of the 1962 state convention of the Illinois Association, Future Farmers of America.

Five contenders for the award were still left as the convention opened on Wednesday. The other District Star Farmers are Peter Cahill, 18, Brimfield; Don Gillespie, 17, Clifton; Marvin "Bud" Hobbs, Walnut Grove; and Frederick M. Mohr, 18, Homer.

Ronald Debatin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson L. Debatin, enrolled in vocational agriculture at the Greenville Community High School four years ago. He began his farming program with two registered Holstein cows and a heifer. With the advice of his parents and the supervision of his vocational agriculture instructor, Carl S. Brock, Ronald's dairy cattle herd had increased to 23 head by his senior year. His supervised farming program also includes 16 beef animals, 65 acres of corn, 45 acres of soybeans, 20 acres of wheat, 15 acres of rye and 27 acres of red clover. This well-balanced supervised farming program contributed to Ronald's success in attaining the coveted State Farmer award.

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As a national winner in the Spencer Efficient Corn Growing Contest, Ronald received a wrist watch. During his four years as a Future Farmer, he has placed first in a Section 21 public-speaking contest and first as a chairman in parliamentary procedure and has won the Section 21 FFA Foundation award in small grain production. This year he received the DeKalb outstanding senior award.

Ronald used his leadership ability to serve the Greenville FFA Chapter as reporter, secretary and president; he is president of the student council and the national honor society and was president of his class during his freshman and junior years.

Every year since he has been in high school, Ronald has participated in dairy judging at FFA sectional contests. He received an "A" rating for three of these four years. He has placed third in the Sectional 21 Land Use Selection Contest for the past two years.

Ronald will represent Illinois in competition for the regional Star Farmer award.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

June 1, 1962

Note to Editors:

The 1962 state convention of the Illinois Future Farmers of America begins Wednesday, June 6, in the International Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

As in previous years, the three-day convention will involve FFA boys from your area as delegates, award winners, or special participants. We have instructed each chapter to give you this information, but some may fail to do so. You could probably turn up some good local stories by calling the vocational agriculture teacher in your area to find out who is attending the convention and for what reasons.

Our office will again handle the state-wide news coverage for the convention. This packet contains advance news stories with release dates. Stories breaking at the convention, such as the election of officers, public-speaking winners, and others, will be available to the wire services. You may want to request these stories and others about chapters in your area from the Associated Press and United Press International.

A team from the Extension Editorial Office will establish press headquarters near the International Ballroom. Harold Guither will serve as coordinator, and other members will include J. J. Feight, Edward Wilson, and William Hull. If you would like pictures of boys from your area, our photographer can supply them.

Let us know if we can help you cover this major Illinois farm youth event. If you plan to attend the convention, we'll be looking for you at press headquarters.

Sincerely,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Economist Sees Chance For Higher Corn Prices

URBANA--Corn prices in the weeks ahead are more likely to go up than down, according to L. F. Stice, University of Illinois extension grain marketing economist. Here's how he appraises the current market situation:

On the demand side, the amounts of corn used for processing, livestock feed and exports are all running larger than a year ago and show no signs of slackening.

On the supply side, stocks of corn not under loan or owned by the government do not appear burdensome and may get scarce during the summer months.

Sales of corn by the government have dropped from 25 to 32 million bushels a week in April to about 8 million bushels during the week ending May 18. Further reductions seem likely. The government has now sold enough feed grains to cover the certificates issued to producers under the 1961 Feed Grain Program.

The amount of 1961 corn under government loan exceeds any previous crop. On April 30, Farmers had 542 million bushels of their 1961 corn under loan and purchase agreement. By the May 31 closing date, they could have from 600 to 650 million bushels in the loan program. Illinois farmers had placed 134 million bushels of corn under loan on April 30 compared with 86 million bushels a year ago. This will tend to reduce free market supplies in Illinois.

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If farmers place more than 600 million bushels of 1961 corn into loan and under purchase agreements, market prices may need to rise to divert some of this corn into market use. Here's why:

Farmers produced 3,624 million bushels in 1961, while use and exports are now expected to total 3,933 million bushels. This leaves a gap of about 300 million bushels that must be filled by reducing government stocks.

Commodity Credit Corporation sales for the year ending September 30 are likely to run about 900 million bushels. If farmers put only 600 million bushels under loan, this will leave 300 million bushels to fill the gap between production and expected use, and little tightness in supplies will occur.

However, if they put more than 600 million bushels under loan, some must be diverted to market use, and market prices will strengthen.

The amount of corn farmers placed under loan is still uncertain. However, since they had already placed 542 million bushels under loan by April 30, it looks as if they could go over 600 million bushels by the end of May.

Last year farmers added 60 million bushels to the loan during May when market prices were about equal to the support price of $1.06. This year the farm price in most areas is 10 to 12 cents under the $1.20 support price. Not all corn is eligible for loan this year either.

The amount of corn in trade channels and the amount farmers hold that is not eligible for loan are other uncertainties in the corn market. Corn supplies in grain market centers had dropped to 129 million bushels on May 25 compared with 141 million bushels on April 27.

Although farmers will have less corn to sell this year than last, they will have corn to sell. As CCC sales are reduced and commercial stocks are used, the market will need corn from farms. The farmer's problem is to move it to market in an orderly manner, Stice concludes.

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6/4/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Professional Farm Managers
Summer Tour, June 13-14

URBANA--Mechanized livestock production, expanded grain storage and drying, highway condemnation appraisals and soil conservation practices highlight the annual summer tour of the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers June 13-14.

The tour starts at 9:30 a.m. at the new Illinois Agricultural Association Building in Bloomington. The group will tour the IAA building in the morning. On Wednesday afternoon they will visit the William Freed farm and Illinois Farm Supply Company research farm near Lexington and the Don Raycraft farm near Normal.

Following dinner on the Illinois State Normal University campus, the group will hear Paul Mathias and Len Gardner of the Illinois Agricultural Association discuss agricultural trade and the European Common Market.

Thursday tour stops include the L. Funk and M. B. Funk trust farms near Funks Grove and the Ward Frietag farm near Stanford.

F. M. Sims, University of Illinois farm management specialist and association secretary-treasurer, reports that all persons interested in professional farm management and rural appraising are invited to attend. Melvin D. Schultz, First National Bank, Normal, is tour chairman. Other committee members are Wayne Kern, Macomb; Hobart Hinderliter, Jacksonville; and Donald M. Nelson and Howard R. Walker, Peoria.

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6/4/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Lower Turkey Production This Year;
Economist Analyzes Market Order Effects

URBANA--Whether turkey growers approve or reject a turkey marketing order this month, a University of Illinois agricultural economist expects that 1962 turkey production will total about 15 percent less than last year.

Robert Bentz points out, however, that this year's output will still average about 6 percent above the average for the past five years. Larger than usual cold storage stocks will also keep prices from rising very much above the 18.9 cents a pound average price last year. Cold storage stocks were about 47 million pounds greater on May 1 than a year ago, he reports.

Turkey prices could be affected if growers pass the marketing order, Bentz states. Without the order, Bentz estimates that average prices to growers would range from 21 to 24 cents a pound, assuming no major changes in demand and considering storage stocks.

If the market order passes, the price will depend on the amount set aside. If about 10 percent of the 1962 output were set aside and not sold this year, Bentz believes prices would average from 24 to 26 cents a pound.

However, the turkeys set aside this year will be held in cold storage and sold at some later time. It is possible they would move into normal market channels in 1963. So prices next year could be lower unless producers' allotments are put into effect to cut production.

Marketing orders on other farm products have been useful in leveling out seasonal price fluctuations, Bentz points out. But they have not raised average prices over what they would have been otherwise. This may be the case for turkeys, he concludes.

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6/4/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Vo-Ag Teachers Will Meet
At U. Of I. June 12-14

URBANA--It's back to school for Illinois teachers of vocational agriculture for a three-day session on the campus at the University of Illinois.

All 475 Illinois vo-ag teachers are expected to attend the annual June Conference. Alonzo G. Grace, dean of the College of Education, will welcome the teachers. Louis B. Howard, dean of the College of Agriculture, will speak at the opening session Tuesday morning, June 12, on "One Hundred Years of Programs in Land-Grant Colleges."

The vo-ag teachers attend sessions designed to help them keep abreast of changing trends in agriculture. Areas where they may receive instruction include farm mechanics, agricultural economics, soils and crops, animal husbandry and many others.

Herbert M. Hamlin, professor of agricultural education,will highlight the conference with an address at the annual banquet of the Illinois Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers Wednesday evening. IAVAT awards are presented at this time.

The vo-ag teachers will tour the university farms Thursday morning and view the latest research in progress.

State supervisors,teacher trainers and staff from the College of Agriculture cooperatively conduct the conference.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Of Illinois Honors
Jonathan Baldwin Turner At Granville

URBANA--University of Illinois officials will commemorate Jonathan Baldwin Turner's famous Granville Speech in a dedication ceremony at Granville on Wednesday, June 13, at 1 p.m.

College of Agriculture Dean Louis B. Howard will preside at tha half-hour ceremony, which includes remarks by Senator Fred J. Hart, Streator, and Wilfred Shaw, representing the Illinois Agricultural Association. The plaque will hang in the Hopkins Township High School.

It was on November 18, 1851, that Turner spoke to the Buel Institute, Granville, outlining his plans for industrial universities for the people. Many of these ideas were written into the Land-Grant Act of 1862.

Dean Howard says this event, one of several planned to celebrate the centennial of the land-grant college system and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is of special significance to Illinois farmers.

Everyone is invited to the dedication ceremony honoring this forward-thinking Illinois educator.

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6/4/62
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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Land Values Recover From 1960 Slump

URBANA--Illinois land values have recovered from most of the 1960 downward adjustment, a University of Illinois agricultural economist reports.

Franklin J. Reiss says the latest U. S. Department of Agriculture survey shows that Illinois land values on March 1 were about 81 percent above the 1947-49 average. The peak value, reached in June 1959, was 84 percent above this base period.

Reiss believes that the price recovery has been due to (1) demand for land to enlarge farms, (2) current improvement in net farm income, (3) feed grain acreage allotments and (4) scarcity of land for sale. He also makes these observations on the current land price situation:

With current market prices, farm land is earning a low rate of return compared with first-mortgage interest rates. As a result, some rather erratic changes in land prices may occur when large tracts are offered for sale.

Figuring land values in terms of bushels of corn per acre at current prices shows a steady uptrend since 1950. This uptrend shows that current land values include some of the benefits from new corn-growing methods and that buyers are willing to accept a low return on their land investment.

The current demand for land to enlarge farms encourages buyers to include the benefits of advancements in growing corn into the price they are willing to pay. This willingness not only may keep present land prices high, but may also contribute to a continuation of the present trend, Reiss concludes.

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6/6/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Fiberboard Crib Liner
Passes Wet Corn Storage Tests

URBANA--A new moisture-proof, air-tight liner material used for converting existing corn cribs and bins into high-moisture corn storage units has passed two years of University of Illinois tests with favorable results.

U. of I. agricultural engineer Gene Shove says the new liner is a heavy, waterproof fiberboard coated on each side with a layer of polyethylene film and aluminum foil.

The material is easy to cut, crease or bend to fit the interior of any crib or metal bin. Shove estimates its cost at about 10 cents per bushel of grain stored.

Corn used in the most recent tests with the new-liner contained about 30 percent moisture when it went into the storage bins last October. The corn was stored in two small cribs that were divided into four shelled corn bins with a capacity of about 360 bushels each.

When U. of I. researchers opened the bins in March, they found only two inches of mold on the surface of one bin. The other three bins showed from four to eight inches of surface mold.

Corn in all four bins was in good condition, indicating a successful test for the fiberboard liner.

Shove says the liner material has the rigidity of heavy cardboard. However, it will bend to nearly a 90-degree angle without

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breaking the aluminum coating. The material is held in place by large-headed roofing nails in wood cribs or bins. Bolts hold it in place in metal bins.

U. of I. ag engineers believe the fiberboard liner will work especially well for farmers who have no corn-drying facilities but who want to store limited quantities of high-moisture corn. Cribs lined with the material also would make excellent storage for corn picked while opening up fields in the fall.

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6/7/62

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JUNE 13, 1962

State Senator Hart Lauds Land-Grant Heritage

GRANVILLE--State Senator Fred J. Hart, Streator, today paid tribute to Jonathan Baldwin Turner at dedication ceremonies here honoring the Land-Grant Act Centennial.

Senator Hart noted that it was at Granville on November 19, 1851, where Turner first outlined his famous plan for universities which opened a national education crusade.

"Our heritage, of humble origin, is reflected in our great University of Illinois, and 67 other land-grant colleges and universities throughout the land," Hart said.

Turner's plan called for the federal government to assign each state grants of the vast stretches of the public domain as sources of building funds for institutions of higher learning.

"The crusade ended 11 years later on July 3, 1862, when President Lincoln, taking time out from the darkest hours of the Civil War, signed the Morrill Land-Grant Act which included most of Turner's plan," Hart said.

U. of I. College of Agriculture Dean Louis B. Howard presided at the half-hour dedication during the annual meeting of the Illinois Soil Conservation Society. The Illinois Agricultural Association presented a plaque that will hang in the Hopkins-Township High School, Granville, commemorating Turner's speech.

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6/7/62

FOR RELEASE JUNE 16, 1962

Note to Editor: For information on veterinary graduates from your area, see attached sheets.

_____ Receives D.V.M. Degree

_____ received the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of Illinois during commencement services held in the University stadium today. Dr. _____, whose parents live at _____, was one of 34 students receiving their D.V.M. degrees.

The first two years of Dr. _____'s pre-veterinary college training consisted of general courses which gave him a basic knowledge not only of liberal arts, but also of the science courses yet to face him.

He entered the College of Veterinary Medicine during his third year. Here he spent two years getting a solid science background from textbook, lectures and classroom discussions. He then concentrated on animal diseases and medical practices.

Much of Dr. _____'s last year was spent working in clinics and laboratories under faculty supervision. Theory was put to practical use in diagnosing and treating disease.

During his six-year training program, Dr. _____ received several honors.

Dr. _____ plans to _____.

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NAME	HOME ADDRESS	HONORS AND ACTIVITIES WHILE IN SCHOOL	PLANS AFTER GRADUATION
Bane, Arlo G.	LeRoy	Phi Zeta, national veterinary honor society; Phi Kappa Phi, all-university honorary; Phi Eta Sigma, freshman university honorary. Name inscribed on bronze tablet for being in the upper three percent during junior and senior years in the university (first and second years in veterinary medicine). Member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association and Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity). Served on Farm and Home Festival committee and as co-chairman of Veterinary Medical Open House. Received award for high scholarship from Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.	Teaching, graduate study and research in the department of anatomy at the U. of I. College of Veterinary Medicine.
Banknieder, A. Ronald	5705 W. Wilson Ave. Chicago	Received award from Women's Auxiliary of American Veterinary Medical Association for outstanding activities contributing to recognition of veterinary medicine on campus. Vice president of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association; co-chairman of Veterinary Medical Open House; research editor of ILLINOIS VETERINARIAN; vice president of Noble House (later became counselor).	Completion of military duty.
Becker, Harold Neil	R. 2 LaMoille	President of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association. Member of Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity.	Work with State Diagnostic Laboratory. Also work on master's degree in pathology.

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	HONORS AND ACTIVITIES WHILE IN SCHOOL	PLANS AFTER GRADUATION
Brakeville, Robert Lee	408 Barr Ave. Jerseyville	Member of Newman Club and played intramural softball.	Work for Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Brunton, Warren R.	R. 1 West Frankfort Dr. G. J. Kruger (in-laws) R. 4 Bloomington	Phi Eta Sigma, freshman honorary; Phi Kappa Phi, university honorary; Phi Zeta, veterinary medical honorary; name inscribed on bronze tablet, in upper three percent of junior and senior classes of the university (first and second years of veterinary medicine). Graduated with university high honors (B.S.). Member of pre-veterinary club, U. of I. student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association, and Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity.	Work for Dr. G. J. Kruger before entering active duty in Army Veterinary Corps.
Feldman, Bernard	8219 S. Paxton Ave. Chicago	Served as assistant and associate editor of ILLINOIS VETERINARIAN. Member of preveterinary club.	Completion of military duty.
Fruin, John	R. 1 Gilman	Member of preveterinary club, student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association, and Omega Tau Sigma national veterinary fraternity.	Army.
Hamm, John	402 E. Main St. Monticello, Indiana	Member of Phi Zeta, national veterinary honorary. Member of preveterinary club. Served as assistant, associate, and editor-in-chief of ILLINOIS VETERINARIAN.	Practice with Dr. O. Norling-Christensen at Wilmette.
Hansen, Bruce	240 Maple Grove, Springfield	Member of Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity, and student Chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association.	Perhaps Army.

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	HONORS AND ACTIVITIES WHILE IN SCHOOL	PLANS AFTER GRADUATION
Helms, Joseph	R. 1 Belleville	Initiated into Alpha Zeta, agricultural scholastic honorary,and served as treasurer. Received the Illinois Veterinary Medical Alumni Association award for proficiency in clinical medicine. Served as treasurer of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association; president of U. of I. Dairy Production Club; member of U. of I. Intercollegiate Dairy Judging Team at National and International Shows; president of Alpha Gamma Rho, social professional fraternity; member of intrafraternity council; chaplain of Alpha Gamma Rho. Served on agricultural council; member of pre-veterinary club. Worked for Dairy Science Department.	After service, will go into general practice.
Hill, Roger	Kings	Received award from Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity, for high academic and extracurricular achievements. President of Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity, and delegate to national convention in Georgia; served on committees of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association; served as counselor in men's dormitory.	Army Veterinary Corps, then mixed practice.
Janik, Thomas	R. 1 Lublin, Wisconsin	Member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association.	Work with Dr. Noyes at Barrington. U. S. Air Force in August.
Kerz, Phillip	1206 1/2 N. Goodwin Ave. Urbana	Chairman of Student Ethics Committee	General practice

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	HONORS AND ACTIVITIES WHILE IN SCHOOL	PLANS AFTER GRADUATION
Kleist, George	1365 Freeland Calumet City		
Massa, Maynard Lee	3108 Leroy St. Alton	Member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association and Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity.	Two-year reserve commission in Air Force.
Matchette, Patrick	Wheaton	Member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association and Alpha Zeta, agricultural scholastic honorary.	Teaching, research, and graduate study at Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana.
MacKinney, Robert	Hillview	Student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association--first-year class representative, secretary, president-elect and president, and representative at national convention in Detroit in 1961.	General mixed practice in Jacksonville--will reopen animal clinic and hospital formerly operated by Dr. F. B. Hembrough.
Murphy, Onlyn	R. 4 Carthage	Member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association.	Mixed practice at Bowling Green, Kentucky.
Ogden, James	3800 W. 183rd St. Homewood	Recipient of Dr. L. E. Fisher award for proficiency in small animal clinical medicine.	Mixed practice.
Phelan, Edward	Box 26 Ransom	Member of pre-veterinary club; student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association; Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity; and Newman Club, student religious organization.	Army or Air Force
Preiser, Herbert	368 Hawthorn Lane, DesPlaines		

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	HONORS AND ACTIVITIES WHILE IN SCHOOL	PLANS AFTER GRADUATION
Rocke, Ronald	Tiskilwa	Member of Phi Zeta, national veterinary honorary; member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association.	Work for Puerto Rican government to fulfill military obligation or enter practice.
Roegge, George	Arenzville		Army
Royer, Larry	Industry	Served as class representative of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association; member of Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity.	Army or large animal practice.
Russell, Robert	6121 S. Kolmar Ave. Chicago	Served as treasurer of Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity. Served as secretary of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association.	Enter Air Force Veterinary Corps.
Smith, William	R. 1 Topeka		Public Health Service
Springer, Wilfred	R. 1 Saybrook	Member of Phi Zeta, national veterinary honorary. Received college honors in 1961 for being upper 3 percent of junior and senior classes of the university (first and second years of veterinary medicine). Past member of pre-veterinary club. Member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association.	Enter practice.
Turner, Lawrence	750 W. Springfield St. Virginia		Army Veterinary Corps.

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	HONORS AND ACTIVITIES WHILE IN SCHOOL	PLANS AFTER GRADUATION
Uhland, Stephanie Ann	Ashland	Member of Omega Tau Sigma, national veterinary fraternity. Worked on ILLINOIS VETERINARIAN. Member of student chapter of American Veterinary Medical Association. Member of Phi Zeta, national veterinary honorary.	Help with husband's mixed animal practice in Ashland.
Westlake, Orville	110 W. Kirby Champaign		Indefinite
Wright, Kenneth	Macomb	Scholastically in upper 10 percent of veterinarians who graduate this June. Member of Phi Zeta, national veterinary honorary; Omega Tau Sigma, veterinary fraternity; and student chapter of America Veterinary Medical Association.	Indefinite

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Further Details on Farm Corporations

URBANA--About 35 farm corporations are now operating in Illinois, according to N. G. P. Krausz, University of Illinois professor of agricultural law.

And all but a few of them are family-owned corporations in which stock is held by members of the same family. The main reason for incorporating was to prevent splintering of the farm land into small tracts and to reduce the size of the parents' estate by gifts of stock to children, Krausz reports.

In a survey of 28 farm corporations, Krausz obtained the following information: The value of stock issued by these corporations varies from less than $25,000 to more than $1,000,000. Most of them fall in the range of $25,000 to $250,000.

A substantial number are providing some fringe benefits to employees. These benefits include health and accident insurance, disability insurance, continued salary during illness or disability, life insurance and retirement funds. The corporate employees usually include the directors and officers. The benefits generally are treated as a business expense of the corporation. Corporations with stock valued at more than $50,000 usually offer more fringe benefits than smaller firms.

Fewer than half of the corporations have buy-sell agreements in case a major stockholder dies or retires. Under such agreement, the stock is sold back to the corporation or other stockholders rather than to outside persons. A few of these agreements include life

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insurance on the stockholder, with other stockholders or the corporation as beneficiary. This insurance provides ready cash to buy the stock from the heirs of the deceased stockholder. Krausz believes that more corporations should protect themselves with life insurance on the key stockholders.

Comments made in the survey indicate both advantages and disadvantages of incorporating.

One officer reported increased bookkeeping problems. Another reported that the attorney who helps draw up the arrangements must understand the family, its goals and farm management, along with corporate law.

Other officers reported savings in income tax, more even distribution of feeding operation costs, easier transfer of property, easier handling of estate taxes, continued operation of the farm, and a means of helping the father manage the farm business.

The Illinois capital stock tax affects about half of the corporations. Although not an intolerable burden, the tax has apparently deterred corporate organization by farmers in Illinois, Krausz believes.

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6/13/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Test Marks First Step
In Controlling Anaplasmosis

URBANA--A University of Illinois scientist believes the newly developed capillary agglutination,or CA,test marks the first major step in controlling anaplasmosis. Every year this disease becomes a greater threat to Illinois livestock.

According to Dr. Miodrag Ristic, U. of I. professor of pathology and hygiene who developed the diagnostic test, livestock owners can now have their cattle examined periodically for anaplasmosis. In the past anaplasmosis could be diagnosed only by the complement fixation test, an expensive and delicate test that requires special training and equipment. But Dr. Ristic's test can be performed easily and quickly by a veterinarian in his own laboratory.

The CA test consists of mixing the animal's blood with Anaplasma antigen in a tube. If the animal has anaplasmosis, clumps will form within 24 hours. Clumping takes place because blood from cattle infected with anaplasmosis contains antibodies that react with or fight the disease agent. The clumping reaction can be seen easily in a tiny test tube.

The need for a simple diagnostic test has been emphasized year after year by the National Committee of Anaplasmosis. The committee felt that such a test was the most important prerequisite to an effective control program.

A control program is badly needed. Dr. Ristic says that livestock owners lose many millions of dollars each year because of this

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disease. In dairy cows milk production is low and of poor quality, while beef cattle lose weight and later gain it back slowly. Some of the infected cattle die. If they live, the two- or three-month convalescent period is costly.

Anaplasmosis was introduced into the United States in 1893, probably with Spanish cattle. Since then it has spread northward and westward into 40 states. And with today's fast transportation, it will no doubt invade the remaining states.

In Illinois the disease has been increasing steadily. Cattle in the southern section are in danger all year round. Cattle in the central and northern areas are in danger only during the summer. The reason, Dr. Ristic explained, is that the disease is usually transmitted from one animal to another by biting flies, ticks and mosquitoes.

One the animal has become infected it becomes extremely weak and listless as a result of anemia. The weakness is followed by jaundice, loss of appetite, depression and dehydration.

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6/13/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Vo-Ag Teachers Receive
Awards And Elect Officers

URBANA--About 250 teachers of vocational agriculture recognized the outstanding service of fellow teachers at an annual banquet at the University of Illinois Wednesday (June 13).

The Illinois Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers (IAVAT) recognized men with 10 years of service by presenting them with lapel buttons, 20-year men with keys, 25-year men with desk pen sets, 30-year men with gold engraved wrist watches and 35-year men with an additional plate for the desk set.

Newly elected officers of the IAVAT include George Irvine, Tonica, president; William Martinie, Minonk, vice president; and the following district directors: E. L. Rice, Princeville, district I; M. R. Wells, Yorkville, district II; Arthur L. Eicken, Carrollton, district III; Melvin Nicol, Maroa, district IV; and C. M. Gowler, Centralia, district V.

The speaker at the banquet, Herbert M. Hamlin, professor of agricultural education, University of Illinois, encouraged teachers of vocational agriculture to take advantage of their widening opportunities. Everyone can profit from some appropriate agricultural education, he said.

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10-Year Men

Ralph Harmon	Avon
Gordon Adamson	Dahlgren
Robert Polley	Hartsburg
Paul Helms	Hillsboro
Donald Barrett	Huntley
Leroy Lawrence	Lockport
Luther Wells	Macon
Melvin Burkhalter	Mt. Morris
Robert Irvin	Mt. Carmel
William Bucy	Mt. Zion
H. M. Stogsdill	Nokomis
William Doerr	Raymond
Anton Haraldsen	Richmond
Joseph V. Griffen	St. Anne
Evan Allen	Stonington
James Corgan	Virden
Dale Baxter	Walnut

20-Year Men

Vance Ahlf	Armstrong
Arthur Johnson	Elizabeth
Harold Warner	Piper City
Gale V. Gossett	Princeton

25-Year Men

M. V. Heiderscheid	Auburn
A. B. Herstrum	Burlington
Stuart Montooth	Earlville
Dean K. Finch	Forreston
Burdette Graham	Macomb
Robert E. Liehr	Morrison
M. J. Worthington	Petersburg
I. M. Huggins	Rockton
A. L. Schick	Sterling
Robert Howey	Sycamore
Shaw Terwilliger	Virginia

30-Year Men

Nelson P. Roberts	Arcola
W. C. Brokaw	Geneseo
V. A. Green	Rushville
Clarence Hanover	Warrensburg

35-Year Men

Clyde Fry	Clinton
W. H. Dowell	Pekin
G. L. Murray	Pontiac
I. L. Brakensiek	Quincy

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Homemakers Extension Association Conference
Highlights Study Of Citizenship And Leadership

URBANA--An American International Farm Youth Exchangee's views of Sweden opened the first session of the 25th Citizenship and Homemakers Extension Association Organization Conference at the University of Illinois in Bevier Hall June 13.

Walter Griffith, assistant farm adviser in McDonough county, gave an illustrated talk on his experiences during 1961 living with farm families in Sweden. He pointed out that homemakers in Sweden are devoted to their families--they know very little about service outside the home, as women in the Homemakers Extension Association do.

The Wednesday afternoon sessions continued with reports from the directors-at-large on the Illinois Homemakers Extension Association Federation program of work. The directors are Mrs. H. A. Lindholm, Naperville, citizenship and safety; Mrs. V. W. Groves, Argenta, family life; Mrs. Joseph Wycoff, Laura, international; and Mrs. Don Kelly, Robinson, public information.

The afternoon session in Bevier Hall was proceeded by a luncheon in Snyder dormitory. Greetings were given by J. B. Claar, associate director of the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics; Martha Dunlap, assistant director of the Cooperative Extension Service; Alfretta Dickinson, president of the Home Advisers Association; and Mrs. Justin Wagy, president of the Illinois Homemakers Extension Federation.

About 250 homemakers are attending the conference, which adjourns June 15.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DuPont Executive Speaks At Illinois
Homemakers Extension Association Conference

URBANA--There is nothing mysterious about America's plenty--"...it's simply because we have learned to produce and distribute economic goods in abundance," Wyatte F. DeLoache, midwest district manager of DuPont's Extension Division, said today (June 15) at the closing luncheon of the Citizenship and Illinois Homemakers Extension Association Organization Conference.

In a speech entitled "The Disappearance of the Obvious," Mr. DeLoache contrasted the productivity of the United States with "those lands where no matter how early you get up or how hard you work, your reward is essentially the same as those who stay in bed late and produce nothing."

According to DeLoache, "The over-all effect of a nation of free individuals, each striving in a free and competitive economy to produce a better product or render a better service, has caused us to become a tremendously productive nation.

"The application of modern industrial technology has swept us swiftly from simple hand tools to complex mechanical marvels," he said. "With it has come a tide of quality goods priced so low that today's worker can enjoy things that were available only to yesterday's millionaire." But the productive tools of modern industry come from

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savings. What is not so clearly recognized is that "the savings of free people provide the capital for our industrial system, and the return which they hope to receive for its use can come only from profits. Here is the very basis of our economic structure.

"Unfortunately, in the complex of today's industrial society," he said, "some of the once obvious relationships between cause and effect are in the process of disappearing.... One major point on which much confusion exists is the principle of personal responsibility. A strong and free nation is forged by intelligent people acting responsibly, not by pressure groups acting selfishly, nor by moral cowards seeking refuge in the crowd.

"Those who would destroy America do not need to resort to beachhead landings or thermonuclear bombs," he warned. "It can be done much easier than that. Our enemies know that only the productive can be strong and that they will permit only the strong to survive. Therefore, they seek to get us to destroy our own productivity, thereby opening the grave for the economic burial with which they have threatened us before the world.

"To make good on their threat," DeLoache said, "they need only to effect changes in our social structure so that the producer fares no better than the parasite, the saver no better than the spendthrift."

About 250 homemakers, including county presidents and vice-presidents, attended the three-day conference. The conference is sponsored by the Illinois Homemakers Extension Federation and Home Economics Extension at the University of Illinois.

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6/14/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY p.m., June 20, 1962

Russell Named Associate Director of
Agricultural Experiment Station

URBANA--Dr. M. B. Russell, head of the University of Illinois department of agronomy, will become associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station on September 1.

His appointment was approved today by the University's Board of Trustees upon recommendation of Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture and President David D. Henry.

Russell will take over the duties of Dr. Tom S. Hamilton, who has served as associate experiment station director since 1954 and who retires from that position on August 31.

As associate director, Russell will work with Dean Howard in administering the Agricultural Experiment Station. Illinois has one of the largest state agricultural experiment stations in the United States. It comprises a staff of more than 300 research workers in agriculture, home economics and veterinary medicine working on the main campus at Urbana, the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in southern Illinois and experiment fields and plots at more than 30 other locations.

A native of St. Joseph county, Michigan, Russell graduated from Michigan State University in 1936. He received the M. S. degree in 1937 and the Ph.D. degree in 1939 from Iowa State University. He served on the staff at Iowa State and Cornell Universities before becoming head of the University of Illinois department of agronomy in 1951.

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A recognized authority in the field of soil science, Russell is now vice president of the American Society of Agronomy and will be president next year. He is the author of many scientific papers in this field.

In recommending Dr. Russell's appointment, Dean Howard commented that the University of Illinois and the Agricultural Experiment Station were extremely fortunate in finding an associate director who thoroughly knows and understands Illinois agriculture, who has a thorough knowledge of the methods of scientific research and who has held broad responsibilities in administrative work.

At the same time, Dean Howard paid special tribute to Hamilton for his 45 years of service to the University and the College of Agriculture. The retiring associate experiment station director joined the staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1920. He was named chief of the animal nutrition division in 1944. He is widely known for his work in animal nutrition and has written more than 100 scientific publications and articles, including co-authorship of a book on animal nutrition.

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6/18/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

American Society Of Agronomy Meets

URBANA--Agronomists from the 12-state North Central branch of the American Society of Agronomy will gather here June 27 for a three-day conference. Much of the conference will be devoted to current agronomic research, according to program chairman A. L. Lang.

After registration at Snyder House Wednesday morning, agronomists will hear from Dean L. B. Howard of the College of Agriculture, Dr. M. B. Russell, head of the U. of I. Agronomy Department and Glen W. Burton, national president of the American Society of Agronomy.

Wednesday afternoon agronomists will tour the famed Morrow plots, agronomy greenhouses and laboratory research facilities on the campus. The next morning they will tour the Agronomy South Farm to review field research in progress. The program Thursday afternoon will be devoted to seminars on current research.

The agronomists will conclude the conference with outstate field tours on Friday. One group will visit the Northern Illinois Research Center at DeKalb and farms using minimum tillage. Another group leaving Illinois via downstate routes will visit Staley's soybean and corn processing plants and the Brownstown Research Center, with an option to visit the Dixon Springs Station project area on Saturday, according to Lang.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JUNE 27, 1962

High-Quality Fish Meal Improves Corn-Soybean Meal Chick Ration

URBANA--Chicks gained faster when a superior quality fish meal replaced part or all of the soybean meal protein in a corn-soybean meal chick ration, two University of Illinois poultry scientists reported today.

H. M. Scott told a meeting of poultry scientists about tests conducted with high- and low-quality fish meals. Each meal was used to replace 30, 60 and 100 percent of the soybean protein in a corn-soybean meal chick ration.

With the high-quality fish meal, chicks grew faster and performed better at all rates of substitution of soybean meal protein and at all levels of protein fed in the ration.

On the other hand, substituting an inferior-quality fish meal did not hurt or improve the corn-soybean meal ration, Scott pointed out.

R. E. Smith reported on further tests with the inferior-quality fish meal. The poor performance was not due to a deficiency of the amino acid lysine, as some scientists had thought. But, rather, a deficiency in the sulfur amino acids had caused the poor gains on the inferior fish meal when it was fed as a sole protein source.

However, corn is especially rich in these sulfur amino acids and corrected these amino acid deficiencies in the inferior fish meal. So the combination of corn and poor-quality fish meal caused the chicks to perform about the same as on a corn-soybean meal ration.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. To Celebrate Land-Grant Centennial September 7-8

URBANA--Although July 2 marks the 100th anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the Land-Grant Act, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will celebrate this centennial on September 7-8 with the Farm and Home Science Show.

To mark this anniversary, agricultural, home economics and veterinary scientists are planning more than 100 exhibits, displays, demonstrations and tours covering the south campus and the 1,200-acre research farm area farther south.

Visitors will see not only laboratories and classrooms, but also the research farms where research projects are now under way. Science Show headquarters display centers will be located at the agronomy research farm. Other major display centers are planned at the beef barns, sheep farm, Lincoln Avenue dairy barns, horticultural field laboratory and research farm, agricultural engineering farm, forestry farm, stock pavilion and Bevier Hall, the home economics building. Special displays are also planned for the agricultural engineering research laboratory, wood utilization laboratory and animal sciences laboratory.

Displays and demonstrations will show the remarkable advancements in agriculture during the past 100 years and the latest scientific advancements in crops, livestock and equipment. Some displays will feature research findings and experimental equipment that point to future advancements.

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In addition, the two-day celebration will feature special events. The Town and Country Art Show will feature the best work of 200 amateur artists from all over the state. The annual meeting of the 6,000-member Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Association is scheduled for Friday, September 7. All-Industry Poultry Day is also September 7. Instead of the usual one-day Agronomy Day program, crop and soil scientists will conduct tours of the research farm on both days.

Through special arrangement, the U. S. Department of Agriculture centennial photo exhibit, "The Changing Faces of Our Land," has been scheduled. The flower test gardens will also be open to visitors.

Shuttle busses will provide transportation from parking lots to the various display centers. No admission charge will be made to any part of the Science Show.

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6/25/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State Beekeepers Association
To Hold Meeting July 7-8

URBANA--Apiculture research and beekeeping practices will be highlighted at the midsummer meeting of the Illinois State Beekeepers Association at the University of Illinois, Urbana, July 7 and 8.

The speaking program begins at 12:45 p.m. on July 8 with a welcoming address by L. B. Howard, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Speaking on the topic, "Observations of U. S. Department of Agriculture Apicultural Research Branch," will be Frank E. Todd, Chief, Beltsville, Maryland; C. L. Farrar and F. E. Moeller, Madison, Wisconsin; and Otto Mackensen, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Alan Root, general manager, A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, will speak on "Interesting Beekeeping Practices." Walter T. Kelly, owner, Kelly Bee Supplies, Clarkson, Kentucky, will talk on "Package Bees." G. H. Cale, Jr., Dadant and Sons, Hamilton, Illinois, will explain "Hybrid Stock Production." Other speakers are Carl E. Killon, chief apiary inspector, Division of Apiaries, Department of Agriculture, Springfield, and Hoyt Taylor, Pleasant Plains, secretary, Illinois State Beekeepers Association.

The speaking program will be preceded by an open house at the Horticultural Field Laboratory from 5 to 9 p.m. July 7 and from 8 to 10 a.m. July 8. At 10 a.m. Harleigh J. Kemmerer, assistant professor of horticulture, will direct a tour of the new honey plant and roadside planting projects.

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The honey plant project consists of some 50 different plants usable in the production of honey. The plants have been arranged in an informal garden near the U. of I. apiaries and will be used for demonstration purposes.

According to V. G. Milum, professor of apiculture at the U. of I. and arrangements chairman, about 250 are expected to attend the meeting. The public is invited to attend the open house.

The meeting is sponsored by the University of Illinois and the Central Eastern Illinois Beekeepers Association.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State FFA Judging Winners Announced

URBANA--Three high school FFA chapter judging teams, Serena, Sycamore and Taylorville, topped 350 other teams in the 1962 state FFA judging contest at the University of Illinois last week.

Almost 1,200 Future Farmers from 211 vocational agriculture departments participated in the event.

Serena placed first in dairy judging. Larry Nelson, Gary Christopherson and Lynn Misselt are the team members. Robert V. Jurgens is the vo-ag instructor. This team will represent Illinois at the national FFA dairy judging contest, which will be held October 10 at Waterloo, Iowa.

Sycamore captured first place in poultry judging. Jeff Burgweger, Douglas Perry and Roger Vanderburg are the team members. Robert Howey is their instructor.

Taylorville won the livestock division. Team members are Danny Stephens, Matt McDonald and Dick Breckenridge. William Powell is their instructor.

The national livestock and poultry judging contests will be held October 11 in Kansas City, Missouri, during the national FFA convention. The state judging team members receive expense allowances while judging at the national contests.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Land-Grant Universities Celebrate
Their 100th Anniversary On July 2

URBANA--Monday, July 2, marks the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Land-Grant College Act by President Abraham Lincoln.

It was on July 2, 1862, that Lincoln signed into law the Morrill Act, which set aside 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative in Congress to which they were entitled by the 1860 census. Under terms of the act, Illinois was entitled to 480,000 acres.

Returns from the sale of this land were to be invested to form a perpetual fund "...to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be...to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts...."

Thus began the new system of "education for all" which marked the break from the tradition of higher education for the privileged elite. Sale of Illinois' share of the public lands--25,000 acres selected in Nebraska and Minnesota, the rest in scrip--gave the state legislature the impetus to organize and finance the University of Illinois, this state's land-grant institution.

However, the principal interest in Illinois at the time was fighting and winning the Civil War. The issue of accepting the terms of the Morrill Act was put off for several years. The act creating the

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Illinois Industrial University at Champaign-Urbana was approved by the Illinois Legislature on March 8, 1867. The name was changed to the University of Illinois in 1885.

One of the strong leaders in the state in the fight to keep the land-grant fund intact and establish one industrial university was Jonathan Baldwin Turner of Jacksonville. A native of Massachusetts who had come to Illinois College in Jacksonville to teach in 1833, Turner was years ahead of his time in promoting his ideas of education for all. Under his urging, the Illinois Legislature as early as 1853 had petitioned Congress to donate public lands for the liberal endowment of a system of industrial universities in each state.

The Illinois delegation to the 1857 Congress entrusted their legislation in support of the industrial university idea to a new member of Congress, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Morrill first introduced the bill on December 14, 1857, but it was reported back unfavorably by the Committee on Public Lands.

Under Morrill's driving force, the land-grant bill survived 5 1/2 years of debate in Congress and a veto by President Buchanan in 1859 before finally becoming law. Opposition had come from westerners who did not want the public lands in their states sold to outsiders, and from southerners who saw federally financed institutions as an invasion of states' rights.

Money coming from the endowment fund set up by the Morrill Act was not enough to meet the growing demands of the expanding universities and the increasing numbers of students. Other state and federal appropriation acts followed.

In fiscal 1959, for instance, the U. S. Office of Education reported that the 68 land-grant institutions together spent $399,699,075 for their instructional departments, colleges and schools. Federal appropriations for 1959 for instructional facilities and teacher salaries, all that was allowable under the Land-Grant Act, came to $5,051,000. Income from invested land-grant money amounted to $3,544,426. This total federal contribution of $8,595,926 was thus less than 3 percent of the total actually spent. The rest of the money came from state appropriations, outside grants and other income.

Since the Morrill Act was passed, 20 separate colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts have been founded, 32 state or territorial universities have been established and (since the passage of the Second Morrill Act in 1890) 17 agricultural and mechanical colleges for Negroes have been started throughout the South.

The nation's land-grant colleges and universities now enroll about 20 percent of all college students in this country. They grant 40 percent of the doctoral degrees in all subjects and train about half of the regular and reserve officers of the armed forces through the Reserve Officers Training Corps program.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Questions and Answers On The European Common Market

(Note to editors: The following questions and answers on the Common Market and its effect on our American economy were prepared by L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist.)

JUST WHAT IS THE COMMON MARKET?

The Common Market is the popular name for an organization of six leading nations of Europe. These nations are West Germany, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The official name for this organization is the European Economic Community, often abbreviated EEC.

The nature and purpose of this organization are indicated in its popular name, the Common Market. As used here, the word common means belonging to more than one, or shared by many. The member nations have joined together to form one big market. Tariffs and other trade restrictions are being gradually eliminated so that farmers and manufacturers in any one of the nations can sell their products freely in all of the other nations of the group.

Workers are also free to go from one member country to any other to obtain employment. We might say that, like farmers and manufacturers, workers are now free to sell their labor in any part of the six nations that make up the European Economic Community.

WHAT IS THE REASON THESE SIX NATIONS OF EUROPE JOINED TOGETHER? ISN'T THIS A RATHER DRASTIC CHANGE FROM CONDITIONS THAT PREVAILED A FEW YEARS AGO?

Yes, it is a big change from the past. Formerly each of these countries was to a large extent a separate market. Each one maintained tariffs and other strong restrictions upon most products moving into it from other nations.

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Each nation was only a relatively small market. Therefore, most factories were small. Because of the small volume of production and lack of strong competition, costs and prices were high in relation to wages. Low wages and high prices kept the standard of living down.

More important, perhaps, these countries often quarreled among themselves. Their disputes sometimes led to war, with great loss of life and property. They were all involved in World War I and World War II. All six of the nations that now make up the Common Market were defeated and occupied during World War II. Their people suffered many hardships, including famine and starvation.

The voluntary joining together of these former bitter enemies into an economic union is one of the great historical events of our times.

HOW AND WHEN DID THIS ORGANIZATION, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, OR COMMON MARKET, COME INTO EXISTENCE?

The development of the Common Market idea was gradual. The first steps were taken 40 years ago. In 1921 Belgium and Luxembourg set up a customs union. This union abolished trade barriers between these two nations.

During World War II, they agreed to join with The Netherlands to form a three-nation trading area. This plan worked very well and provided an example for their neighbors. In 1952 these three small nations joined with the three larger ones to form a common market for coal and steel. This organization was called the European Steel and Coal Community.

Under this organization the six nations reduced and practically eliminated all restrictions on the movement and sale of coal and steel from one of the member countries to another. This, too, proved to be a good thing for the nations and their people. They enjoyed greater prosperity than ever before.

WHEN PEOPLE SAW THE BENEFITS OF ABOLISHING TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON COAL AND STEEL, DID THEY DECIDE THAT IT MIGHT BE EVEN BETTER TO ABOLISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER PRODUCTS?

Yes! That's exactly what happened. Of course, not every individual favored the change. But most of the leaders could see the benefits that could come from removing the remaining barriers to trade with their neighbors.

In 1957 the six nations of the European Coal and Steel Community signed what is known as The Treaty of Rome, which created the European Economic Community, which we now call the Common Market.

DID THE UNITED STATES SUPPORT, OPPOSE OR TAKE ANY PART IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMON MARKET?

For the past 30 years or so, the government of the United States has worked to promote greater freedom of international trade. The United States government urged the European countries to combine forces, but we did not sign the Treaty of Rome. We are thus not a part of the Common Market.

HOW WILL THE COMMON MARKET AFFECT THE UNITED STATES? WILL WE LOSE OUR MARKETS IN EUROPE? WILL IT CAUSE SOME OF OUR WORKERS TO LOSE THEIR JOBS? WILL IT REDUCE OUR STANDARD OF LIVING?

I suppose that at least 90 percent of our economists, and a majority of our political and business leaders, believe that, in the long run, we will gain more than we lose as a result of the Common Market.

Each year we sell about $4 billion worth of products of our farms and factories to people in the Common Market nations. We may, and probably will, lose some of this market in the short run. They will buy more from each other than they have bought in the past, because they are eliminating trade restrictions among themselves.

But tariffs and other restrictions will be continued on imports from nonmember countries, including the United States.

We will lose some sales. But we can gain in the long run. The Common Market will make its people more prosperous. And prosperous people are our most profitable customers.

CAN YOU GIVE SOME SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF HOW THE COMMON MARKET WILL BENEFIT OR AFFECT SOME OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES? WHAT, FOR EXAMPLE, IS WEST GERMANY GAINING FROM HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE GROUP?

Manufacturers in West Germany will be able to sell to 175 million people without hindrance, three times as many as live in Germany alone. They will find, for example, many good sales in Italy.

In turn, Italian farmers can sell more fruit in Germany--and for a better price because of the elimination of tariffs. Unemployed workers from Italy can get jobs in Germany, where there is a shortage of labor.

The Netherlands will be affected in a different way. For example, that country has maintained relatively free markets for farm products. Farmers in The Netherlands buy grains from the United States and other countries, feed them to livestock and sell the products to England and other foreign buyers. The tariffs for the Common Market will be higher than those previously in effect in The Netherlands. This will raise costs of feed and the cost of producing bacon, cheese, eggs and other animal products, and consequently will put farmers in The Netherlands at a disadvantage in selling their products outside the Common Market area.

WE OFTEN HEAR IT SAID THAT IF WE TRADE WITH OTHER NATIONS WE WILL HAVE TO LOWER OUR STANDARD OF LIVING TO THEIRS. WHAT DO YOU SAY TO THIS ARGUMENT?

This statement, or argument, is as false as it can be. The facts are just the opposite. We trade with practically every nation on earth. All have lower income levels than the United States. Trade raises, rather than lowers, our standards of living.

We sell to foreign buyers only when they will pay as much as, or more than, U. S. buyers. We buy from other countries only when they offer us better quality or lower prices than are available in the United States. Any businessman knows that he gains most by selling high and buying low. What is true for a business corporation is true for a business nation.

WE HAVE MANY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN THIS COUNTRY. IF WE STOPPED BUYING FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WOULD THE INCREASED DEMANDS ON OUR FACTORIES MAKE MORE JOBS?

It would make jobs, yes. But not more jobs. If we stopped buying from other countries, they would soon run out of money and would have to stop buying from us. Our factories would then have to lay off many workers. We would lose more jobs than we would gain.

COULD YOU MAKE SOME USEFUL COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES? HOW ARE THEY ALIKE, AND HOW DO THEY DIFFER?

The six nations of the Common Market have almost as many people as the United States. They have, in a general way, about the same total resources as we do.

However, the people of these nations have not used their resources so efficiently as we have. Therefore, they have lower standards of living--lower incomes. Most of the people in the Common Market countries earn about 1/4 to 1/2 as much as similar workers in the United States.

On a percentage basis, productivity and wages are going up faster in these countries than in the United States. But in actual units of output, or purchasing power, there isn't much difference.

Population is increasing only about half as fast in the Common Market (and other European) countries as in the United States.

But the most important difference is this: The six nations of the Common Market--West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg--all retain their political independence. Each has its own military force.

Many people, both in and out of the Common Market, hope that some day these six nations will become united politically. This would greatly strengthen the free nations of the world.

HOW WOULD YOU SUMMARIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMON MARKET TO THE UNITED STATES?

The countries of the Common Market--and England, which is likely to join the group--are our best export market. The countries of the Common Market--which are West Germany, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg--are abolishing trade barriers among themselves. But they are maintaining tariffs and other restrictions against products from non-member countries, including the United States. We are interested in seeing that they do not establish excessive hindrances to the sale of our products. We can bargain on this. Our best bargaining point is to be able to offer tariff reductions on products they want to sell to us. Congress can give this bargaining power to or withhold it from our negotiators.

In the short run, the establishing of the Common Market may make it more difficult for us to sell some of our products, especially to The Netherlands and England, if England joins the group. But over the longer period, the Common Market will make its people more prosperous--and therefore better customers for us and stronger members of the society of free nations.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report On Illinois Grain
Bank Operations

URBANA--A study by University of Illinois agricultural economists shows that 272 grain banks are operating in Illinois.

Grain banks are operated by firms that receive grain from farmers, hold it in common storage with grain from other farms and return it to farmers upon demand after grinding and mixing with other feed ingredients.

R. J. Mutti reports that country elevators provided about three-fourths of the grain banking services. He feels that elevators are in an excellent position to bank grain, since they have storage facilities and already serve as feed dealers.

Sixty firms operated grain banks as part of their feed sales and service, but they did not ship grain. In addition, 112 elevators and 73 other dealers in the survey provided a grinding and mixing service but did not run a grain bank.

Grain banks operate in all areas of the state, but are least numerous in the northeastern and southeastern areas and most numerous in the west-southwestern and east-southeastern crop reporting districts.

The Illinois survey was part of a study of grain banking in the midwest conducted in cooperation with Purdue University and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Swine Producers Schedule
1962 Field Days And Sales

URBANA--The Illinois Swine Producers Association plans 10 field days and sales during August and September, according to University of Illinois livestock extension specialist T. R. Greathouse.

Places, dates and local secretaries are as follows:

Clark county, sale, September 14, 7:30 p.m., Martinsville fairgrounds, Roscoe Walker, Martinsville.

Ford county, sale, September 6, 7:30 p.m., Melvin fairgrounds, John Weber, Roberts.

Forrest test station, field day, Wing, August 20, 1:30 p.m.; sale, 7:30 p.m. Elmer P. Aupperle, Fairbury, Stuart Miller, Forrest.

Jasper county, field day, July 19, 1:30 p.m., Ste. Marie, Ted Kocher and John Newlin, Newton.

LaMoille test station, sale, September 4, 7:30 p.m., Harold Becker, LaMoille, and Joe Van Meter, Dixon.

Lawrence county, sale, September 1, 7:00 p.m., George Field airfield, 7 miles northeast of Lawrenceville, Vearle Payne, Lawrenceville.

Southwestern test station, field day, August 23, 1:30 p.m., sale, September 21, 8:00 p.m., test station, Mascoutah, Verlan Heberer Route 1, Belleville, and Ray Pauketat, Mascoutah.

Western Illinois University farm, sales, August 21, 7:30 p.m. and September 22, 7:30 p.m., Nye Bouslog, Union National Bank, Macomb.

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The Illinois Swine Producers Association (formerly Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association) has established test stations to assist their members in producing, selecting and marketing more efficient meat-type breeding stock.

At the feeding stations, feed records make it possible to determine which hogs make the fastest gains on the least feed. Slaughtering tests help determine which animals produce the most desirable meat-type carcasses. Through production of improved meat-type hogs, these producers hope to encourage more consumer demand for quality pork products.

Fred A. Weidhuner, Greenview, is executive secretary of the association, which works closely with University of Illinois livestock extension staff members and local farm advisers.

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7/13/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Local 4-H'ers Attend Conservation Camp

_____ (name), _____ (town) and _____ (name), _____ (town) will be among the 80 4-H'ers from all parts of the state to attend the 4-H Conservation Camp July 30 to August 3 at 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello.

The purpose of the camp is to stimulate interest in conservation and the out-of-doors. During the five-day program, campers will receive instruction on correct use of guns in the field, timber management, trapping of Illinois fur bearers, farm pond construction, waterfowl management and contouring and staking.

The camp is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Illinois, Federal Cartridge Corporation, Natural History Survey and Illinois Department of Conservation. F. L. Haegele, state 4-H Club specialist, will be camp director.

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7/18/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Find Animals Are Transmitting
Infectious Hepatitis

URBANA--Recent investigations indicate that animals can transmit infectious hepatitis to human beings, states Dr. Carl Brandly, director of the University of Illinois Center for Zoonoses Research.

Infectious hepatitis, a severe liver infection requiring a long convalescent period, has been increasing in the United States since 1956. Only 700 cases were reported during that entire year compared with 619 cases reported during just the first three months of 1962.

The human type of infectious hepatitis has always been labeled a disease that was limited to people. But recent investigations show that it is actually a zoonoses; that is, it can be transmitted from man to animal and vice versa.

In many cases people have become ill after having had contacts with monkeys, chimpanzees, apes or gorillas suffering from liver infections. These animals, known as lower primates, are becoming increasingly popular as pets and research animals.

Exactly what role lower primates play in transmitting infectious hepatitis is not known. Most scientists believe that it is not a natural disease of these animals, but that they have accidentally become infected by people who had the disease.

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Usually the animals are bought from African natives who kill the adult animals for food and raise the young until they are old enough to sell. The buyer then ships them to U. S. zoos, pet shops or research laboratories.

Upon arrival at U. S. ports, the animals are given a careful health examination. But unless they are near death, they do not show signs of infectious hepatitis. Scientists are now searching for a way to determine whether the animals have the disease when they arrive.

"Fortunately," Dr. Brandly said, "with improved methods of disease detection and use of quarantine and isolation measures, veterinarians are able to limit the spread of zoonoses in a more effective way."

The U. of I. Center for Zoonoses Research is cooperating with the Illinois Public Health Department, headed by Dr. Franklin Yoder, and the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., in studying the occurrence of infectious hepatitis.

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7/19/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Scientist Studies Animal Blood Groups

URBANA--A University of Illinois animal scientist is studying the complex systems of animal blood groups.

Aided by grants from the U. S. Public Health Service and the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Dr. B. A. Rasmusen is developing blood typing tests for pigs and sheep. He has developed reagents that can reveal several thousand different blood types in each of these animals. Thousands of different blood types are also known in cattle and chickens.

Research into the nature of blood groups has produced certain useful tests. Further research could make possible more rapid improvement in the production of animals for specific purposes through more efficient methods of selection.

Rasmusen reports a number of specific uses for animal blood groups:

1. They can solve cases of disputed parentage. This test is particularly valuable in registration of purebred cattle and has been especially useful since artificial insemination has become commonplace. Blood grouping does not prove parentage, but it may exclude a specific animal as a parent of another animal.

2. Blood groups make it possible to determine whether twin animals are fraternal (formed from two eggs) or identical (produced

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from the splitting of a single egg). Identical twins are especially useful for many kinds of animal research, since they are genetically alike. The effects of different treatments can be studied by using pairs of animals having the same inheritance.

3. With their knowledge of blood groups, scientists can determine whether a heifer born twin to a bull may be a breeder rather than an infertile freemartin.

4. Blood groups are also used to study breeding methods. Blood typing provides a sensitive method for determining different genetic types, and seven or more genetic systems of blood groups are known in cattle, sheep, chickens and pigs. Knowledge of blood groups makes it possible to compare the performance of animals with different blood groups to determine whether blood groups are related to such traits as fertility, livability, disease resistance and rate of gain. These comparisons are most easily made in rapidly reproducing species, such as chickens and hogs. If relationships are found between blood groups and performance, breeders in the future may consider blood groups as well as performance records in selecting poultry and hogs for breeding.

Blood groups may also prove useful in selecting and breeding cattle, sheep and horses. But the slower reproduction rates of these animals makes it more difficult to make comparisons to find significant differences among animals having different blood groups.

Blood typing has been found useful in horse breeding, Rasmusen points out. Mares of certain blood types mated to stallions of other blood types may have antibodies in their colostrum that will destroy

the red blood cells of their foals, causing a fatal disease. Blood grouping can make it possible to avoid mating incompatible animals and thus prevent loss of offspring.

An exhibit showing important uses of blood groups and steps in determining blood groups will be shown at the 1962 University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show September 7 and 8 at Urbana. This is one of more than 100 exhibits and demonstrations portraying "100 Years of Progress" in observance of the centennial year of the land-grant colleges and universities.

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6/23/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Use Climate Control For
Summertime Heat Relief

URBANA--Don't believe that old saying about the weather. You can do something about it.

A few well-placed trees and other plants can lower sizzling summertime temperatures as much as 15 percent, says University of Illinois landscape horticulturist Harleigh Kemmerer. Windows on either the east or the west side of the house often present a heat problem. Trees placed here will block the sun's heat rays. They may also provide shade for the family car or for the backyard patio. Often patios absorb heat--and make the area warmer--if they're not shaded, Kemmerer points out.

Trees planted on the southwest areas of the lawn provide a certain amount of "air conditioning" when summer breezes blow through the area. In addition, says Kemmerer, shade from trees provides some psychological cooling. Pools of water give the same feeling.

In addition, vines on the house often absorb some of the heat that would otherwise come directly through the window. And if "stiff" breezes blow when the family is enjoying outdoor living, a windbreak will soften and channel breezes past the outdoor dining area. By placing trees and shrubs strategically, says Kemmerer, home owners can put summertime wind currents to work to cooling advantage.

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7/23/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Patios Enhance Outdoor Living

URBANA--Illinois home owners don't have to leave home to enjoy outdoor living--eating, playing or just plain relaxing--if their back yard has an all-weather surface, says University of Illinois landscape horticulturist Harleigh Kemmerer.

A patio will accommodate all these summertime activities. And plantings around it will keep weeds from coming into the area, he points out.

To be functional, your plans for a patio should include these basic considerations, says Kemmerer:

1. The space for the patio should be as large as your living room.

2. It should be close or adjacent to a side door for ease of serving, answering telephones, etc.

3. Its location should take advantage of shade or artificial shade.

4. Its shape should conform with home and ground design. A free-flowing curve is good.

5. The patio surface should be simple so that it won't detract from overall landscape design.

6. The patio furnishings should conform to the overall landscape setting.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sun Glare Can Menace Driving

Sometimes the sun can be an enemy. In the summer particularly, the sun's glare can be a real safety threat to drivers, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois.

Glare from the sun, or reflections from cars and pavement, combined with high speed will produce numerous accidents during the coming vacation season.

Many other accidents will result from "visual fatigue" caused by the strain of looking against sun glare.

The modern styling of cars, with greater glass area, lavish chrome trims and light-reflecting colors, has greatly increased the hazard from glare. Another factor is the popularity of convertibles and sports cars, whose drivers have little protection from the sun.

For reducing glare and decreasing danger, Hogsett makes these suggestions:

Use a sun visor to protect your eyes from overhead glare.

Avoid driving at sunrise and sunset, when the rays of the sun strike directly against the windshield.

Use good-quality sunglasses.

Remember that 90 percent of all driving decisions are based on your ability to see. That shows how important it is to protect your vision on the highways.

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7/25/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cites 100 Years of Progress
in Poultry Production

URBANA--A University of Illinois poultry scientist this week listed the top four advances in poultry production during the last 100 years.

Donald J. Bray pointed out that today automatically controlled electric incubators provide uniform heat for hatching the eggs. In 1862 a brooding hen kept them warm in the nest until they hatched.

Today modern brooding houses and equipment keep the young chicks comfortable and hold the feed and water. In 1862 the hen led chicks about the barnyard to find feed and water and sheltered them under her wings from the weather.

Farm-grown grains and grass provided the entire ration 100 years ago, Bray points out. Today nutritionists have formulated complex rations complete with vitamins and antibiotics that produce rapid gains. Poultrymen serve the feed in automatic feeders that keep the birds supplied 24 hours a day.

But perhaps most important of all, the modern hen has been bred to produce about 200 eggs a year. Her ancestors in 1862 thought they had done a year's work if they produced about 50 eggs.

The century of progress in poultry is only one of the many advancements to be cited during the 1962 University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show September 7 and 8 at Urbana.

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6/30/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fire Is One of Farm's Big Hazards

URBANA--Overnight fire can cost farmers the profit of years of labor. In an hour they can find themselves financially ruined, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

Today fire is one of the greatest farm hazards. Farm fire losses this year will exceed $160 million, Hogsett reports. More shocking than the economic loss is the needless death or permanent disability of thousands of farm residents in farm fires each year.

Most farm fires are due to one or more of these preventable causes:

1. Careless smoking and use of matches
2. Spontaneous combustion
3. Misuse of electricity and appliances
4. Inadequate lightning protection
5. Careless handling and storage of gasoline, kerosene and other flammable liquids
6. Improper disposal of rubbish, and
7. Children playing with matches.

One important step in preventing farm fires is to develop a fire safety consciousness and determination to work and live safely the year round.

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JJF:kb
6/30/62

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1962

Veterinarians Attend Hog
Cholera Conference

URBANA--State and county veterinarians have been attending a two-day conference on hog cholera diagnosis at Starved Rock State Park. The conference began July 31.

In his opening remarks, Dr. R. A. Thompson, superintendent of the Division of Livestock Industry, emphasized the importance of a hog cholera eradication program.

"Eradicating hog cholera is especially important in Illinois," Dr. Thompson said, "because we are the second largest hog-producing state in the country." Illinois farmers spend millions of dollars on hog cholera each year.

Because of Illinois' status in hog production, new trends in raising hogs are carefully watched. H. G. Russell, University of Illinois livestock extension specialist, noted two new trends in hog production--greater specialization and raising pigs in confinement. Both trends have increased interest in raising feeder pigs. The latter trend usually creates problems of manure disposal and mechanical feeding, Russell said.

To assure against losses in the modern-day concept of hog production, shipped-in feeder pigs should originate from healthy stock and should be vaccinated for erysipelas and hog cholera, Russell cautioned.

"Seventy percent of the hog population must be vaccinated for hog cholera in order to avoid serious epidemics," Dr. L. E. Hanson, U. of I. veterinary pathologist, emphasized. At present, approximately 40 percent of Illinois hogs are vaccinated.

Even though scientists have been studying hog cholera for over 100 years, it is still difficult to diagnose, Dr. M. T. Case, University of Illinois veterinary pathologist, told the conferees. "Hog cholera is often confused with other infectious diseases," he said.

Other conference speakers elaborated on the technical aspects of making a diagnosis for hog cholera.

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6/30/62

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Use Electricity Safely

URBANA--Although few of us really understand what electricity is, we can accurately predict what it will do under given conditions, and a little common sense will enable us to use it safely, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

Every home has a number of portable household appliances, ranging from food mixers to lamps and large circulating fans. The insulation on these cords becomes frayed with use, and the plug may become defective or broken.

Hogsett suggests that you round up your electrical appliances for a safety inspection. Replace frayed or broken cords. A plug so designed that it's easy to grasp is safer than one that requires a pull on the cord to disconnect it.

When you buy new appliances, look for the Underwriters Laboratories label. It's your guarantee that the product conforms with reasonable safety standards.

Another problem that concerns safety experts is the overloading of literally thousands of home circuits. If the total load on an ordinary household circuit with No. 14 wire exceeds 1,500 watts, it's overloaded! Some householders have replaced the proper fuses with fuses capable of carrying a larger load. This change is likely to lead to a fire or serious damage to the wiring, Hogsett warns.

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JJF:jd
8/1/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Reduce Residue Damage--
Read Label Carefully

URBANA--Going out of the hoe era of controlling weeds into the age of modern herbicides makes reading label instructions extremely important, says University of Illinois agronomist Ellery Knake.

Only small amounts of the powerful modern-day herbicides are needed per acre. The old adage "if a little is good, more is better" just doesn't apply, Knake cautions.

Some of the residue problems showing up over the state might have been prevented by following label directions more closely or by making sure the equipment was securely shut off at the end of fields. "Dribbles" here can mean a double application, Knake points out. And much of the chemical residue damage showing up in oats and soybeans appears at field ends, he adds.

In oat fields, residue from Atrazine used on corn last year showed up as dead strips of oats. In these dead strips, giant foxtail often "took over." In soybeans, Atrazine residue damage may show up as stunted or killed plants. Leaves have rust-colored spots, turn yellow and die back.

Randox-T residue may stunt soybean plants or cause leaves to be distorted by wrinkling and cupping. This damage may appear randomly throughout the field. But again damage has been most severe at field ends, indicating a "double dose" of herbicide, Knake points out.

Damage from herbicide residues has been more widespread in 1962 than in previous years. Studies are under way at the University of Illinois to develop further understanding of chemical residue and safe use of herbicides in crop production.

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2/8/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Key Fence To Landscape Setting

URBANA-In today's landscaping, fences are normally used for screens or barriers. But they can be used as a background or to tie the house or other buildings into one unit, advises University of Illinois landscape horticulturist Harleigh Kemmerer.

For best results, Kemmerer cautions, use fences only when they're definitely needed. And then select the type that's appropriate for the landscape setting. For privacy, or for hiding an undesirable view, use a fence that's hard to see through.

Rail fences serve well as barriers and yet don't cut the view as a solid fence does, Kemmerer points out.

Plants may also be used as a fence, he adds, They are often desirable because of seasonal color changes. In addition, they're more informal and don't require the upkeep necessary for wooden or similar fences.

Regardless of the kind of fence you use, Kemmerer advises simple designs. Select fences so that they will blend with the surroundings rather than attract attention. And leave plenty of space between the fence and the drive, planting area or patio. This avoids the busy, "cramped" feeling that's present sometimes when home owners use fences incorrectly.

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JJF:dl
8/2/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Young Foresters Attend Camp

URBANA--The woods will resound with cries of "Timb-er-r-r" as 65 boys from 57 counties gather for the eleventh Illinois Boys' Farm Forestry Camp to get a first-hand knowledge of what forestry is all about.

The week-long camp starts August 5, with headquarters on Lake West Frankfort in the heart of the developing southern Illinois forestry area.

According to W. F. Bulkley, University of Illinois extension forester, campers will tour a sawmill, a farm using native lumber and a wood-using pilot plant to see how lumber is cut, measured and used for farm or industrial products.

In addition, campers will learn how to identify trees; how to protect timber from grazing, fire, insects and disease; and how to manage native hardwood and planted pine forests. They'll get the "feel" of the woods by measuring, selecting and marking trees for harvest in a hardwood stand.

The camp is sponsored by the Illinois Technical Forestry Association with the cooperation of wood-using industries and farm and conservation organizations that have met the major cost of its operation.

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8/2/62
NO

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

American Farmer Candidates Named

SPRINGFIELD--Sixteen Future Farmers of America members from Illinois will be recommended to receive the organization's highest degree, that of American Farmer, at the 35th annual National Convention of FFA in Kansas City, Missouri, October 10-12.

H. R. Damish, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, reported today he has received information from FFA headquarters in Washington, D. C., stating that the Boards of Student Officers and Directors of the national organization have reviewed the Illinois applications and will recommend to the delegates at the convention that the 16 boys receive the coveted degree. Approval by these Boards usually is tantamount to election by the delegates.

Nationally, the FFA Board of Directors voted to recommend that 382 Future Farmers receive the American Farmer Degree this year. Presentation of the degrees will take place in the Municipal Auditorium at Kansas City during the convention session on the afternoon of October 10. Each degree winner will recieve a certificate and gold key from the FFA organization, plus a cash travel allowance from the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc.

Attainment of the American Farmer Degree is based on the Future Farmer's record in farming, leadership and scholarship. The degree is limited to FFA members who have been out of high school at

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least one year and who are showing evidence of becoming successfully established in farming. State Associations of FFA are limited to one American Farmer Degree candidate for each 1,000 members or major fraction thereof.

The 16 Illinois candidates named are Roger K. Bengston, Geneseo, Geneseo FFA Chapter; Thomas Dean Bidner, Mahomet, Mahomet FFA Chapter; Teddy E. Bosecker, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Carmel FFA Chapter; Joseph Coyne, Minooka, Minooka FFA Chapter; Dennis Denton, Princeton, Princeton FFA Chapter; John W. Fisher, Champaign, Unity of Tolono FFA Chapter; Loren G. Gonnerman, Ashton, Ashton FFA Chapter; Jerome M. Harper, Smithboro, Mulberry Grove FFA Chapter; Gerald Hartke, Wheeler, Teutopolis FFA Chapter; Tom G. Heath, Bridgeport, Bridgeport FFA Chapter; Gary A. Lichty, Monroe Center, Stillman Valley FFA Chapter; Kenny McMillan, Prairie City, Bushnell-Prairie City FFA Chapter; Charles W. Nott, Lewiston, Lewiston FFA Chapter; Gerald D. Taylor, Danville, Catlin FFA Chapter; Emerson L. Tolan, Minonk, Minonk-Dana-Rutland FFA Chapter; and Richard Erwin Walters, Hebron, Hebron FFA Chapter.

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8/6/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Centennial Photo Exhibit Scheduled
At Farm And Home Science Show

URBANA--One hundred years of American agriculture are documented in a special photo exhibit to be shown at the University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show, September 7 and 8.

This exhibit, which includes pictures by many of America's outstanding photographers, is entitled "The Changing Faces of our Land." It was assembled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as part of its Centennial year observance.

The exhibits consist of 325 photographs taken over the past 100 years. With a brief accompanying text, the photos tell the story of America's growth and development during the past century with emphasis on agriculture and its importance to our country. Photos range from 8 x 10 inches to 7 x 8 feet.

The photos are a product of a detailed search through archives of government agencies, historical depositories, national magazines, files of professional and amateur photographers and commercial firms.

Selections were made from more than 650,000 photographs.

The exhibit records the nation's development from a predominantly agricultural economy through the rise of machine power, the depression years, and the sweeping changes that have occurred in the past 20 years.

In addition the Science Show features more than 100 other exhibits, displays, and demonstrations on the South campus and University Research Farms.

The exhibit will be located in the east foyer of the University of Illinois library. Visitors may view the exhibit September 4 and 5 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and September 6 from 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. During the Farm and Home Science Show, September 7 and 8, the exhibit will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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8/6/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Air-Conditioned Corn" Featured
At University of Illinois Show

URBANA--Basic research at the University of Illinois Agronomy South Farm has taken an interesting new twist--"air-conditioned" corn.

Research featured during the up-coming Farm and Home Science Show, September 7 and 8 will be more efficent use of incoming radiated energy, light relationships in photosynthesis, subsoil irrigating and fertilizing, and "air conditioning" the corn plant's leaf surfaces--a study of carbon dioxide-leaf relationships.

Much of this research is under the direction of U. of I. Research Agronomist J. W. Pendleton, who is checking some of the foil coverings on the photosynthesis study. By his admission, some of this research may be "way out", but it may influence the direction modern corn production will take in the future.

Visitors to the South Farm during the Farm and Home Science Show will also have the opportunity to tour in-field studies in corn genetics, corn diseases, corn fertility, soybean varieties and diseases, insect problems, alfalfa and other forage mixtures.

In an area just north of the seed house on the Agronomy South Farm visitors will see exhibits on soil survey work, trends in agronomy, careers in agronomy, and a model of the new U. of I. Plant Sciences building, Turner Hall, now under construction.

Visitors interested in touring the famed Morrow Plots will be able to do so both days of the Farm and Home Science Show. Staff members will be available from 3 to 4:30 p.m.

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8/9/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Start New Lawns Now

URBANA--Start a new lawn now--mid-August in northern Illinois to mid-September in southern Illinois--so the seed has a chance to develop a dense stand before cold weather. That's the advice of University of Illinois Lawn Specialist J. D. Butler.

The first step in establishing a successful lawn would be a soil test, advises Butler. A test will tell the homeowner if his soil is acid or alkaline or if it needs plant foods. Before seeding is the best time for the homeowner to correct soil conditions.

The seed used depends largely upon the conditions under which the grass must grow. Some grasses tolerate dry, sandy conditions, while others can be grown in heavy, moist soil.

A little extra effort in preparing the seedbed will pay big dividends, says Butler. He suggests these steps:

1. Apply organic matter and lime if needed.

2. Plow or rototill 6 inches deep, but not while the soil is wet.

3. Rake or disk starter fertilizer into the upper 2 inches of soil. Apply 10 pounds of 10-6-4 or similar analysis fertilizer per 1,000 square feet.

4. Rake before seeding, break all clumps of soil or remove them.

5. Seed the kind and amount of grass needed, depending on soil conditions, exposure to sun and shade and the lawn texture wanted.

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6. Rake lightly to cover the seed.

7. Roll to firm seed into the soil and to stabilize the seedbed.

8. Mulch slopes with either burlap or straw to keep seed from washing.

9. Water lightly using a fine spray. A No. 10 hand sprinkler attached to a garden hose gives good results.

Watering plays an important part in successfully establishing a new lawn, says Butler. Soaking the top one or two inches will be sufficient, since the seed is at the top. After the seed germinates, gradually increase the amount of water and decrease the frequency. Then continue watering, if necessary, until the grass has been mowed at least twice, Butler advises.

For more information on establishing lawns, see your local farm adviser or write to the Agricultural Information Office, University of Illinois, 112 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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9/8/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H'ers Vie For Tractor Driving Honors

SPRINGFIELD--More than 60 Illinois 4-H tractor drivers will compete for top honors in the State 4-H Tractor Operators' Contest, August 16-17 at the Illinois State Fair.

The State Fair competition will determine Illinois' representative to the Central and Western U. S. Tractor Operators' Contest set for Ohio State University this fall.

Frank Mynard of the state 4-H staff at the University of Illinois says each contestant will demonstrate his knowledge and ability in servicing and operating a tractor and his driving skill in handling both two-wheel and four-wheel wagons. A written quiz and daily tractor checkups will test each contestant's knowledge of tractor care, mechanics and safety.

The tractor operators' contest is only one phase of the 4-H tractor project in Illinois. Throughout the year, 4-H'ers have been learning tractor care and maintenance in a series of meetings and clinics.

Some 1,600 members are enrolled in the Illinois 4-H tractor program.

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8/9/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Old Records Reveal 1880 Farm Picture

URBANA--Farming in the "good old days" might not have been so good as we'd like to believe. Some farm record books kept by one Illinois farmer in the 1880's reveal a factual picture of farming and farm living at that time.

These books belonged to George W. Hall, who farmed near Lawn Ridge in Peoria County from about 1870 to 1890. They were recently given to the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics by his daughter, Miss Mary E. L. Hall, who lives in California.

Hall kept his records in red line ledger books and set up his own accounting system. Farmers today wouldn't find this system very useful for filing income taxes and studying the strong and weak points of their farm business.

R. A. Hinton, U. of I. farm management specialist, has summed up Hall's 1880 farm business this way:

Grain sales	$ 428
Livestock sales	1,080
Miscellaneous income	92
Total Income	$1,600

His expenses consisted of:

Taxes	$ 47
10 months hired labor	175
Farm supplies	100
New mower	73
Total Expenses	$ 395

This left him a cash balance of $1,205. He recorded spending $292 for various household supplies, $41 for interest and $660 for repayment of debt.

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How did prices then compare with today? Hall received about 47 cents a bushel for corn, 32 cents for oats, $1.01 per hundred pounds for milk, $5 a head for calves, 6 cents a pound for beef, 4 1/2 cents a pound for hogs, 9 cents a dozen for eggs and 5 1/2 cents a pound for chickens.

He paid $14 a month wages to his hired man, $4.85 a bushel for clover seed, $1 for 10 pounds of sugar, $1.65 for a 50 pound sack of flour, 17 cents per hundred board feet for lumber, and $4 a keg for nails. When he went shopping for his wife, he paid $1.30 for 9 yards of calico, 25 cents for 2 yards of cotton flannel and 70 cents for 7 yards of gingham.

How would Hall's operation compare with the typical Peoria County farm today? Hinton makes these comparisons based on what farm records show.

While Hall farmed 160 acres, the average farm today is about 260 acres. The land and buildings on Hall's farm were worth about $5,800 in 1880. The typical Peoria County farm today is worth about $89,210.

Hall raised 35 hogs while farmers now average about 230. Farmers in this area today raise fewer cattle, dairy cows and hens than Hall had in 1880.

The typical Peoria County record keeping farmer now receives about $7,318 from grain, $15,955 from livestock and $1,000 from other sources for a total of $24,273.

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Total farm expenses average $17,430 per year. Hinton shows this breakdown:

Taxes	$1,274
Hired labor	229
Farm supplies	4,319
Fertilizer	1,001
Feed	3,379
Livestock	4,263
New machinery and equipment	2,945

This leaves about $6,843 cash balance for family living, interest, debt repayment, and other purposes.

Hall's records show only what happened on one Peoria County farm. We don't know how his farm compared with others in the area at that time, Hinton points out. Hall did try to keep up with farm news, however. One entry shows that he spent $1.65 for the PRAIRIE FARMER.

Hall's records along with the latest farm business record books will be part of one exhibit at the University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show, September 7 and 8. This will be only one of more than 100 exhibits, displays, demonstrations and tours to show the progress in agriculture since the Land-Grant Act for state colleges and universities was passed 100 years ago.

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8/9/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Annual Meeting Of Illinois
FBFM Service, September 7

The 5,740 member Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Association will hold its 13th annual meeting, September 7 at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

D. F. Wilken, U. of I. farm management specialist and association executive secretary, reports that the meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. in Room 135 Animal Sciences Laboratory.

The main business will be election of new officers, financial and committee reports. Officers this past year have been Byron Thier, West Brooklyn, president; Kenneth Zellers, Mount Morris, vice-president; and Francis Swearingen, Melvin, secretary-treasurer. Keith Amstutz, Forrest, is business manager.

Voting delegates have been selected by local associations but all members are welcome to attend the meeting. The business meeting will adjourn by noon so that visitors may see the Farm and Home Science Show in progress on the campus and research farms Friday and Saturday, September 7 and 8.

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8/8/62
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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Plan Hopkins Memorial At
Brownstown Experiment Field

URBANA--A bronze memorial plaque honoring the noted University of Illinois soil scientist Cyril G. Hopkins will be dedicated September 5 at the Brownstown soil experiment field.

The U. of I. Department of Agronomy has scheduled a station field day and will also celebrate the 25th anniversary of the station's establishment.

Hopkins was the "foremost exponent of the science and practice of soil conservation of his time" and demonstrated his ideas on his own "Poorland Farm" at Tonti in Marion county.

He was awarded highest honors by the King of Greece for improving grain production in Greece after World War I. He was a great teacher and made major contributions to soil science. He died in 1919 while returning from Greece.

At the dedication ceremonies men who knew Hopkins will describe his role as a scientist, teacher, administrator and public servant. DeVere Mummert, Astoria, president of the U. of I. College of Agriculture Alumni Association, will present the plaque. Donald Hopkins, Salem, a nephew of C. G. Hopkins, will unveil it, and Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture will accept it.

L. W. Rogers, Marion county farm adviser, and J. B. Turner, Fayette county farm adviser, are chairmen of the memorial program.

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8/15/62

U. of I. Awards Scholarships

URBANA--_____of_____ has received a $250 Kroger Company scholarship for the 1962-63 term at the University of Illinois.

According to Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith, the scholarship is one of six awarded by the Kroger Company to freshmen entering the College of Agriculture. The awards are based on scholarship, leadership and financial need.

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(Editor: Attached is information sheet on winner in your area.)

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NO
8/16/62

Information Sheet - Kroger Company Scholarships in Agriculture, University of Illinois

Lena--Richard L. Holmes, Rural Route 2, Lena, Illinois

Richard is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellwyn Holmes. In addition to having an excellent scholastic record while in high school, he has an outstanding leadership record in 4-H Club and FFA activities.

Crete--Alan W. McIntosh, Bemis Road, Box 46, Rural Route 1, Crete, Illinois

Allan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. McIntosh, plans to study food technology at the U. of I. He maintained an exceptional scholastic record while in high school, graduating in the upper three percent of his class.

Clifton--Bruce A. Peters, Rural Route 1, Clifton, Illinois

Bruce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Peters, is one of ten children. He has been a junior leader of 4-H Club and was active in FFA work and athletics.

Kroger Company Scholarships in Home Economics, University of Illinois

Milford--Patricia Sue Behrens, Rural Route 2, Milford, Illinois

Patricia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Behrens, ranked scholastically in the upper 10 percent of her graduating class. She has participated in 4-H club and home economics activities. A talented musician, Patricia teaches piano. She served as a class officer, editor of school paper and president of the dramatics club.

Carthage--Alice Ann Dittmar, Rural Route 4, Carthage, Illinois

Alice is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Dittmar. She was valedictorian of her graduating class and editor of the school newspaper. Active in her local and county 4-H Club, Alice served as president for three years and as a junior leader for two years. She was also active in Future Homemakers of America.

Orland Park--Elaine Louise Yunker, 151st Street and Wolf Road, Orland Park, Ill.

Elaine is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Yunker. She achieved an outstanding leadership record in 4-H and F.H.A. activities, served as president of youth fellowship and has been active in her church.

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8/16/62

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1962

Displays Tell How Veterinary Medicine Affects Public

URBANA--The story of how veterinary medicine affects the American public--from the meat consumed to the space program--will be told in displays presented at the Farm and Home Science Show September 7-8 at the University of Illinois.

One exhibit will feature equipment used to measure body functions of animals used in Project Mercury and other space programs. Another will feature two common zoonoses, tuberculosis and brucellosis. Zoonoses are diseases that can be transmitted from animal to man and vice versa.

In order to study zoonoses and other types of diseases, scientists have recently developed animals free from germs and disease. Disease-free mice, living in their germ-free housing units, will be displayed.

Another highlight will be an exhibit covering medical discoveries made by University of Illinois veterinary researchers during the past 60 years. These "firsts" include the development of an antitoxin for botulism; the practice of fumigating incubators with formaldehyde to kill germs without harming newly hatched chicks and the development of an egg test for diagnosing Newcastle disease. More recently, U. of I. veterinarians have developed a diagnostic test for anaplasmosis, a disease that is becoming more prevalent in Illinois cattle.

Still another display features one of the medical benefits from radio isotopes, used for research or in diagnosing and treating certain diseases.

A relatively new technique for taking electronic recordings of blood pressure directly from the heart will be demonstrated on a cow.

Other displays include diseases in small animals, services offered by the College of Veterinary Medicine, the scientific inspection of meat and poultry and careers in veterinary medicine.

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8/17/62

FOR RELEASE AFTER 7 P.M.,
Wednesday, August 22, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

U of I Agronomist Elected ASA Fellow

ITHACA, N.Y.--University of Illinois agronomist S. R. Aldrich was elected a Fellow in the American Society of Agronomy at the annual banquet of the ASA here this evening. The banquet was the highlight of the 54th annual meeting of the Society. Aldrich has been active on many committees of the Society. He is a native of Fairgrove, Michigan.

An outstanding extension agronomist, Aldrich has been especially effective in working with agricultural industries. He initiated and conducted a series of meetings in the states of New York and Illinois to inform seed and fertilizer dealers and agricultural technicians of the latest agronomic findings. He is the author or joint author of about 40 publications. He is also joint author of a book entitled "Farm Soils, Their Fertilization and Management."

After completing graduate work at Ohio State University in 1942, Aldrich joined the Cornell University staff as extension agronomist. He remained there until joining the University of Illinois staff in 1957. Aldrich received the B. S. degree with high honors in agriculture from Michigan State University in 1938 and the Ph.D. degree in agronomy from Ohio State University in 1942.

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8/13/62

FOR RELEASE AFTER 7 P.M.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

U of I Students Score
in ASA Competition

ITHACA, N.Y.--The University of Illinois was well represented when student awards were made at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy here tonight.

Dale E. Cochran, a University of Illinois junior agronomy student, took first place in the 1962 ASA Student Essay Contest. His essay, "A New Development in Sweet Corn," told about research in developing a new high-sugar sweet corn. The award for the prize-winning essay includes a $100 check from the American Potash Institute plus a gold medal. In addition, Cochran's essay will be published in the December 1962 issue of CROPS AND SOILS, the educational publication of the ASA. Cochran is a native of Paris, Illinois.

A second award, the 1962 Agronomy Achievement Award for ASA student club affiliates, went to the Field and Furrow Club of the University of Illinois. The U. of I. club won over competitors from 50 student chapters throughout the country. The selection is based on individual club activities, membership, entry and rank in the intercollegiate crops judging contest and the ASA student essay and speech contests and cooperation with the national officers. The award includes a large, handsome trophy and a check for $200, both donated by the National Plant Food Institute.

The awards were made at the annual banquet of the Society, the highlight of the 54th annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy.

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NO
8/13/62

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY A.M., AUGUST 21, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

Chemical Fertilizers Maintain
Food and Feed Quality

ITHACA, N.Y.--Scientific evidence does not support the claim that chemical fertilizers produce inferior grains for livestock feed or human food. Some of the more subtle quality factors, such as vitamins, are influenced mainly by climate rather than fertilization, University of Illinois agronomist S. R. Aldrich reported to members of the American Society of Agronomy here today.

In reviewing the effect of fertilization on crop quality, Aldrich pointed out that about 88 percent of the corn crop in the United States is harvested for grain and nine-tenths of the grain is consumed by livestock. Protein is the only important feed constituent that fertilizer applications can change appreciably. Heavy nitrogen applications have usually raised protein content about 20 to 30 percent and occasionally more, improving the feeding value of corn for ruminant animals.

But heavy nitrogen applications may also cause large increases in total nitrogen in the vegetative part of the corn plant, especially nitrates in the stalk, when moisture is deficient, Aldrich pointed out. Preliminary research at the University of Illinois and Purdue University shows that high nitrates interfere with the utilization of Vitamin A. Excessive nitrates in the stalks occasionally cause nitrate poisoning during drouth periods in the western corn belt and

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Great Plains regions. Farmers in humid regions rarely need to be concerned with nitrate problems, Aldrich added.

The protein content of wheat is quite another story, since wheat is used mainly for human food rather than livestock feed. Here the amount and kind of protein are important quality factors. Bakers want high protein along with high gluten content for making bread, but do not demand as much quality in pastries and crackers. Moderate improvement can be made in wheat's protein content by adding nitrogen fertilizer. But the effect on overall wheat quality is not yet fully known.

Aldrich was one of 20 University of Illinois agronomists reporting at the annual summer meeting of the American Society of Agronomy.

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JJF:kb
8/13/62

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A.M., AUGUST 20, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

Fertilizer Effects Vary on Highway Seedings

ITHACA, N. Y.--While the total cover on highway cuts remained about the same over time, fertilizer affected various species of grasses and legumes in seedings differently, University of Illinois agronomist L. E. Foote reported to members attending the annual American Society of Agronomy meeting here today.

The seedings, made in the spring of 1959, included cover by alfalfa, crown vetch, perennial ryegrass and tall fescue and combinations, Foote stated. He reported these findings:

Fertilizer increased cover at first, but by the end of 1961 there were no differences in total cover. Crown vetch increased continually, having 60 percent more cover by November 1961. Alfalfa produced more cover than crown vetch at first--28 percent compared with 15--increasing during 1960 but declining in 1961. Fall fescue showed a seasonal pattern, providing more cover in the spring than during the rest of the season. Fertilizer increased the amount of tall fescue, but not the amount of grass over time. At first perennial ryegrass provided more cover than tall fescue, but perennial ryegrass decreased. Kentucky bluegrass volunteered most rapidly in plots where perennial ryegrass or alfalfa was present and where tall fescue was not present.

Foote's report was one of nearly 500 given at the annual summer meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, the largest in the Society's history. Twenty University of Illinois agronomists attended.

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JJF:kb
8/13/62

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY A.M.,
AUGUST 22, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

Chemical Herbicides Require
Careful Management

ITHACA, N.Y.--In less than a quarter of a century, herbicide use has increased at a tremendous rate, mainly because farmers have become more aware of the cost of not controlling weeds and the continuing introduction of new herbicides.

But in spite of the fact that chemical weed control is successful and will become part of our cultural practices, farmers must consider some problems in herbicide management, University of Illinois agronomist F. W. Slife told members of the American Society of Agronomy here today.

Herbicide soil residues can harm certain crops planted the following year. If a herbicide is going to be used, cropping systems must be changed to grow crops that are resistant to the residue. A more logical change would be the rotation of the herbicide rather than the crop, Slife pointed out.

Many of the modern herbicides are highly selective, and certain crops therefore have good tolerance to them. But continued use may also allow resistant weeds to flourish--as has happened with 2,4-D, Slife said. Most of our selective weed killers will not affect perennial weeds permanently, he reported. Thus as farmers control annual weeds, perennial weeds that have been a minor problem may increase more rapidly.

Slife was one of 20 Illinois agronomists reporting research at the American Society of Agronomy meeting, where members presented nearly 500 papers.

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8/13/62

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A. M., AUGUST 20, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

Forage Evaluating Techniques Reported

ITHACA, N. Y.--Relative proportions of grasses and legumes in a mixture may be as important as total yield. But time-consuming hand separations for precise determinations of proportion may be speeded up, University of Illinois agronomist J. A. Jackobs reported to members attending the American Society of Agronomy annual meeting here today.

Jackobs' methods involved a quick visual estimate and a precise determination on a limited number of samples. Then he removed the bias from the visual sampling by using curvilinear regression with the proper restrictions.

Jackobs also reported on a method for determining the effect of each unit of seed in the mixture on the total production as well as the legume and grass components. A rate-of-seeding study with alfalfa showed that the logarithm of weight per plant declines linearly as the number of plants per unit acre increases. This relationship permits the researcher to determine the optimum number of plants for maximum yield, Jackobs explained.

If the same relationship exists in other species, it may be possible to set up a model for competition between species, he suggested.

Jackobs was one of 20 University of Illinois agronomists presenting papers at the annual American Society of Agronomy summer meeting. Nearly 500 papers were presented during the four-day event, the largest in the Society's history.

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8/13/62

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M.,
AUGUST 23, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

Highway Sod Study Reported

ITHACA, N.Y.--Fewer broad-leaved weeds appeared in sods on highway slopes as researchers increased rates of nitrogen, University of Illinois agronomist R. D. Sinha told members of the American Society of Agronomy here today.

The experiment was conducted to determine the influence of rates, time of application and forms of nitrogen fertilizer on the maintenance of sod on highway slopes. Plots receiving inorganic forms of nitrogen were greener than the plots receiving organic forms, Sinha reported. Yield of dry matter in the roots increased as a result of the nitrogen application, which included rates of 60, 120 and 240 pounds per acre in the fall, spring and summer. Sinha found that organic nitrogen improved the dry matter yield of roots more than the inorganic form.

Sinha was one of 20 University of Illinois agronomists attending the annual summer meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, which was the largest in the Society's history. Nearly 500 papers were presented during the four-day meeting.

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8/13/62

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M.,
AUGUST 23, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

Soil Fertility Test Variations Cited

ITHACA, N.Y.--On individual plots where the cropping system and fertilizer treatments have been uniform and continuous for more than twenty years, test values for potassium ranged from a high of over 300 pounds per acre to a low of 63 pounds, University of Illinois agronomist A. L. Lang reported to members of the American Society of Agronomy here today.

Researchers observed similar variations in pH and phosphorus tests with other crops, although not so extreme. Wide variations in soil test values were closely related to kinds of phosphate, time elapsing between fertilizer treatments, methods of fertilizer applications, the crop growing on the land and the maturity of the crop, Lang pointed out.

Plots were selected to compare no treatment with full treatment of limestone, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, rock phosphate with superphosphate and the effect of deleting one nutrient but leaving all others. Soil samples were taken from the Brownstown experimental field plots, where corn, soybeans, wheat and legume hay are grown simultaneously on similarly fertilized plots.

Lang's paper was one of 20 University of Illinois reports presented at the American Society of Agronomy's summer meeting. Nearly 500 papers were given at the meeting, the largest in the Society's history.

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8/13/62

FOR RELEASE MONDAY P.M. AUGUST 20, 1962

Special: American Society of Agronomy Coverage

Tillage Methods Research Reported

ITHACA- N.Y.--Southern Illinois researchers observed no difference between broadcast and plowdown phosphorus and potassium on upland soils in a recent study conducted at the University of Illinois southern experiment station, G. E. McKibben reported to members of the American Society of Agronomy here today.

Researchers conducted the study over a three-year period, planting corn on both upland and bottomland loessial soils following a sod or a clean-tilled crop. They used plow-plant and conventional planting methods with two methods of weed control, two row spacings and three soil treatments. One weed control method employed conventional cultivation with 2,4-D; the other used simazine. The study involved both 20- and 40-inch row spacings with two plant populations in the 40-inch rows and one population in the 20-inch rows.

Soil treatments included plowdown of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; plowdown of nitrogen and broadcast of phosphorus and potassium; and plowdown of phosphorus and potassium with nitrogen sidedressed at three-fifths the rate plowed down, McKibben pointed out.

McKibben's paper was one of almost 500 presented at the annual summer meeting of the American Society of Agronomy. Twenty Illinois agronomists attended the four-day session.

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8/13/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1962

Government Policies Dominate
Soybean Price Outlook

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA--Soybean prices in the year ahead will be dominated by the government loan and resale policies, a University of Illinois agricultural economist told American Soybean Association members here today.

Here is how Vincent I. West analyzed the current soybean situation:

Demand for soybean meal is favorable. But low soybean oil prices and present soybean price supports are putting upward pressure on meal prices and may curtail the market growth for meal.

Soybean oil is in serious trouble. Stocks of oil and soybeans are building up, and cost of export disposal programs is increasing. Government export and stock programs are preventing oil from successfully competing with other fats and oils in regular market channels.

Soybean processors are being badly squeezed between soybean price supports and product values. The support program has clearly reduced processor earnings. It has also reduced the number of processors.

Soybeans are now clearly in surplus. While export disposal programs for soybean and cottonseed oils and lard totaled only 117 million pounds in 1954-55, they reached 1,100 million pounds last year.

The soybean industry must compete in the market or be dominated by government actions, such as export disposal of oil or production controls.

Export disposal is very expensive. Not only is there a direct cost, but diverting oil out of regular market channels reduces the supply and increases world fat and oil prices.

On the other hand, production limitations reduce acreage for producers and raise the price of meal to buyers. While only a few farmers in this country produce soybeans, a high percentage of them buy soybean meal, West concluded.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fence-Post Graveyard, Aerial Photography
Featured In Science Show Forestry Exhibit

URBANA--Everything from a fence-post graveyard to exhibits on the latest developments in aerial photography--that's what is in store for visitors to forestry exhibits at the 1962 University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show September 7-8.

However, the estimated crowd of nearly 10,000 Science Show visitors shouldn't expect to see an ordinary graveyard in the middle of the forestry plantations. The fence posts are actually part of an experiment set up on the forestry research farms three years ago to test the effects of fire-retardant chemicals on fence posts.

The graveyard label resulted from the resemblance the long rows of posts bear to tombstones. The fence-post study is only one facet of 20 years of U. of I. forestry research work with fence-post preservatives.

Forester C. E. Olson plans to exhibit equipment to show how researchers use aerial photography to pick out different species of trees and to estimate their height and timber volume from the air.

Science Show visitors will have the opportunity to see the 3-D effect of aerial photographs when viewed through a stereoscope. And they will learn how researchers use the 3-D effect to measure the height of trees pictured in an aerial photo.

Another interesting feature of the forestry exhibition is a cross-section of a 100-year-old tree with growth rings marked to correspond with important developments in the history of the University of Illinois.

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Other highlights of the forestry exhibit include a farmstead windbreak with lengths of ribbon stretched from the tops of the trees to the point on the ground where the windbreak would offer protection from winter winds and snow; an exhibit on chemical control of weeds in tree plantings; a demonstration on pruning forest plantations; and an exhibit on improving quality in Illinois hardwoods.

The two-day U. of I. Farm and Home Science Show features more than 100 exhibits, displays and demonstrations on all phases of agriculture. The exhibits will be set up on the South Campus and University research farms.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Developing Rural Areas For Recreation
Facilities Can Pay

URBANA--Illinois farm families with idle land may have a profitable enterprise at their fingertips.

Karl Munson, University of Illinois extension rural recreation specialist, points out that developing this land for recreation facilities for town and city residents can add to a farmer's yearly income, often with a minimum initial investment. Recreational activities suitable for rural areas include hunting, fishing, camping and picnicking.

To provide hunting facilities, a farmer can prepare suitable space for hunting rabbits and pheasants or quail, depending on the locality. Or he can establish "put-and-take" hunting, stocking an area with small game.

Suitable space for hunting small game is simply planned brush and tall grass. No outlay of money is required.

"Put-and-take" hunting guarantees a supply of game. However, hunters have as much sporting chance of bagging the game as in unstocked areas.

In both types of hunting facilities, hunters pay either for the privilege of using the area or for the game shot.

For fishing facilities, farmers can establish "put-and-take" fishing. If no natural pond exists, the farmer can build one and stock it.

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Developing family camping areas is a way to get extra income on farms with wooded areas having suitable space for camping equipment and campers. Ponds are also needed. Grounds need not be fancy, but they should be safe and meet state health department standards for sanitation.

Providing picnic tables on a reservation basis is another way to make some "egg money" from idle land. Picnickers are willing to pay for the security of knowing they'll have a table available in a desirable location.

Munson also points out that farm families may supplement their income by making their home a vacation spot for city families. This venture is especially feasible for families with spare bedrooms or an unoccupied tenant house.

Details on these ways for farm families to supplement their income will be displayed as part of the rural recreation resources exhibit in the Stock Pavilion at the University of Illinois during the College of Agriculture Farm and Home Science Show September 7 and 8. Other phases of recreation to be exhibited include farm ponds, tree farming, forest recreation, dogs and ponies as pets, hobbies in horticulture and camping in Illinois.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Association Studies
Disease-Resistant Apples

URBANA--University of Illinois horticulturist D. F. Dayton has been named secretary of a newly formed association of experiment station research workers engaged in developing and testing disease-resistant apples, according to C.J. Birkeland, head of the U. of I. horticulture department.

Present membership of the association, known as the Apple Breeders' Cooperative, includes scientists in six states and Canada. Members in several states have been cooperating with research workers in a number of foreign countries. Several of these foreign research workers plan to join the cooperative in the near future, Birkeland reports.

Cooperative members plan to exchange plant stock, information and certain highly specialized services related to developing disease-resistant apples. Potential new apple varieties will be tested under a wide range of growing conditions. And for the first time, says Birkeland, researchers will use a system of uniform reports to record results.

These activities should speed up the development and testing of new varieties. And it will then be possible to provide fruit growers with much more accurate and detailed information than previously, Birkeland reports.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Central Illinois Farm
Management Tour, September 5

URBANA--The John and Russell Jeckel farm near Delavan has been selected for the central Illinois farm management tour Setember 5.

On 215 acres, this father and son have developed an intensive hog operation farrowing 40 litters a month. They use lagoons for manure disposal, on-the-farm feed mixing, a hog house equipped with slatted floors and automatic limited feeding for a complete farrow-to-finish program.

They have averaged 7.8 pigs saved per litter and produce three times as much gross income as the average hog farm with only twice the cost.

University of Illinois farm management specialist D. F. Wilken comments, "This is one of the most outstanding hog operations in Illinois. Hog producers of the future cannot afford to miss this tour."

Wilken also notes that the Jeckels produce about nine times as many hogs as the average hog farm and still maintain above-average efficiency.

They have saved labor and money with their manure disposal, feed-handling and building design. Through use of the most modern scientific methods, they have overcome many of the bottlenecks that limit farmers from expanding their hog operations.

Good farm records have helped them analyze their business and make profitable changes.

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The development of this outstanding father and son operation began after the son, Russell Jeckel, graduated from the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1950. Beginning on the home farm in 1951, they bought 17 sows. They began their continuous monthly farrowing program in 1955.

Tours begin from 9 to 11 a.m. on the farm 1/4 mile northeast of Delavan on Route 122. About 3 1/2 hours will be required to complete the planned hour.

The Tazewell County Swine Herd Improvement Association will serve a pork barbecue lunch at noon. Make reservations with your county farm adviser or with D. F. Wilken, 450 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

The tour is sponsored by the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Illinois.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Northern Illinois Farm
Management Tour, September 4

URBANA--An intensive Whiteside county dairy farm and an efficient Lee County hog-beef farm have been selected for the northern Illinois district farm management tour September 4.

Beginning at 10 a.m., tour visitors will see the Dean Butterbaugh and C. B. Swartz farm nine miles east and one mile north of the junction of U. S. 30 and Illinois 88 at Rock Falls. On this 240-acre farm, Butterbaugh has developed an operation with intensive land use and efficient low-labor livestock enterprises. He feeds out 200 calves and 600 to 800 feeder pigs a year.

D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois farm management specialist, describes the farm as one in which one man handles a large volume of business by planning carefully, putting priority on jobs to be done and selecting enterprises that require less labor. He uses farm records to spot the strong and weak points in his farm business.

At 1:30 p.m. the tour moves to the Jakob Brothers dairy farm five miles south of Milledgeville on Illinois 88. On this 170-acre farm, the operators have developed a 150-cow dairy operation. Doff Jakob manages the farm, while his brothers Fred and Norbert operate an adjoining unit.

Jakob uses a double-10 herringbone milking parlor. Two men can milk 130 cows in 2 1/2 hours in the winter. Since about two-thirds of the cows freshen in the fall, the number milked in summer may fall as low as 40. A milking demonstration will be held at 4:00 p.m.

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While costs on this farm average about 2 1/2 times as high as on similar dairy farms, production is 3 1/2 times as high.

Wilken points out that these operators have exceptional ability to make good decisions. While Dolf Jakob is only 31 years old, his family has been in the dairy business for several generations. Working with his brothers, he has done an efficient job of securing replacements, pasturing young and dry stock and getting rid of veal calves.

The methods and techniques used on these farms could be very valuable to others, Wilken points out. The tour, open to the general public, is sponsored by the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois. Lunch will be served at noon. Make reservations with your county farm adviser or with D. F. Wilken, 450 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Southern Illinois Farm
Management Tour, August 30

URBANA--An outstanding 560-acre hog and poultry farm in Clark county has been selected for the southern Illinois district farm management tour on August 30. The Welsh Brothers will serve as hosts on their farm five miles east and one mile north of Marshall.

The outstanding features of the farm include a hog enterprise farrowing 22 litters every two months in "pig-loo" confinement, a new 5,000-hen poultry house with slatted floor over a lagoon, an automatic egg collection, feed-handling and feed-grinding system with mix mill and a grain storage system where heat units in steel bins can dry 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn a day.

The Welsh brothers, all in their 30's, operate the farm as a partnership. They divide responsibilities so that one directs the hog enterprise, another has charge of the poultry and the third procures the equipment, supplies and feed. They are buying their farm on contract, but each man owns his own home.

For the past three years, corn yields have averaged 101 bushels an acre on Cisne silt loam, an outstanding achievement for this type of soil. They have averaged $32 more crop return per acre with only $4 higher fertilizer cost than similar types of farms in the area.

They have weaned eight pigs per litter for three years. Hog returns have averaged about 5 percent better than on the average hog farm, while volume has been about two and one-half times as high.

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With the completion of the new laying house, they are expanding their poultry flock from 1,800 to 5,000 hens. They have an established wholesale and retail egg route in Terre Haute and will market most of their eggs through this outlet.

D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois farm management specialist, sums up the success of the operation in this way:

The Welsh brothers have achieved efficient crop and livestock production with a good volume of business.

They keep accurate farm records, gather many facts and study them. They have outstanding decision-making ability.

By dividing labor and management responsibilities, they have obtained efficient use of equipment and also diversity of enterprises.

Wilken feels that the methods and techniques used on this farm could be very valuable to others. The tour begins at 10:00 a.m. and is open to all interested persons. It is sponsored by the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois. Lunch will be served on the farm. Make reservations with your county farm adviser or with D. F. Wilken, 450 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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8/20/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Meat Inspection Program Benefits All

URBANA--Illinois is one of the few midwestern states with a compulsory state meat and poultry inspection program, according to Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois public health veterinarian.

A state meat inspection program is necessary, since the federal program applies only to interstate shipment. This leaves nearly 20 percent of the meat uninspected unless the state sets up a program, Dr. Woods said.

The Illinois meat inspection program is fashioned after the federal program. Inspection begins before slaughtering and continues throughout processing.

"Constant inspection is necessary because meat can be sound before processing starts, but can deteriorate or become contaminated during processing," Dr. Woods said.

Federal meat inspectors examine nearly 100 million animals and five billion pounds of poultry each year. Meat and poultry that are clean, wholesome and unadulterated are given the familiar stamp of approval, "U. S. INSP'D & P'S'D.' (Spoiled meat that is made to look and smell fresh is considered adulterated.) Condemned meat is processed for fertilizer or inedible grease.

Meat may also be labeled "prime, choice or good." This purple grading label indicates quality, not wholesomeness, warned Dr. Woods.

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In addition to inspecting meat and meat products, inspectors check to see whether ready-to-serve foods are thoroughly cooked, labels are truthful, meat is weighed accurately, containers and wrappings are safe from harmful chemicals and processing plants are clean.

Dr. Woods said the federal program, which costs each citizen about 12 cents a year, has been extremely successful in decreasing the number of food poisoning cases. For example, more men died from food poisoning during the Spanish-American War than from wounds. This scandal resulted in the establishment of the Army Veterinary Corps. Since the Corps was developed, this tragedy has not recurred because all meat is inspected, Dr. Woods said.

A second benefit from our meat inspection program is the increase in meat exports. Since most foreign countries readily accept the "U. S. INSP'D & P'S'D' label, the U. S. is assured of exporting more than 660 million pounds of meat and meat products annually, Dr. Woods said. Some countries exclude U. S. pork, since hog cholera has not been eradicated in this country.

The role of the veterinarian in the meat inspection program will be told in displays featured in the veterinary medical section at the Farm and Home Science Show. This two-day show begins September 7 at the University of Illinois.

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8/20/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Area Boy Wins U. Of I. Scholarship

URBANA--_____of_____ has received a $300 scholarship for the 1962-63 term at the University of Illinois.

The scholarship is one of five granted in the Moorman Manufacturing Company Scholarship Program, according to Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith, College of Agriculture. The awards are given on the basis of scholarship, leadership, financial need and the applicant's sincere interest in agriculture.

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(Editor: Attached is information sheet on winners.)

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8/20/62

Information Sheet - Moorman Manufacturing Co. Scholarships in Agriculture, University of Illinois

Streator -- Larry Beall, Rural Route 2, Streator, Illinois

Larry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Beall, will enter the U. of I. in September. He has been active in 4-H Club work and FFA activities. He maintains a large flock of poultry and has exhibited several grand champions at the Illinois State Fair. He also participated in high school band, boys' chorus, football, baseball and track.

Sullivan -- Michael B. Dunphy, 816 North Worth, Sullivan, Illinois

Michael, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dunphy, will enter the U. of I. in September. Three of the Dunphys' six children will be at the University this fall. An older brother will be doing graduate work in agronomy and a sister will start her junior year in home economics. Michael has an outstanding record in 4-H Club work and FFA activities. He has an interest in a swine enterprise and is presently raising several SPF gilts.

Harmon -- Allen Robert Bollman, Rural Route 2, Harmon, Illinois

Allen will be a senior in the College of Agriculture majoring in general agriculture. He is the son of Mrs. Gladys Bollman and the late Robert Bollman. A younger brother is entering the University of Illinois this fall. In addition to earning practically all of his college expenses, Allen was a member of the freshman wrestling squad and last year won a first place in intramural wrestling. He has also served as vice-president of his housing group and district council representative.

Stewardson --Fred F. Manhart, Stewardson, Illinois

Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Manhart, will be a junior at the University of Illinois this fall. This award is a renewal of his 1961 Moorman Scholarship. Fred has been active in campus activities--Ag. Mechanization, Dairy Production and Field and Furrow clubs. In addition, he is a member of Tomahawk, freshman activities honorary.

Edinburg -- Eugene Rench, Rural Route 2, Edinburg, Illinois

Eugene will be a junior in the College of Agriculture majoring in vocational agriculture. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rench. While he has earned a "B" average with 40 hours of credit, he has also been an active member of Field and Furrow and Agricultural Economics clubs.

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8/16/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois All-Industry
Poultry Day, September 7

URBANA--Illinois poultrymen will have an opportunity to hear the latest research developments in their field and attend the University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show, according to U. of I. extension poultryman H. S. Johnson.

The 15th annual Illinois All-Industry Poultry Day will start at 9:30 a.m. September 7 at 62 Krannert Art Museum on the U. of I. campus. The program will conclude with a question-and-answer panel composed of speakers appearing on the program. These speakers will cover a range of topics, including fly control, good housing on poultry farms, credit for commercial egg producers, control of CRD and an appraisal of the egg marketing situation.

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8/15/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Quarantine For Hog Cholera Begins Sept. 1

URBANA--Quarantine regulations for herds suspected of having hog cholera will be enforced by the Division of Livestock Industry after September 1, according to Dr. R. A. Thompson, superintendent of the Division of Livestock Industry of the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

The attending veterinarian or a representative from the Division will post a quarantine sign at the entrance of each infected premise. According to quarantine regulations, the livestock owner will receive a permit enabling him to ship marketable hogs directly to the slaughtering plant. Twenty-one days after the last death from hog cholera, the attending veterinarian will release the quarantine.

In explaining why a quarantine is necessary, Dr. J. R. Pickard, University of Illinois extension veterinarian, emphasized that it is the only way to prevent hog cholera from spreading. Dr. Pickard is chairman of the subcommittee on education for the Illinois Hog Cholera Eradication Committee.

"Quarantine regulations are designed to protect the neighboring farmers who own healthy livestock," Dr. Pickard said. "These regulations also give the livestock owner a chance to eradicate the disease on his farm--by properly disposimg of dead animals and thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting his premises."

People who do not comply with these regulations are subject to penalties provided by law, Dr. Pickard said. Herd owners or veterinarians who do not report suspected outbreaks of hog cholera or who are responsible for spreading the disease will be subject to the maximum penalty.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Extramural Courses Scheduled

URBANA--A University of Illinois extramural program this fall will make college courses in agriculture available in Marion, Decatur, Paris, Effingham and Henry.

The following schedule has been announced by Associate Dean Karl E. Gardner, College of Agriculture:

Marion--Agr. Eng. E331, Function, Application, Adjustment and Management of Farm Machinery. First class meets Saturday, September 15, 8:30 a.m., in the high school.

Decatur--Agr. Econ. E305, Agricultural Policies and Programs. First class meets Thursday, September 20, 7:30 p.m., in the Stephen Decatur High School.

Paris--Agr. Econ. E332, Livestock Marketing. This class will be held in the high school beginning Tuesday, September 18, 6:30 p.m.

Effingham--Agron. E306, Fertilizers and Their Soil Reactions. Course begins Wednesday, September 19, 6:30 p.m., in the high school.

Henry--Plant Pathology E377, Diseases of Field Crops. First class will meet Friday, September 14, 7:00 p.m., in the high school.

A total enrollment of 15 is necessary in order to continue the course. If another time seems more appropriate to the group, such change can be arranged at the first class meeting.

For additional information, write Associate Dean Karl E. Gardner, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Horticultural Innovations On Display
At U. of I. Farm And Home Science Show

URBANA--Some of the latest mechanical innovations in the horticultural field will be displayed at this year's University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show September 7 and 8.

A mechanical tomato picker capable of harvesting 20 tons of tomatoes per hour will be in operation during tours to the U. of I. vegetable farm. Also at the farm, a commercial transplanter will demonstrate laying plastic mulch and transplanting rooted, blocked and peat-potted plants.

At the turf plots, specialists will demonstrate some of the new turf management tools, such as the verti-cut mower, used to remove old turf.

Some of the other stops on tours of the Department of Horticulture exhibits include the nut grove, small fruits plots, orchards, including dwarf trees, insect and disease control displays and the U. of I. flower gardens. As in past shows, visitors may test a favorite horticultural product, popcorn, which will be available free at the vegetable crop stop.

The Illinois Quality Vegetable Growers and the board of directors of the Illinois Vegetable Growers Association will meet on campus during the Farm and Home Science Show.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Scholarships Available For
Veterinary Medical Students

URBANA--For the first time, veterinary medical students attending the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine are eligible for scholarships throughout the six-year course.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, chairman of the college's scholarship committee, says a number of general university scholarships are available for students during their four years of undergraduate work. Several scholarships are also available for the final two years in the professional college.

Until now veterinary medical students have been eligible for certain scholarships only during their two years of preveterinary training. This left four years of schooling without scholarship aid.

Information on both university and college scholarships can be obtained by writing the U. of I. College of Veterinary Medicine for the booklet, "Scholarships and Loans."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Senior Receives Scholarship

URBANA--Robert John Condon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Condon of Oswego, has been awarded the $500 Chicago Farmers Scholarship, according to Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The scholarship is awarded to a senior in the College of Agriculture and is based on high scholastic record, college activities and financial need.

Robert, who is majoring in animal science, has completed three years at the University with a "B" average. He plans to do graduate work after receiving his bachelor's degree.

Three of the Condons' four children will be attending the University this fall. Through summer work with the DeKalb Agricultural Association and a campus job as head waiter at the University Food Service, Evans Hall, Robert has earned about 85 percent of his college costs.

In addition to participating in intramural sports, he served as secretary of the student-organized house in which he lives.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Professional Farm Managers
Schedule Fall Tour

URBANA--The Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers has scheduled three Bureau county farms for its annual tour September 10.

Fay M. Sims, University of Illinois farm management specialist and association secretary-treasurer, reports that the group will meet at the county farm bureau building in Princeton at 9:00 a.m. During the morning they will visit the Frank and Lewis Mercer farm near Princeton, where appraisers will describe the effects of an interstate highway that will divide the farm.

After lunch at the First Methodist Church in Princeton, the tour moves on to the Robert Schertz farm near Tiskilwa. On this 713-acre farm, visitors will see various storage methods for corn and silage and hear about the feeder calf and hog enterprises.

The tour ends at the James Crisman farm near Buda. This farm presents several management problems, such as drainage, erosion, soil improvement, land use, building maintenance and corn storage.

All interested persons are invited to attend the tour. The local committee includes Watson F. Lawton, Harold S. Morine, and Gordon E. Sears, Princeton; C. Kenneth Zimmerman, Ottawa; and Harry W. Snodgrass, Geneseo.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Scholarship Winners Announced At U. Of I.

URBANA--Seventeen students will receive $300 Sears-Roebuck Foundation Scholarships, according to Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The awards are granted on the basis of academic ability, financial need and evidence of leadership.

The thirteen boys and three girls entering the University will study agriculture or home economics. The other winner, Larry Franklin Barbre, 207 S. Fifth St., Carmi, received the special sophomore award given to the student who as a freshman made the most outstanding record among last year's winners at Illinois.

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation Scholarship Program was started in 1936 at five midwestern land-grant colleges, including the University of Illinois. By 1914 the program had spread to all the land-grant colleges.

More than 550 young people have received scholarship grants to study agriculture or home economics at the U. of I. since the program began. A recent survey indicates that over 73 percent of those who enter college on a Sears-Roebuck Foundation Scholarship complete work for a degree.

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(Editor: Attached is a list of the names and addresses of the winners.)

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8/23/62
NO

University of Illinois - Sears-Roebuck
Foundation Scholarship Winners, 1962-63

Address	Name
Carrollton, Rural Route 2	Leroy Edward Ray
Durand	Maurice Floyd Patterson
Edwards	Morris Wayne Munton
Eureka, Rural Route 1	Allen Duane Leman
Georgetown, 605 North Main St.	Tamara Kay Crawford
Jacksonville, Rural Route 1	Kenneth Wayne Hess
Lake City	Michael Jeffrey Still
Mason City, Rural Route 1	Jimmy Alvin Liesman
Nokomis, Rural Route 1	Alan James Detmars
Rock Falls, 616 East Third St.	Gary Edward Calsyn
Roseville	Roger Blaine Allaman
Roseville, Rural Route 1	John Leo Huston
Urbana, 508 West Main St.	Mary Jane Buhrman
Urbana, Rural Route 1	Leland Paul Wolken
Woodstock, Rural Route 3	Lloyd Marvin Shaw
Worden, Rural Route 1	Karen Sue Schien

Special Sophomore Award Recipient:

Carmi, 207 S. Fifth St.	Larry Franklin Barbre

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Questions And Answers On The Wheat Referendum

(Note to Editor: This information from the U. S. Department of Agriculture will apply unless Congress should pass new legislation.)

WHY IS A WHEAT REFERENDUM SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST 30?

In accordance with present law, the Secretary of Agriculture has proclaimed quotas and set the referendum date. This action is required whenever wheat supplies are more than 20 percent above normal. The supply for 1962-63 is estimated to be about 67 percent above normal.

HOW MANY VOTES ARE REQUIRED TO APPROVE QUOTAS?

For quotas to become effective on the 1963 wheat crop, at least two-thirds of the growers voting must approve them.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF FARMERS APPROVE QUOTAS?

All farmers with more than 15 acres of wheat must comply with their acreage allotments or be subject to quota penalties on their excess wheat, unless they comply with the feed wheat program. Those who plant within their allotments will be eligible for price support based on a national average of $1.82 a bushel.

WHAT IF FARMERS DO NOT APPROVE QUOTAS?

If quotas are not approved, marketing quotas and penalties will not be in effect for the 1963 crop. Farmers will then receive a support based on a national average of about $1.21 per bushel, if they plant within their acreage allotments.

WHO CAN VOTE?

Farmers who will harvest more than 15 acres of wheat in 1963 are eligible to vote. But those who participated in the 1962 feed wheat program are not eligible.

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HOW DOES THE 1963 PROGRAM COMPARE WITH THIS PAST YEAR'S PROGRAM?

A special one-year emergency program was in effect in 1962. Growers were given special payments for reducing their acreage below their allotments. If quotas are approved, the 1963 program will be about the same as the one in effect for the 1961 crop.

WHERE CAN FARMERS GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE REFERENDUM?

Farmers can find out where to vote, what size their allotment will be and get whatever other information they need about the program from their county ASCS office.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Readies For Farm And Home
Science Show September 7-8

URBANA--Finishing touches are being applied to more than 100 exhibits and displays as the University of Illinois readies for the giant U. of I. Farm and Home Science Show September 7-8.

Up to 10,000 visitors are expected to attend the two-day event which celebrates 100 years of progress in agriculture since the establishment of the land-grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1862.

Main difference between the new Science Show and its earlier counterpart, the U. of I. Farm and Home Festival, is that Science Show visitors will have a chance to tour the actual College of Agriculture research farms and buildings.

Major display centers will be located at the beef, swine, dairy, agricultural engineering, forestry and agronomy research farms. Other displays will be built in the Stock Pavilion and Bevier Hall, the U. of I. home economics building. Shuttle buses will provide transportation from university parking lots to the various display centers along the eight-mile tour route.

A number of special events will be held in conjunction with the Science Show. The Town and Country Art Show in the architectural galleries will feature the best work of more than 250 Illinois artists. Science Show visitors will see entries selected from 36 county and area shows in which more than 1,500 artists competed.

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Also, the annual All-Industry Poultry Day will be held in the Law Building Auditorium during the Science Show. And, instead of the usual annual one-day Agronomy Day program, crop and soil scientists will display their latest research findings during Science Show agronomy farm tours.

Each department in the College of Agriculture has contributed displays to the Science Show theme, "100 Years of Progress." Most exhibits will contrast the "old" with the "new" in agriculture.

U. of I. dairy scientists will show a typical milking shed of the 1860s. Visitors can compare milking practices of 100 years ago with a modern herringbone-style milk parlor on display in the same exhibit area.

Near these two milking exhibits dairy scientists will set up a 40 by 80 foot tent with exhibits showing a century of development in the sciences of dairy breeding and genetics, testing and record-keeping, feeding and nutrition and microbiology and health.

U. of I. veterinarians will feature medical discoveries made during the past 60 years. Other highlights of the veterinary medicine exhibit are displays of disease-free mice living in germ-free housing units and a showing of equipment built to measure body functions of animals used in Project Mercury and other space programs.

For the women in the Science Show audience, U. of I. home economists have set up more than 20 displays contrasting the past and present in family living.

Bevier Hall exhibits include Food Preservation Through the Years, Home Furnishings--100 Years Ago and Today, Fabrics Yesterday and Today, The Wheelchair Kitchen and What's New in Pile Floor Coverings.

Some home economics displays feature research findings and experimental articles that point to homemaking of the future. Other exhibits highlight student work in the department of home economics.

In the U. of I. foods processing laboratory, food technologists will demonstrate sweet corn processing from the time the corn is picked in the field until the kernels are packaged ready for freezing.

Demonstrations of corn harvesting equipment, minimum tillage planting and a new plastic-mulch layer and vegetable planter are highlights of the agricultural engineering exhibits.

U. of I. ag engineers will feature a new narrow-row corn picker and a self-propelled combine with corn picker head capable of picking as many as four rows of corn on each trip through the field.

U. of I. agronomists will conduct special tours of the agronomy research plots. Visiting farmers will see studies in corn genetics, corn diseases, insect problems and fertility. Discussions of soybean varieties and diseases are also scheduled for agronomy farm visitors.

Everything from a fence-post graveyard to exhibits of the latest developments in aerial photography are in store for visitors to Science Show forestry exhibits.

However, visitors should not expect to see an ordinary graveyard in the middle of the forestry plantations. The fence posts are actually part of an experiment set up on the forestry research farms three years ago to test the effects of fire-retardant chemicals on fence posts. The graveyard label resulted from the resemblance of long rows of posts to tombstones. The fence-post study is only one facet of 20 years of U. of I. forestry research work with fence-post preservatives.

Of special interest to all Science Show visitors will be a special photo exhibit documenting 100 years of American agriculture. The exhibit consists of 325 photographs taken over the past century. The photos tell the story of America's growth and development during the past 100 years, with emphasis on agriculture and its importance to our country. Selections were made from more than 650,000 photographs.

There will be no admission charge for any part of the Science Show. Visitors can come and go anytime during the day from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Lunch and refreshment stands will be located at convenient points.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Machinery Demonstrations Featured
At UI Farm And Home Science Show

URBANA--Demonstrations of corn-harvesting equipment, minimum tillage planting and a new plastic-mulch layer and vegetable planter highlight agricultural engineering machinery exhibit plans for the University of Illinois Farm and Home Science Show September 7-8.

U. of I. ag engineers will feature a new narrow-row corn picker and a self-propelled combine with corn picker head capable of picking up to four rows of corn on each trip through the field.

Agricultural engineer Roger Yoerger says a complete discussion and demonstration of minimum tillage also is on tap for visitors to the Science Show.

Farmers can compare adjacent corn plantings, some planted by minimum tillage and others by conventional methods. A planting demonstration with minimum tillage equipment also is planned.

A field demonstration of the new plastic-mulch layer and vegetable planter should be of interest to the state's vegetable growers. Visitors will see some vegetables that were planted with the new machine this spring.

Yoerger says another demonstration that should prove beneficial to all farmers deals with improving the performance of tractor governors. U. of I. ag engineers believe that too often farmers have tractors overhauled or tuned up and neglect to check the governor. A demonstration with a tractor dynamometer will show that tractors perform better and save fuel when the governor is working properly.

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Other features of the Science Show's agricultural engineering exhibit include a tour of the engineering field laboratory to see displays of research equipment, antique implements, equipment adapted for new farm practices, a tile-laying trencher and new highway roadside maintenance equipment.

Yoerger says a food stand will be set up on the agricultural engineering exhibition grounds. The stand is located in a new concrete tilt-up building--one of the latest developments in farm building construction.

More than 10,000 visitors are expected to attend the U. of I. Farm and Home Science Show. The two-day event features more than 100 exhibits, displays and demonstrations on the south campus and university research farms.

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8/27/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Turkey Growers Meet, September 11

URBANA--A modern 300,000 egg turkey hatchery, automated breeder farm and feed plant will be featured at the Illinois turkey growers' meeting September 11 at the Bonnett Turkey farm and Hatchery near Havana.

University of Illinois poultry specialist Hugh Johnson reports that all those interested in turkey production are invited. Registration begins at 10 a.m., and visits to the farm facilities, flocks and other exhibits will continue through the morning.

A turkey dinner will be served at noon. Afternoon speakers include Morris Smith, president of the National Turkey Federation, Ellicott City, Md.; M. C. Small, executive secretary, National Turkey Federation, Mt. Morris; and Thomas W. Graham, Allied Mills, and Emil Ernst, Turkey Land Markets, Chicago.

The Bonnetts produce 85,000 market birds a year and keep 8,000 breeder hens. They have a 52 by 375 foot pole-type brooder house and use semi-confinement pens on their 80-acre range area. Their feed mill has a capacity of 12 tons per hour.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY A.M.- AUGUST 31, 1962

Three Illinois Farm Advisers
Receive National Honors

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO--Three Illinois county farm advisers received the 1962 Distinguished Service Award Thursday night (August 30) from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

They were Darl Fike, Henry county; Earl Lutz, Gallatin county; and Eugene G. Mosbacher, McLean county.

Awards are made to those who have been in extension work for 10 or more years and who have done outstanding work.

Fike has served as Henry county farm adviser since 1952. Before that he worked in Crawford and Lawrence counties as a youth assistant and farm adviser. He has developed an outstanding livestock and crop demonstration extension program.

Lutz has been Gallatin county farm adviser since 1946. He has developed an outstanding soils educational program among farmers in his county. He has also worked successfully in bringing together groups serving farmers.

Mosbacher has served in McLean county since 1946. He has shown outstanding ability to develop a well-balanced extension program. His county has the largest 4-H enrollment and the largest Farm Bureau Farm Management Service membership of any county in the state.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Scholarship Winners
Announced At U. Of I.

URBANA--_____of_____

is one of five University of Illinois students to receive Continental Grain Foundation Scholarships, according to Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith, College of Agriculture.

These awards are made on the basis of scholarship, leadership and financial need.

The scholarship program was started in 1954, and $1,000 is given to the College of Agriculture each year for distribution to worthy students.

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(Editor: Below is an information sheet on the winners.)

Information Sheet On Winners Of Continental Grain Foundation Scholarships, University Of Illinois

Address	Name	Class	Amount
Galena, Rural Route 1	Larry Charles Kaufman	Junior	$200
Loami, Rural Route 1	Edward C. Mies	Sophomore	$200
Norris City, Rural Route 3	William F. Kirk	Junior	$300
Rockford, 1614 15th St.	James LaVerne Elston	Junior	$150
Woodstock, Rural Route 3	Cary A. Mitchell	Sophomore	$150

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1962

Jeckel Farm Previews Future
Hog Production Trends

DELAVAN--Visitors from all parts of the state streamed into this central Illinois community today to see how three men produce 4,800 hogs a year on only 215 acres.

Since 1951, John and Russell Jeckel have developed a modern, highly efficient hog operation that points the way for many hog producers in years to come. They began a monthly farrowing plan in 1955 and have missed only one month since then. They now have the buildings and equipment to farrow 40 litters a month.

To handle this volume of hogs, they have built some of the newest types of buildings, and equipment for farrowing, finishing, grain storage and feed processing. They installed a feed-processing plant in 1958, two silos for storing 25,000 bushels of grain in 1959, a silo and farrow-to-finish building in 1961 and a second farrow-to-finish building in 1962. Running water and lagoons have simplified manure disposal problems for an operation of this size.

To supply feed for expanding hog numbers, the Jeckels have boosted crop yields from 60 to 100 bushels per acre since 1954. For the past three years they have averaged 82 percent of the tillable land in corn compared with 52 percent on the average farm. They are boosting fertilizer use and raising continuous corn on the tillable land.

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To supply enough feed, they also buy surplus corn in their area at harvest time. Their drier can dry, 1,500 to 1,800 bushels of 21 percent moisture corn a day.

Since 1958 they have mixed their own rations, using corn, soybean meal, minerals, vitamins and antibiotics according to University of Illinois recommendations. For the 1,600 tons of feed processed a year, their costs of processing average about 88 cents a ton. Their total ration costs about $43.80 a ton compared with $48.40 on the average farm.

For the past three years, the Jeckels have averaged a return of $172 for each $100 worth of feed fed, compared with $155 on the average hog farm. They have saved 7.8 pigs per litter compared with 7.3 pigs on the average farm. They're producing 100 pounds of gain for $9.38 worth of feed, while the average hog farmer uses $10.23 worth of feed.

Through efficient operation of their farm, the Jeckels have achieved about 50 cents more return for each dollar of cost than the average farm.

The new finishing barns are equipped with an automatic feeder running the entire length of the building. An automatic time clock controls the movement of feed onto the floor. Feed is limited to the amount that the pigs will clean up. Research at the University of Illinois has shown that limited feeding reduces feed costs and improves pork quality.

The development of this outstanding father and son operation began after the son, Russell Jeckel, graduated from the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1950. Beginning on the home farm in 1951, they bought 17 sows. They produced feeder pigs to boost volume from 1952 to 1954. Since that time they have fed all hogs for market.

On the basis of average consumption in recent years, the Jeckels now produce enough pork each year to feed about 12,500 persons.

University of Illinois farm management specialist D. F. Wilken describes the Jeckel farm as one that is "supplying the practical experience that will shape the future of the hog industry. Good farm records have been very important in analyzing the profitableness of the changes made in this business. Capital in the hands of a skillful manager can result in a combination of efficiency and volume of production that should provide the best in farm family living.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Sadie" Is Feature Dairy Attraction
At UI Farm And Home Science Show

URBANA--"Sadie," the fistulated cow, will again highlight dairy science exhibits at a major University of Illinois College of Agriculture report to the people when she appears at the 1962 U. of I. Farm and Home Science Show September 7 and 8.

Sadie is well known for the fistula or hole in her side which helps scientists keep track of what happens to the feed she eats, once it enters her digestive tract.

Scientists say Sadie has been living with the famous "window" in her side for about five years, providing a wealth of vital information on rumen digestion. She has shown no ill effects from the plastic opening.

For the Science Show, dairy scientists have built a special periscope that will slide through Sadie's window to a point at least 10 inches inside the rumen.

The periscope, with the aid of a sealed beam light, will show what takes place in Sadie's rumen when she takes a drink of water or eats hay or grain.

Other dairy science exhibits follow the Science Show theme, "100 Years of Progress." Dairy specialists will show a typical milking shed of the 1860s which visitors can compare with a modern herringbone-style milking parlor on display in the same exhibit area.

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Near these two milking exhibits the dairy scientists will set up a 40 by 80 foot tent with exhibits showing a century of development in the sciences of dairy breeding and genetics, testing and record-keeping, feeding and nutrition and microbiology and health.

The dairy record-keeping segment of the dairy science exhibit follows the "old" vs. the "new" Science Show theme by showing changes in record-keeping systems over the past 50 years.

The exhibit will feature the actual 1911 summary of the first cow testing association records in Illinois. The report is hand written and was prepared by W. L. Gaines, a U. of I. dairy specialist, who was one of the founders of cow testing and organized dairy record-keeping in Illinois.

Beginning with Gaines' report, the record-keeping exhibit shows the continuous progress made through production testing in Illinois from 1911 to 1961.

Up to 10,000 visitors are expected to attend the two-day Farm and Home Science Show, which features more than 100 exhibits and displays. Shuttle buses will provide transportation from university parking lots to the various display centers along the eight-mile tour route of College of Agriculture research farms and buildings.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Claar To Receive National 4-H Club Foundation Certificate

URBANA--J. B. Claar, director of the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service, will be presented with a certificate designating him as a "Member of the Corporation" of the National 4-H Club Foundation.

The formal presentation will be made by L. B. Howard, dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in behalf of W. A. Sutton, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation, at a noon luncheon meeting of Illinois' County Extension Council chairmen in Urbana September 7.

The "Members of Corporation" represent their State Extension Service in providing advice, counsel and guidance in the programs and operation of the National 4-H Club Foundation.

The National 4-H Club Foundation is a part of the "land-grant family," which this year is celebrating its 100th anniversary. Chartered in 1948, the Foundation is assigned to "complement and assist the Cooperative Extension Service, with primary emphasis on youth program, in ways not readily supported by public funds."

Since its founding, the 4-H Foundation has raised more than $6 million through its Service to Youth programs in citizenship education, leadership development and international understanding.

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8/30/62
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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Note to Editor: A list of the names and addresses of the artists who received the awards is included.

Blue Ribbons Awarded At Art Show

URBANA--Thirty-one Illinois artists, all amateurs, were awarded blue ribbons at the Town and Country Art Show held at the University of Illinois September 2-8. Their work was selected from 278 entries representing the best from 43 contests held throughout the state.

This seventh annual show is considered to be better than those of previous years, says E. H. Regnier, professor of rural recreation, who is coordinator for the show. In his opinion the quality of the painting is better, the composition is excellent and the framing is better.

Also, this year's show has a wide range of entries. While many of the entries are oil paintings, there are water colors, pen-and-ink sketches and works in charcoal. The crafts division includes collages, mosaics, sculpture and jewelry.

The exhibit of textiles is larger than usual, including braided and woven rugs, a crocheted afghan and a quilt. The quilt, classified as textile painting, is the first to reach the finals in the seven years of the show.

Judges for the show were Louise Woodroofe and Charles Saunders of the University art faculty and Walter Johnson, associate professor of architecture. K. Virginia Seidel, U. of I. home furnishings specialist, is chairman of the show.

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BLUE RIBBON WINNERS AT 1962 TOWN & COUNTRY ART SHOW

Mrs. Jean L. Harned Route 1 Bement	Bantams in Snow Oil
Mrs. Shirley Attebury 2009 Sangamon Drive Champaign	Wall Hanging Stitchery and applique
Mrs. Ruth Stites 2004 Hemlock Champaign	Servant Girl Sculpture
Mr. William C. Tucker 427 East High Street Sycamore	Action Sketch Ink
Mrs. Chris Dowdall 149 Buckley Road Libertyville	Encroachment of Time Water color
Mrs. Selma Franke Batchtown	Rug Weaving
Mrs. Janina Marks 5490 South Shore Drive Chicago 15	Flower Garden Collage
Mr. Gian Campanille 110 North Maple Avenue Bloomingdale	Thaw on the Farm Oil
Mrs. Elsie Dahm 305 East Morningside Lombard	Antiques Oil and wax
Mrs. Elvira C. McKinley 123 Eastern Avenue Clarendon Hills	Antique Show, Nashville, Indiana Transparent water color
Mrs. Regina Knippen 420 Finley Lombard	Babcocks Grove Station Water color
Mrs. Marion C. Warner 214 South Washington Westmont	The Monk Rug hooking (wool)
Mr. Ronald J. Berchert 8949 South Meade Oak Lawn	Silver Necklace Silver

Mrs. Frances Ingram Teehan 6706 North Street Tinley Park	Is, Was, and Will Be Pastel
Mrs. Linda Hance 2520 Western Mattoon	The Women Oil
Mr. Shirley Tremble 915 Jackson Street Charleston	Among the Vines Water color
Mr. Don Adkins 3760 41st Street Moline	Down by the River Felt pen and ink
Mrs. Herbert Bogda 108 Linn Street Port Byron	Fern Wood Lane Oil
Mr. Jerry Hulsbrink 1321 8th Street Rock Island	Madonna Glass mosaic
Mr. Harlan King 2610 29th Street Rock Island	Drury House Water color
Mr. Michael Reese Coal Valley	Michigan Trees Oil
Mrs. Elizabeth Stivers Route 2 Rushville	Mill Street Oil
Mr. Jay Joseph McCall 24 1/2 Mulberry Street Box 376 Savanna	Maisons 11 Pen and ink
Mrs. Mildred R. Stewart Route 4 Paris	Morning Comes to the city Oil
Mr. Courtney Leonard Mill Road Cherry Valley	Mosaic With Clay Medallions Mixed mosaic
Mrs. Helen C. Spence 2110 Bradley Road Rockford	Hand Weaving Weaving and ghordi knot

Mr. Paul A. C. Anderson 2121 Bates Avenue Springfield	Late Autumn Water color
Mrs. Marie Houlette 1008 Chestnut Street Greenfield	Blue Print of a Rose Blue-print paper
Miss Genevieve R. Lewis 1934 South Fourth Street Springfield	Vista in Green Oil, semi-paste
Mrs. Mildred Walker 908 Monroe Pawnee	Princess on Plank Oil on board
Mr. Bill Brumfield Sullivan	Harvest Time Plaster of Paris

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Science Show Features 4-H Talent

URBANA--4-H Club members from 10 Illinois counties will be on stage at the University of Illinois September 8 to present their talent show for the 1962 4-H Share-the-Fun Festival. The show will be held in 112 Gregory Hall at 3:00 p.m.

More than 160 4-H'ers will participate in the talent show. They were selected from 98 county Share-the-Fun Festivals held earlier, in which more than 2,000 4-H members participated.

The 4-H'ers will present 10 acts during the varied program, which includes music and dance numbers and dramatic skits.

4-H'ers in the talent show represent Chicago and Bureau, Richland, McHenry, Pulaski-Alexander, Wayne, Jackson, Kankakee, Effingham and McLean counties. They are the finalists from the Illinois State Fair Share-the-Fun Festival.

The Share-the-Fun talent show is one of many entertainment highlights of the 1962 U. of I. Farm and Home Science Show September 8-9. Up to 10,000 visitors are expected to attend the Science Show, which features more than 100 exhibits, displays and demonstrations on all phases of agriculture.

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9/5/62
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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dairy Records Calculated Electronically

URBANA--Weigh-a-Day-a-Month dairymen are the latest group to join the growing list of Illinois farmers using milk production records calculated by complex, high-speed, electronic computers at the University of Illinois.

Clinton county dairy farmers began using the central processing system of calculating WADAM milk production records in May. Records for more than 1,000 cows were being calculated by July, when dairymen in Mason, Tazewell and Washington counties also transferred to the modern electronic record-keeping system.

U. of I. extension dairy scientist Ralph Johnson says the new WADAM record-keeping procedures are similar to the ones dairymen are used to. The farmer weighs the milk from each cow on the 15th of each month and records production data and dry and freshening dates on a barn sheet. He then mails the barn sheet to his county farm adviser.

However, the adviser no longer processes the information in his office. Instead, he mails the data to the U. of I. Dairy Extension Office, where they are checked for completeness and accuracy. They are then delivered to the Statistical Service Unit, where the records are punched into cards and processed by the electronic computer.

Completed records go back to the county farm adviser, who mails them to herd owners. Each dairyman receives a typewritten herd report which lists production data for the current month and the total lactation for each cow. Also, monthly and annual herd averages are printed on the sheet each month.

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Johnson says the county farm adviser receives a report showing the average milk production for the current month as well as the most recent 12-month annual average for each herd in the county.

There is a charge for calculating records electronically. It costs a nickel a cow a month for dairymen to see which cows in their herds are making money and which are just along for a ride.

Johnson believes the central processing system of calculating WADAM records will make it possible to greatly expand the record-keeping program in Illinois. Interested dairymen can contact their county farm adviser for details.

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9/12/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Editor: This story will be of special interest in southern Illinois.)

TVA Officials Plan Southern Illinois Tour

URBANA--Top officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority will visit two outstanding southern Illinois farmers during a special tour Friday, September 21.

Farms operated by James Humphreys, Herrin, and Howard Pinkerton, Murphysboro, will be part of the tour of TVA board chairman A. J. Wagner, other TVA officials and staff members of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, including Dean Louis B. Howard and Associate Director of Extension J. B. Claar.

Humphrey and Pinkerton are cooperators in the test demonstration program sponsored jointly by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Illinois is one of seven states being visited by Wagner and his staff. Their aim is to become better acquainted with agricultural programs of the TVA and with university officials. Wagner was recently designated TVA board chairman by President Kennedy. He has served the TVA for 27 years as an engineer, executive and general manager.

Wagner and his party will arrive at the Williamson county airport at about 11:15 a.m. Friday. University of Illinois staff members will join them for lunch at the LyMar Hotel in Herrin. After lunch they will visit the Humphreys and Pinkerton farms.

Wagner will speak at a special dinner meeting on the SIU campus at Carbondale Friday evening. Members of the Southern Illinois Rural Areas Development Committee, farm advisers and U. of I. and SIU staff members will attend.

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The TVA test demonstration program is conducted by the University of Illinois and the land-grant colleges in 30 other states. In this program 42 farmers in southern and central Illinois demonstrate the value of using latest research-tested farm practices for making a profitable farm operation and a high standard of farm living. High-analysis fertilizers developed in TVA laboratories are used to improve the soil on these farms.

TVA has pioneered development of high-analysis fertilizers and helped lower the cost of fertilizers to farmers by introducing the formulas to the fertilizer industry. A pound of plant nutrients today costs about 16 percent less than it did 10 years ago.

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9/13/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Editors: Each of you is invited to attend this conference if you wish. A special press conference with Secretary Freeman is being held on Monday afternoon at 2:30 in the Caesar Room, Hotel Ambassador-Kingsway.)

Land And People Conference In St. Louis

URBANA--Agricultural leaders in Illinois are among those from nine midwestern states invited to attend a special Land and People Conference in St. Louis on September 17 and 18.

This is one of five regional conferences in various sections of the country organized by the United States Department of Agriculture. The other four will be held during October in Portland, Oregon; Denver, Colorado; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Conference theme will be "Strengthening and Revitalizing Rural America." The chief purpose will be to stimulate interest and participation in local development programs. These local programs are designed to make more economic use of natural resources and to insure an economic opportunity for people in rural areas and communities, according to Secretary of Agriculture Orville T. Freeman.

More than 1,000 farmers, businessmen, educators and civic and government leaders are expected to attend each conference. They will take part in panel discussions on rural-urban interdependence and ways to stimulate economic growth in rural areas. They will also have a chance to discuss their own ideas about increasing the prosperity of their communities through rural development programs.

Secretary Freeman will be the chairman and keynote speaker at each conference. He says these meetings are an outgrowth of the National Land and People Conference held in Washington last January.

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9/13/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gartner Appointed Head, Division Of
Floriculture And Ornamental Horticulture

URBANA--John B. Gartner, associate professor of floriculture, has been appointed head of the division of floriculture and ornamental horticulture at the University of Illinois. He succeeds F. F. Weinard, who retired on September 1.

Gartner joined the university staff on February 1, 1961. Before coming to Illinois, he had been professor of horticulture at North Carolina State College from 1953 to 1961, associate professor of horticulture extension at North Carolina State College from 1949 to 1953 and instructor and assistant professor of horticulture at Michigan State University from 1945 to 1949.

Professor Gartner received a B.S. in horticulture at Ohio State University. He received both the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Michigan State University.

He is a member of Sigma Xi, Pi Alpha Xi, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the Plant Propagators Society and the Society of American Florists.

Professor Gartner served in the U. S. Navy from 1942 to 1945. At present he is a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve and is commanding officer of Naval Reserve Research CO-9-2. He is married and has three children. Mr. and Mrs. Gartner live at 410 E. Colorado, Urbana.

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JEW:dl
9/13/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Zoonoses Center Studies Chances Of
Encephalitis Outbreak In Illinois

URBANA--With the Florida outbreak of encephalitis or "sleeping sickness" claiming more lives each week, the University of Illinois Center for Zoonoses Research is beginning work to determine the possible chance of such an outbreak in Illinois.

Dr. Carl Brandly, director of the center, said a survey is being taken of bird and mosquito populations in southern Illinois. Encephalitis was prevalent in this area during the 1930s. This information is necessary because birds harbor the virus and mosquitoes transmit it to people.

In addition, random blood samples from people and animals will be tested for antibodies, or protective substances in the body that usually develop after exposure to a disease. Dr. Brandly explained that, if a large number of the population have these protective antibodies, there is less danger that the disease will become a major threat in the area.

The Illinois Department of Health has not reported an increase in the number of encephalitis cases in Illinois, Dr. Brandly emphasized. "The object of our study is to determine the likelihood of an outbreak here similar to the one in Florida," he said. "If an outbreak is likely, we want to be prepared for it."

The Florida outbreak is caused by the same virus that caused the encephalitis epidemic in southern Illinois during the 1930s, Dr. Brandly said.

Most of the survey work will be carried out in Pope County, with Dixon Springs Experiment Station as the headquarters.

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CP:dl
9/13/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College Of Agriculture Names Advisory Committees

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has announced the names of 43 agricultural and business leaders who will serve on advisory committees for the coming year.

In announcing the appointments, Dean Howard emphasized the key roles the committees play in helping the college keep abreast of agricultural needs in teaching, research and extension.

While our staff members are carefully studying Illinois' changing agriculture, the advisory committees will assist in pinpointing the needs of our citizens, Dean Howard said.

Committee members are recommended by the departments, and the appointments are approved by the President and the University of Illinois Board of Trustees. Those appointed are as follows:

(Note to Editor: Names of committee members appear on the attached list.)

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HDG:mc
9/17/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sears-Roebuck Scholarship Program
Has Helped More Than 500 UI Students

URBANA--Students who attend colleges of agriculture under the Sears-Roebuck Foundation's freshman scholarship program have had better graduation records than the national average and have tended to remain in agriculture-related occupations after leaving school.

These are two of the conclusions of a comprehensive, two-year study of nearly 11,000 Sears Foundation freshman agricultural scholarship winners. The study was recently released by the Foundation and the deans of agriculture of 52 cooperating colleges.

C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the study was made by Betty M. Suddarth, statistician at Purdue University. It was based on responses of more than 7,500 of the approximately 11,000 farm youth who have received Foundation freshman scholarships since the program's start in 1936.

The survey showed that 78.5 percent of the Sears Foundation students earned at least one college degree compared with a national average of 60 percent of all students who enroll in college.

Three out of four scholarship winners are in occupations related to agriculture. The largest proportion--63 percent--are in occupations that are directly rather than indirectly related to agriculture.

Smith says the Sears Foundation freshman scholarships were established experimentally in five midwestern land-grant colleges in 1936. The program was expanded to include all land-grant colleges in 1941. This fall more than 500 freshmen will attend colleges of

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agriculture with the aid of Foundation scholarships amounting to $300 each.

The Sears Foundation scholarship program at the University of Illinois was established in 1936. Since then more than 500 students have attended the U. of I. under Foundation grants.

Of those who entered the U. of I. between 1936 and 1956, 75 percent completed the bachelor's degree. Thirty percent of this group have also completed a graduate or professional degree.

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HDN:mc
9/17/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Study Shows Many Illinois Dairymen
Try To Operate Too Many Milker Units

URBANA--Trying to operate too many milker units, priming too long before putting machines on cows and keeping cows in stalls too small for them were the most serious milking problems uncovered in a recent University of Illinois survey of milking machine practices in 60 Illinois dairy herds.

U. of I. dairy scientists Leo Fryman and Jack Albright say the most common problem found among dairymen in the study was the tendency to operate too many milker units. As a result, machines were not taken off the cows as soon as they were milked out. This led many cows to develop slow milking habits.

Time studies by the U. of I. scientists showed that the average man operating three bucket milkers in a stanchion barn could not milk as many cows in an hour as a man using two units.

One man using three machines milked an average of only 6.3 cows per machine per hour compared with 9.7 cows per hour for men using two machines. When one man handled only one machine, the average jumped to more than 12 cows per machine per hour.

Fryman says that apparently most men cannot keep up with more than two units if they wash and prime cows before milking and carry the milk to the milkhouse.

The study showed that the length of time milking units were on a cow varied from farm to farm. The average for all farms was 5 minutes and 40 seconds.

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One dairyman removed the units an average of 3 minutes and 14 seconds after they were put on cows. On two farms the average exceeded 9 minutes.

Most of the dairymen washed the cow's udder and teats before milking. About three-fourths attached the machine within 3 minutes after the cow had been washed. About one-third attached the milking unit within 1 minute after washing the udder.

About 10 percent of the herds were being washed and stimulated to let their milk down 6 minutes or more before attaching the machine. On the average, cows were milking out slower on these farms than on farms where less time elapsed between washing the cow and attaching the machine.

Most of the stanchion barns in the study were several years old. Many had been built for smaller cows than were kept in them. As a result, some cows were crowded, especially Holsteins kept in stalls originally built for Jerseys or Guernseys.

The U. of I. survey centered around 60 high-producing dairy herds in Vermilion, McHenry and Madison counties--three of the top dairy counties in the state. The farm adviser in each county selected the herds to give a representative sample of the better dairy herds in each area.

Interested dairymen can get complete results of the study by writing for U. of I. Circular 851, "Milking Machines and Practices on 60 Illinois Dairy Farms." This publication is available from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana.

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HDN:mc
9/17/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Turfgrass Field Day Announced

URBANA--University of Illinois specialists will present the latest available information at the annual Turfgrass Field Day September 26 at the U. of I. campus. In addition to weed control, diseases and cultural practices, visitors will hear about new herbicides, many of which are adaptable to use by the homeowner.

The program will start at 10 a.m. Visitors are asked to assemble at the entrance of the U. of I. Agronomy Farm, south of the main campus.

For those who are specifically interested in turf management, specialists will cover this phase at the U. of I. turf plots on the Horticulture Farm at 1 p.m.

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JJF:dl
9/17/62
NO

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Dairy Judging Team
Places 2nd In Kansas Contest

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS--The University of Illinois dairy judging team has walked off with 2nd place in the Tenth Regional Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the Kansas State Fair. The Kansas meet was a warm-up for the National Intercollegiate Contest set for October 1, at Waterloo, Iowa.

Members of the U. of I. team are John Duis, Milford; Ray Ropp, Normal; Lynn Laible, Toluca; Ron Flatness, Morris; Jim Manthe, Neponset; Dave Schingoethe, Sugar Grove; Nannette Smith, Oswego; Jeff Gillespie, Watson; and Paul Harms, Cullom. U. of I. dairy scientist Jack Albright is team coach.

The Illinois team placed 1st in written reasons given for their judging choices. They also placed 1st in judging Holsteins, and 2nd in Brown Swiss, Jersey and Milking Shorthorn judging.

Outstanding individual for the U. of I. group was John Duis, who placed 1st in judging Holsteins and Milking Shorthorns and 4th in Brown Swiss.

Eleven other colleges were entered in the Kansas contest, including many from the Big Ten. Kansas State University took first-place honors.

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HDN:dl
9/20/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Poultry Equipment Plans"
Booklet Now Ready

URBANA--A new book of equipment designs and planning information is available for commercial poultry producers. It's published by the Midwest Plan Service.

The book includes useful information for all egg, broiler and turkey producers in Illinois. It has 47 working drawings for feeders, waterers, nests, cages and other equipment. Also included are layouts for efficient production, details on good ventilation systems, management suggestions and space requirements.

Copies of the booklet, called "Poultry Equipment Plans," are available for $1.00 through the county farm adviser's office or from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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JFW:dl
9/20/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Research Shows No Advantage
For Music On Corn

URBANA--Contrary to popular reports, experiments at the University of Illinois show that sound--music or otherwise--have no discernible effect on the germination of corn seeds or on root growth. Nor does sound have any effect on the early growth of the corn shoot. These results agree with those of other experiment stations around the world, reports U. of I. agronomist W. D. Pardee.

University scientists see no reason to believe that moderate intensities of sound--such as those applied to a cornfield--could have any effect on plants. No beneficial effects have ever been observed on plants with sounds of any intensity, high or low. In fact, says Pardee, there is no known genetic, biological or physiological reason to believe that sounds affect plants.

It is true, says Pardee, that extremely high intensities of sound can damage plant cells. However, such waves are so intense that they can be produced only over a few cubic inches. These extremely loud sounds are thousands of times more intense than any sound that could be applied to corn plants in the field, Pardee points out.

There have been suggestions that energy from sound vibrations may affect soil temperatures. Measurable rises in soil temperatures can be caused only by large amounts of energy. The amount of energy reaching a plant from a loudspeaker in a field would be negligible in comparison with that received from sunlight and wind or even involved in the respiration of the plant. So music could have no significant effect on plant temperature or soil temperature, Pardee concludes.

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JJF:dl
9/24/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Harvest Time--Accident Time?

URBANA--With a record soybean crop in the making, farmers are using public roads to move their beans to market. And as they take to the road, farm implements compete with cars and trucks for space on our highways.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois, reminds farmers that the rules of the road apply to farm tractors and implements as well as to cars and trucks. Statistics show that, mile for mile, it is much safer to operate an automobile on public roads than a tractor.

Remember to come to a full stop when entering the highway, and do not proceed until the way is clear. Then stay on your side of the road. If you must take farm machinery on the road at dusk or during darkness, proper lighting is a must. Not only is traffic heavy, in the evening, but it is also the hardest time for motorists to see.

The motorist can not be expected to assume the whole responsibility for safety on rural highways. You must share this responsibility.

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JEL:dl
9/24/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Champaign Wins Dairy Products Contest

URBANA--A team from the Champaign Chapter of Future Farmers of America won the State Dairy Products Judging Contest Saturday, September 22. A Champaign team also won in 1955, 1956 and 1961.

Team members are Jim Auble, senior, 17; Rodney Crozier, sophomore, 15; and Steve Turpin, junior, 16. Vocational agriculture instructor J. A. Twardock is team coach.

This FFA team, with tentative alternate member Dan McFall, will compete in the national contest at Waterloo, Iowa, on October 2 in connection with the National Dairy Cattle Congress.

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WDB:kb
9/24/62
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Five Illinois Youth Accepted
In 4-H Peace Corps

URBANA--Five Illinois youth are among 73 young men and women recently accepted as volunteers in the 4-H Peace Corps projects in Venezuela and Brazil.

The Illinois 4-H Peace Corps representatives in Venezuela are Roger Ackerman, Deer Creek; Roger Redington, Galena; Doris Rowley, Burand; and Laurence Voss, Plainfield. Kenneth Mohr, Pickneyville, is a 4-H Peace Corps volunteer in Brazil.

All five 4-H'ers now are in the field assisting in the development of 5-V and 4-S Clubs, which are similar to 4-H Clubs in the United States.

Hugh Wetzel of the University of Illinois 4-H staff is 4-H Peace Corps coordinator in Illinois. Wetzel says the Venezuela Peace Corps representatives were selected at the completion of a training program which began April 29 at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C. This program was followed by field training in Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

Basically the Peace Corps teams will be responsible for recruiting and training local 4-H Club leaders helping to establish "county"-level 4-H projects and visiting members to give technical assistance with their project work.

The 4-H Peace Corps group will be guided in their work by a project director and three regional supervisors representing the National 4-H Foundation. The Foundation is responsible for the program under contract with the Peace Corps. The 4-H program in Illinois is administered by the Cooperative Extension Service.

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NO
9/24/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Virginia FFA Team Wins State Meats Contest

URBANA--A team from the Virginia Chapter of Future Farmers of America topped 38 entrants to win the State Meats Judging Contest Saturday, September 22. Virginia teams also won in 1954 and 1956.

Team members Jerry Fox and twins Bob and Richard Jurgens, all 17-year-old seniors in Virginia High School, with alternate member Garry Martin, will compete in the National Meats Judging Contest during the National FFA Convention at Kansas City, Missouri, on October 10.

Vocational agriculture instructor Shaw Terwilliger served as coach. He coached a team to win the national contest in 1936.

All team members are FFA officers.

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WDB:kb
NO
9/24/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College Of Agriculture Names Advisory Committees

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has announced the names of 43 agricultural and business leaders who will serve on advisory committees for the coming year.

In announcing the appointments, Dean Howard emphasized the key roles the committees play in helping the college keep abreast of agricultural needs in teaching, research and extension.

While our staff members are carefully studying Illinois' changing agriculture, the advisory committees will assist in pinpointing the needs of our citizens, Dean Howard said.

Committee members are recommended by the departments, and the appointments are approved by the President and the University of Illinois Board of Trustees. Those appointed are as follows:

(Note to Editor: Names of committee members appear on the attached list.)

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HDG:mc
9/17/62
NO

ADVISORY COMMITTEES
College of Agriculture
September 1, 1962

Agricultural Economics	
Nye F. Bouslog, Vice President, Union National Bank, Macomb	2 years
Harold Council, Timberland Farm, Route 4, Princeton	3 years
John A. Edwards, Greenlawn Farms, Tolono	2 years
S. R. Golden, R. R. 1, Flora	1 year
James L. Humphreys, R. R. 1, Herrin	1 year
M. D. King, President, M. D. King Milling Company, Pittsfield	2 years
Agricultural Engineering	
LeRoy Barnes, Assistant Chief Engineer, Oliver Corporation, 604 So. Lodge Street, Shelbyville	3 years
George W. Endicott, Ridgeview Farm, Villa Ridge	1 year
Albert Michael, Odell	1 year
A. D. Oderkirk, Manager, Babson Farms, Inc., DeKalb	2 years
Richard E. Reeves, Vice President, Engineering, Decatur Pump Company, 2750 Nelson Park Road, P. O. Box 431, Decatur	3 years
Agronomy	
Dorsey Kirk (Past Master, Illinois State Grange), Oblong	2 years
Joseph B. Mountjoy, Mountjoy Hybrid Seed Company, Atlanta	3 years
M. Ward Reynolds, Greystone Certified Farm Seeds, Altona	2 years
John F. Rundquist, Evergreen Farm, Butler	3 years
Delbert Scheider, Red Oak	1 year
Paul Trovillion, Brownfield	1 year
Animal Science	
Lloyd Hanna, Roseann Farms, Manager, Farmersville (Manager, Gietl Bros., Springfield)	3 years
Henry A. Longmeyer, Greenfield	3 years
R. O. Nesheim, Manager - Livestock Feed Research, John Stuart Research Laboratories (Quaker Oats Company), 617 Main Street, Barrington	2 years
Ralph J. Thomas, Manager, Associate Hatchery Department, DeKalb Agricultural Association, Inc., Sycamore	1 year
Paul E. Woodson, Woodson-Fennewald Commission Company, National Stock Yards	2 years
Dairy Science	
John C. Alison, Alison Farms, R. R. 2, Quincy	1 year
Homer Curtiss, Stockton	3 years
Harold E. Hartley, R. R. 5, Centralia	1 year
Ralph L. Nichols, Hebron	2 years
J. George Smith, Oswego	1 year

(over)

Forestry

K. Starr Chester, Technical Advisor, Alton Box Board Company, P. O. Box 276, Alton — 3 years
A. C. Foley, T. A. Foley Lumber Company, Paris — 2 years
W. A. Gullicksen, President, Churchill Cabinet Company, 2119 Churchill Street, Chicago 47 — 3 years
M. J. Kiser, Alvin — 3 years
Lorenz F. Tammen, Midwest Soil Testing Service, Box 168, Danforth — 1 year

Horticulture (Food Crops)

Frank Chatten, R. R. 2, Route 24, Quincy — 1 year
John DeJong, DeJong Bros. Farms, Inc., 180th and Stony Island Ave., (Oak Glen Station, Box 372), 18160 Paxton, Lansing — 3 years
L. A. Floyd, D.D.S., Bradford Bank Bldg., Greenville — 1 year
Wayne A. Robbins, Division Manager, Agricultural Research, Campbell Soup Company, Box 215, West Chicago — 3 years

Horticulture (Floriculture, Ornamentals)

Walter E. Ahrens, Danville Gardens, 1307 Cleary Avenue, Danville — 1 year
Harris H. Blixen, Woodlawn Gardens, 1407 St. Louis St., Edwardsville — 1 year
George N. Corrigan, Capitol Florist Supply Co., 928 East Adams, Springfield — 2 years
John C. Fiore, Charles Fiore Nurseries, Route 22, Prairie View — 3 years
B. O. Warren, Warren's Turf Nursery, 8400 W. 111th St., Palos Park — 1 year

General Committee

S. R. Golden, Agricultural Economics
A. D. Oderkirk, Agricultural Engineering
Dorsey Kirk, Agronomy
Lloyd Hanna, Animal Science
Ralph L. Nichols, Dairy Science
A. C. Foley, Forestry
L. A. Floyd, Horticulture

Joseph Ackerman, Managing Director, Farm Foundation, 600 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 5 — at large
Paul C. Johnson, Editor, Prairie Farmer, 1230 West Washington Blvd., Chicago 7 — at large

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

See Trend Toward Commercial Egg Factories

URBANA--Automation is producing a major revolution in egg production methods just as it has in many other industries.

As a result of major advances in mechanizing the laying flock, University of Illinois extension poultry specialist Hugh Johnson sees two major trends in future egg output:

Farm flocks will number from about 5,000 to 30,000 layers. Producers will tend to use automatic equipment for gathering and packing eggs, just as they now use automatic feeders and waters. Usually the operator will specialize in just one other enterprise or, at most, not more than two.

Commercial egg producing units will become more important. Flocks of 100,000 to perhaps 1,000,000 birds are in prospect, Johnson believes. Capital for these commercial egg factories will come from sources both outside and inside agriculture. Business and professional men will invest money in these units just as they do in stocks today. Such factory-type units could spring up like supermarkets and be part of a large corporation.

These large commercial units will produce for a specific market. Egg price will be determined before production begins. Price will be based on size of eggs produced. The larger the number of large and jumbo sizes, the higher the price. The farm flocks will produce eggs for those segments of the market not covered by commercial contract.

Location of the future egg factories will depend much on the initiative of the operators. Most commercial units will tend to circle the large cities, Johnson suggests. In this position, they will have advantages for buying and selling, along with the opportunity to put today's eggs in the consumer's hands tomorrow. Farm flocks will be more widely scattered but will tend to concentrate in areas where feed prices are favorable and where they fit best into the farm business, Johnson concludes.

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9/27/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Soybean Bud Blight Reported

URBANA--If farmers in southern and south-central Illinois noticed stunted green soybeans in their fields when harvesting, chances are good that soybean bud blight struck their crop, says University of Illinois plant pathologist Malcolm Shurtleff. Several cases have been reported, he adds.

At present none of the soybean varieties planted in the state are resistant to bud blight. About the only control is planting virus-free seed. So if diseased plants were harvested for seed, farmers should look for disease-free seed rather than risk yield decreases next year, Shurtleff advises.

Bud blight usually appears first at the border of a field and progresses inward. Symptoms vary with the state of development at which plants become infected. Often the tip bud of young plants turns brown and bends sharply downward, forming a crook. Such buds become dry and brittle. The leaf just below the tip bud may be bronzed and rusty-flecked. Soybeans infected at flowering time remain dwarfed and produce few or no pods. If pods are produced, they are small, poorly filled and purple-blotched, and they may drop prematurely. Infected plants usually remain green until frosted, so that they show up noticeably at harvest time.

Weed hosts and forage legume crops probably harbor the virus, and then insects transmit it to the soybean plant, Shurtleff reports.

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JJF:dl
9/27/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

More Egg Products Ahead For Consumers

URBANA--In the future, consumers will buy fewer shell eggs and more egg products, a University of Illinois extension poultry specialist believes.

Hugh S. Johnson reports that many new egg products are just across the horizon. In the future you'll be able to buy such products as instant French toast, instant scrambled eggs, egg sandwich spread, egg-coated breakfast cereal, egg roll, flavored eggnog, and smoked egg dip.

The egg industry has just begun to scratch the surface in applying modern merchandising techniques, Johnson believes. Consumption of eggs per person dropped from about 402 to 323 in 1961. Johnson expects it to level off at about 300 eggs with a higher proportion in egg products that at present.

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9/27/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Study Shows Rising
Tax Burden On Farm Property

URBANA--Property taxes in relation to income and total investment spurted upward on all types of farms during the 1950s, a University of Illinois research study shows.

From a study of over 4,500 farms in northern and southern Illinois, N. G. P. Krausz, professor of agricultural law, reports these findings:

In northern Illinois, grain, beef and hog farmers paid between 8 and 9 percent of their gross income for real and personal property taxes in 1959. Dairy farmers paid from 6 to 7 percent.

Year-to-year changes in farm income and the uptrend in property taxes caused wide variations in the proportions of tax to net income. For example, from 1951 to 1959, beef farmers paid from 6.4 to 48 percent of their net incomes as property taxes. Hog farmers paid from 6 to 28 percent.

Dairy farmers paid the highest property tax per $100 investment. Their taxes rose from 90 cents to $1.08 per $100 between 1951 and 1959. Grain farmers paid 54 cents per $100 in 1951-53 compared with $1.03 in 1957-59. On hog farms, taxes rose from 76 cents to 90 cents. Beef farmers' taxes shot up from 74 cents to 92 cents.

Southern Illinois farmers also encountered increasing property tax burdens. Grain farmers paid from 3.3 to 6 percent of their gross incomes in taxes. Hog and dairy farmers paid from 2.8 to 6.3 percent.

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The southern Illinois farmers also paid sizable portions of their net incomes in property taxes. From 1951 to 1954, grain farmers paid from 5 to 15 percent; dairy farmers, from 5 to 21 percent; and hog farmers, from 6 to 22 percent.

Figured in terms of farm investment, southern Illinois grain farmers' taxes moved up from 89 cents to $1.17 per $100 between 1951 and 1959. The rates on hog farms rose from 91 cents to 98 cents, and those on dairy farms from 92 cents to $1.01.

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10/5/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Planning Street Beautification Pays

URBANA--Illinois suburbanites will be happier with their home beautification efforts if they plan with their neighbors before they select and plant street trees, says University of Illinois landscape horticulturist H. R. Kemmerer.

Homeowners may want to arrange trees formally or informally. The formal approach calls for avenue-type planting, using the same type of tree on both sides of the street. One disadvantage of this arrangement is that disease may wipe out the entire planting. Round-crown trees, like the sycamore, planted about 50 feet apart give an open appearance. Spreading-crown trees, like hackberry, give a canopy effect--as elms once did in many Illinois towns.

On wide streets, says Kemmerer, it's best to plant between the walk and the street. On narrow streets, however, planting behind the walk or on the property gives an added feeling of width. Even in a formal setting the rules of good landscaping allow mixing types of trees so long as four or five of one kind are planted in a row and then the same number of another kind. Then, if disease hits, it won't wipe out the entire planting, Kemmerer points out.

With increased emphasis on informal living, more and more homeowners are using informal arrangements for street trees. With this arrangement, they can use scatter plantings of round, spreading or pointed trees, putting some on the right of way and some on their own property. This type of planting does away with rows and makes it possible to include a variety of colors, shapes and sizes. It also gives added protection against tree diseases.

For round trees, Kemmerer recommends sugar maple, Norway maple, green ash, sycamore, tulip tree, sweet gum and red oak. Desirable spreading trees for Illinois are hackberry, thornless honeylocust and white oak.

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10/5/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois 4-H Dairy Judging Team
Places 7th In Waterloo Contest

WATERLOO, IOWA--Only four points separated the 3rd-place Michigan and 7th-place Illinois teams in one of the closest finishes in the history of the National 4-H Dairy Judging Contest.

Maryland walked off with 1st-place honors, and Pennsylvania placed 2nd in the annual contest, which featured 4-H dairy judging teams from 34 states.

Michigan placed 3rd with 1994 points, only four points above the 1990-point total scored by the 7th-place Illinois team.

Members of the Illinois 4-H judging team are Gerald Hoffman, 19, Earlville; Ralph Thies, 18, Batavia; George Willer, 20, Quincy; and Jerry Muller, 19, Washington. Team coach is J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy scientist.

The Illinois team placed 2nd in Guernsey, 3rd in Ayrshire, 7th in Brown Swiss and 10th in Jersey judging. High individuals for the Illinois team were Thies, who placed 6th in judging all breeds, and Muller, who placed 8th in judging Brown Swiss.

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10/5/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Dairy Judging Team Places 4th At Waterloo

WATERLOO, IOWA--The University of Illinois dairy judging team placed 4th in the annual Intercollegiate Dairy Judging Contest held here this week. Teams from 31 state colleges and universities were entered in the contest.

Members of the U. of I. team were John Duis, Milford; Ray Ropp, Normal; Lynn Laible, Toluca; and Jeff Gillespie, Watson. Team coach is U. of I. dairy scientist Jack Albright.

The Illinois team placed 1st in Holstein, 4th in Ayrshire, and 9th in Guernsey judging. Outstanding individuals on the team were Laible, who placed 10th in Holstein judging, and Duis, who placed 2nd in Ayrshire and 5th in Holstein judging.

Ohio State University won the intercollegiate contest. Maryland placed 2nd and Cornell was 3rd.

Next stop for a U. of I. dairy judging team is the International Livestock and Dairy Show in Chicago November 23 to December 1. Because so many qualified student dairy judges went out for the team this year, Albright will send an entirely different team to the International.

U. of I. students making the Chicago trip are Nannette Smith, Oswego; Ron Flatness, Morris; Dave Schingoethe, Sugar Grove; and Jim Manthe, Kewanee.

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10/5/62
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

National FFA Convention News

Illinois FFA Names National Convention Delegates

URBANA--More than 900 members of the Illinois Association of Future Farmers of America and their advisors from 180 chapters will travel to Kansas City, Missouri, next week for the 35th annual National FFA Convention.

The national convention, which opens Wednesday, October 10, and closes the following Friday, is expected to attract 10,000 FFA members and guests from 49 states (Alaska excepted) and Puerto Rico.

The Illinois delegation will be led by Gary Ludwig, Danville, state FFA president, and Kenny McMillan, Prairie City, past state president, who will serve as the state's "official delegates." Two delegates from each state form the convention's voting body.

Four Illinois Future Farmers will participate in the FFA's "mail-order" national band. James Brodbeck, Batchtown, will play the tuba; Philip Deverman, Greenview, 1st alto sax; Brent Lingle, Joliet, baritone horn; and Al McMullen, Minier, 1st clarinet, in the 114-piece national band. The band members will go to Kansas City early to start practice sessions on October 7, and they will remain until the 13th to participate in the opening parade of the 1962 American Royal Livestock and Horse Show.

The FFA band got its "mail-order" tag from the fact that members were recruited by correspondence. The leader will not hear the boys play until they arrive in Kansas City for the practice sessions. They have two and a half days to be molded into a smoothly performing musical unit before their first public appearance. The band will include boys from 42 states.

Ronald Debatin, Greenville, the 1962 Star State Farmer, will carry the Illinois state flag in a program Thursday night featuring presentation of the 1962 Star Farmer of America awards.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois FFA Judging Teams
Compete at Kansas City

URBANA--Three Future Farmers of America judging teams will represent Illinois in national FFA judging contests October 10-11 in Kansas City, Mo.

Jerry Fox and twins Bob and Richard Jurgens, Virginia chapter, will compete in the meats contest Wednesday morning. They will be accompanied by alternate team member Garry Marting and vocational agriculture instructor Shaw Terwilliger.

The poultry judging team from Sycamore chapter competes Wednesday afternoon. Jeff Burgweger, Douglas Perry, Roger Vandeburg and alternate Frank Willis were coached by their vocational agriculture instructor, Robert Howey.

Danny Stephens, Matt McDonald, Dick Breckenridge, and alternate Glen Buesinger, Taylorville FFA chapter, will represent Illinois in the livestock contest Thursday morning. Team coach is William Powell.

Teams from 44 states are participating in the Kansas City contests, which are held in connection with the National FFA Convention and the American Royal Livestock Show. Funds to help pay travel expenses of the contestants and to provide plaques and medals for prizes are provided by the national Future Farmers of America Foundation. Results of the contests will be announced at a breakfast in Kansas City Friday morning, October 12.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M., OCTOBER 11

NATIONAL FFA CONVENTION NEWS

Illinois FFA Chapters Win National Recognition

KANSAS CITY, MO.--October 10--(Special)--Two Illinois chapters of the Future Farmers of America were among 69 chapters honored at the 35th annual national FFA convention in Kansas City Wednesday night, when "Gold Emblem" awards were presented in the organization's National Chapter Award Program. The Central Chapter, Clifton, and Williamsfield Chapter, Williamsfield, each received the gold emblem.

Thursday morning "Silver Emblem" awards were presented to 42 chapters, and "Bronze Emblem" to 24. The Geneseo Chapter, received the silver emblem, and the Sycamore Chapter, the bronze emblem.

These awards were made for outstanding activity records during the 1961-1962 school year. Each chapter also received a special plaque or, if they had received a plaque in former years, a spur to attach to the plaque.

The Future Farmers of America has 8,476 local high school chapters, with associations in 49 states and Puerto Rico. Each state FFA association was permitted to enter two or more chapters, depending upon state FFA membership in the national contest. Judging was done by staff members of the Agricultural Education Branch of the U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Russia Leading Zoonoses Race

URBANA--Russia is far ahead of the United States in studying zoonoses in nature, according to a University of Illinois anthropologist. Zoonoses are diseases transmitted from animal to man or man to animal.

Dr. D. B. Shimkin urged U. S. scientists to study Russia's research program carefully, since they have been carrying on comprehensive field studies on zoonoses for more than 20 years. The U. S. program is still in its infancy.

Scientific reports coming from Russia indicate that they have done extensive work on encephalitis, leptospirosis, brucellosis and Q fever, Dr. Shimkin said. These zoonoses are of great interest in the U. S.

An important area of Russia's research has been done in the Luga region. This region is geographically similar to southern Illinois, where the U. of I. Center for Zoonoses Research is doing some of its work.

In some aspects, Russia is behind the U. S., according to Dr. Shimkin. Tuberculosis is Russia's greatest health problem. And hookworms, which were a serious problem in the U. S. in the 1930's, affect 30 percent of the Russians in the Luga region.

Dr. Shimkin urged the study of Russian scientific reports but warned that proper interpretation requires knowledge of Russia's medical organization.

Many Russian studies are done on army personnel. This is a small segment of the population, but it receives the highest degree of medical attention. The majority of the population lives on collective and state farms and receives little medical aid. This, combined with bad housing and sanitation, increases the disease rate greatly, Dr. Shimkin said.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Veterinarians To Attend Conference

URBANA--The 43rd annual Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians is expected to draw nearly 150 veterinarians from all parts of the state, according to Dr. L. E. St. Clair, chairman of the planning committee. The two-day meeting begins on October 11 at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Highlighting the conference will be discussions, television demonstrations and exhibits emphasizing modern trends in nutrition, surgical techniques and disease prevention and control.

Dr. B. E. Sheffy of the Veterinary Virus Research Institute at Cornell University will discuss the relation of nutrition to natural immunity. Other speakers will emphasize modern trends in swine and beef cattle nutrition.

The status of the Illinois Hog Cholera Eradication Program will be discussed by Dr. J. R. Pickard, U. of I. extension veterinarian. Dr. G. I. Case, veterinary practitioner in Kewanee, will talk on baby pig health.

Large animal medicine will be covered by Dr. H. E. Amstutz, head of the veterinary clinics at Purdue University. Dr. W. V. Lumb of Colorado State University will discuss small animal medicine, while Dr. J. R. Sowa, equine practitioner from Park Ridge, will cover equine medicine.

Other highlights include the demonstration of recently developed tests for diagnosing hog cholera, anaplasmosis and vibriosis.

During the conference, the U. of I. Veterinary Alumni Association will meet to elect officers for the coming year.

On Friday evening, the association will hold its annual dinner dance at which the class of 1952 will be honored. Charles E. "Chuck" Flynn, director of public information at the U. of I., will speak at this banquet.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Merion Bluegrass Hit

URBANA--Illinois homeowners with Merion bluegrass in their lawns may be headed for trouble. Stem rust is building up in these lawns, causing reddish-brown or yellowish discoloring, reports University of Illinois plant pathologist M. P. Britton.

When examined closely, bluegrass leaves will show brick-red blisters. These are the spores--seed--of the fungus.

If the rust infection is heavy enough to be noticeable, Britton suggests spraying with actidione according to label directions. The treatment should be repeated two or three times at 7- to 10-day intervals.

In addition to the fungicide treatment, Britton advises fertilizing enough to supply two pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet if the lawn hasn't been fertilized to that extent recently.

After fertilizing, water thoroughly.

Good management, including regular fertilization, watering when needed and regular mowing at a two-inch height will help to ward off stem rust and other lawn diseases. But once the rust hits Merion bluegrass lawns, only treating with actidione will lick it. After the grass has been treated, fertilized and watered, it will produce new growth free of rust.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nutrition Symposium Honors Three
UI College of Agriculture Faculty Members

URBANA--World-renowned scientists will be guest speakers at a high-level Symposium on Protein Nutrition and Metabolism set for Oct. 16-17 on the University of Illinois campus.

The symposium commemorates the Centennial of the Land-Grant Act and is dedicated to three members of the U. of I. faculty who have made outstanding contributions to world knowledge about protein nutrition and metabolism.

The three men to be honored by the symposium are Harold Mitchell, professor of animal nutrition, emeritus; Tom Hamilton, professor of animal nutrition, and associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, emeritus; and William Rose, research professor of biochemistry, emeritus. All three have received degrees from the U. of I.

Dr. Mitchell established a reputation for research in several areas of nutrition. He is co-originator of the Thomas-Mitchell method of determining the biological value of proteins. Since his formal retirement from the U. of I. faculty in 1956, Dr. Mitchell has written a two-volume treatise entitled "Comparative Nutrition of Men and Domestic Animals," which is scheduled for publication this year.

Dr. Hamilton's contributions to research span a wide range of subjects in the nutrition field. He worked with Dr. Mitchell on methods of evaluating the nutritive quality of proteins and assessing the protein requirements of animals.

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After retiring from the university faculty earlier this year, Dr. Hamilton accepted the position of administrative secretary of the North Central Agricultural Experiment Station Directors.

Dr. Rose's research career has centered around amino acid metabolism. He discovered threonine and made the first successful replacement of protein with amino acids in animal diets. He also established the concept of "essential" and "non-essential" amino acids. This year Dr. Rose received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Illinois.

Purposes of the symposium are to provide a means for research workers in the nutrition field to compare notes and to focus public attention on outstanding research achievements in human and animal nutrition.

Guest lecturers include J. C. Waterlow, University College of the West Indies, Jamaica; H. N. Munro, Glasgow University, Scotland; J. M. Buchanan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and J. B. Walker, Baylor University, Houston, Texas. The program will be held in the U. of I. Law Building Auditorium.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Ag Winter Short Course Set
For February 4 to March 16

URBANA--Dates for the 12th annual University of Illinois winter short course in agriculture are February 4 to March 16, according to Warren Wessels, assistant to the dean in the U. of I. college of agriculture.

The short course is designed for young farmers who cannot regularly attend college. Anyone 18 years or over may attend.

Wessels says among the areas of study are courses in agricultural economics, agronomy, animal science, agricultural engineering, dairy science, horticulture and veterinary medicine. Short course students also take part in a wide range of campus activities during their six-week stay at the university.

Young farmers interested in attending the annual winter short course can check with their farm adviser or local vocational agriculture instructor about the possibility of a scholarship. The Illinois FFA Foundation and member banks of the Illinois Bankers Association supply scholarships each year.

Costs for the short course range from $210 to $270. This includes tuition, fees, books and supplies, housing and meals. Further information is available from county farm advisers or the Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Plant Trees Before Freezeup

URBANA--Planting trees, shrubs and evergreens now--and until Jack Frost's icy fingers freeze the ground--will give homeowners a head start with next year's landscaping, says University of Illinois landscape horticulturist H. R. Kemmerer.

And no "green thumb" is necessary--just a little care will bring the plantings through with flying colors, he advises. He offers these suggestions:

Dig the hole large enough. Don't "stuff" a plant into too small a hole. Make it large enough to accommodate bare root stock without cramping the roots. With balled and burlapped material, allow an extra six inches beyond the wrapping.

When filling the hole, firm it well to work out all air pockets. Leave a basin so that water will run to the plant instead of away from it. Then water the plant well. Turning the faucet pressure down allows most of the water to soak into the root area.

After filling the hole and watering thoroughly, prune the plant, whether it is a tree, shrub or evergreen. Balled and burlapped material doesn't need such severe pruning as bare root stock. Pruning about half of the tops compensates for root loss during transplanting. It's important to cut back branches equally to retain the same shape as before pruning. But cut just the side branches; cutting back the main branch or leader causes undesirable forking later.

After pruning, wrap the tree up to the first side branches with commercial tree-wrapping paper. This prevents sun scald, which in turn invites borers and other damaging insects. Sun scald is a real winter problem with newly transplanted trees.

Then stake the tree to prevent wind whipping. Roots break away from the soil if the wind whips trees excessively. And for added insurance, give the tree or shrub a "good drink" of water before the hard freeze so that it will have plenty of moisture.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

List Ways For Simple Inexpensive
Vegetable Storage

URBANA--Even though good vegetable storage is at a premium in modern housing, home vegetable gardeners can build adequate storage at low cost, says University of Illinois vegetable crops specialist J. S. Vandemark.

Probably the simplest way to handle root crops--parsnips, carrots and the like--is to cover them with four to six inches of mulch just after the first hard frost. Straw, leaves or lawn clippings work well, Vandemark advises. This method furnishes the coolness and moisture necessary to keep them crisp. They'll usually keep until the first of the year, he adds.

For larger amounts of root crops and potatoes--8 to 10 bushels--you may want to dig a pit, using polyethylene plastic linings covered with straw and four to six inches of soil. For smaller amounts--2-bushel capacity--Vandemark suggests setting several tiles 20 to 24 inches in diameter and 2 feet long on end in the ground. Add four to six inches of pea gravel and three or four bricks on which to rest the baskets. With the aid of wire hooks to lower baskets, you can store potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage and the like.

One precaution: Don't store apples with vegetables. Gas given off by apples will hasten decomposition of vegetables, Vandemark warns.

How about the corner of a basement for vegetable storage? Most basements aren't moist or cool enough--40 degrees F.--to keep vegetables well, says Vandemark. If you need storage badly, you might use a large plastic bag, which helps to retain moisture and crispness in most vegetables.

Onions present a special storage problem. A mesh bag or open box stored in a cool, dry place works well as long as it allows moisture exchange. Pumpkins and squash, on the other hand, need warm, dry storage. An empty space room works well for them, says Vandemark.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY P.M., OCTOBER 12

Illinois Men Receive National
Future Farmer Awards

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI--Two Illinois men were among 14 presented Distinguished Service Awards by the Future Farmers of America in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the development of the organization.

Honored were W. Clifford Lant, farm editor of the Moline Daily Dispatch, and Benjamin C. Willis, general superintendent of schools for Chicago. Willis is also chairman of the President's panel of consultants on vocational education.

Distinguished Service Award plaques are presented only to persons who work outside the field of vocational agriculture and who have helped the organization over a period of many years.

This presentation was part of the 35th annual national FFA convention now in progress in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

National FFA Convention News Release

Illinois Men Receive Honorary
American Farmer Degrees

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI--The Honorary American Farmer Degree was presented this week to two Illinois men who have been active in the program of vocational education in agriculture and who have rendered outstanding service to the Future Farmers of America organization.

Melvin Henderson, who recently retired as head of the Department of Vocational Agriculture Service at the University of Illinois, received the degree Wednesday afternoon during the national FFA convention program.

Bruce Lourie, vice president, Deere and Company, Moline, received the degree Thursday evening at the time donors were introduced.

Each person awarded the degree receives the FFA's gold key, designating its highest degree, and a certificate.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE 1963 WHEAT PROGRAM

ARE MARKETING QUOTAS IN EFFECT FOR 1963?

Wheat growers approved marketing quotas in a national referendum in late August. Quotas will be based on a national allotment of 55 million acres as provided by law.

CAN PRODUCERS GET SPECIAL PAYMENTS BY GROWING LESS WHEAT?

If producers want to, they may qualify for payments by diverting from 20 to 50 percent of their allotment or 1959-61 average acreage, whichever is larger, into conservation uses. Those who participate in the program are eligible for a diversion payment.

HOW MUCH ARE THE PAYMENTS?

Payments are equal to 50 percent of the price support value of normal production on the diverted land.

WILL GROWERS GET PRICE SUPPORT IN 1963?

Those who participate in the diversion program and comply with allotments qualify for price support loans at $1.82 a bushel and a payment-in-kind of 18 cents a bushel, making a combined support of $2.00.

Those who decide not to participate in the diversion program and plant within their allotment can qualify for only the support rate of $1.82 a bushel.

Operators who make a diversion agreement but do not comply with it will receive no price support and no diversion payment.

COULD A FARMER MAKE MORE MONEY BY GROWING WHEAT THAN BY TAKING A DIVERSION PAYMENT?

To answer this question requires careful budgeting of wheat production costs, the yields that a farmer will get and the price he

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will receive. Some of these figures must be estimated. And of course the yields are never certain until after harvest.

University of Illinois farm management specialists who have budgeted costs and returns under normal Illinois conditions have found little income difference between those who divert acreage and those who do not. However, if 1963 yields were much below average, a farmer would find it to his advantage to divert part of his acreage.

WHERE AND WHEN DO GROWERS SIGN UP?

Illinois wheat growers have until December 14 to sign up at county ASCS offices or other places they may designate.

HOW WOULD GROWERS RECEIVE THEIR PAYMENT-IN-KIND?

Growers who participate in the program can exchange their payment-in-kind certificates for wheat from the Commodity Credit Corporation, sell their certificates or ask CCC to market the certificates for them.

CAN FARMERS WHO GREW NO WHEAT IN 1962 PLANT IT IN 1963?

Any farmer can plant up to 15 acres of wheat for harvest in 1963 without penalty. However, those who plant 15 acres and have no acreage history or have an allotment below 15 acres will not be eligible for diversion payments or price support.

IS THERE ANY WAY A FARMER CAN GROW WHEAT WITHOUT BEING SUBJECT TO MARKETING QUOTAS?

Yes, a farmer can apply for permission to plant up to 30 acres of wheat for feed. If this is approved, he can be exempt from quotas, provided the crop is fed entirely on the farm where it is grown.

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IF A FARMER GROWS BOTH WHEAT AND CORN, MUST HE SIGN UP TO DIVERT ACREAGE FROM BOTH?

No, there is no cross-compliance between the wheat and feed-grain programs.

WHAT MUST A FARMER DO WITH THE ACREAGE HE DIVERTS?

This land must not be grazed or have any crop harvested from it. Farmers must also control erosion and weeds on this land. Other requirements will probably be much the same as those in effect for the 1962 wheat program. County ASCS offices can provide details on current regulations.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Agricultural Scholarships Awarded At U. Of I.

URBANA--A number of scholarships have been awarded to outstanding University of Illinois College of Agriculture students this fall, according to Assistant Dean C. D. Smith.

Clint Magill, Newman, has won the $300 Borden Company agricultural scholarship. This award is made to the College of Agriculture senior who has the highest grade-point average and has also completed at least two courses in dairy science. Magill has completed 103 hours with a grade average of 4.8, based on a system where 5.0 equals an A.

Two recipients of the Fred E. Herndon agricultural industries scholarship of $500 are Henry Kattner, Champaign, and Jim Rakestraw, Rock Falls. Both of these students are married. Kattner has four children, and Rakestraw has one child.

In addition to earning a 4.3 grade-point average during the past year, Kattner worked as an assistant laboratory technician in the U. of I. Soil Testing Laboratory. Rakestraw, who commutes 180 miles on week ends to help his mother operate the home farm, has earned a 4.0 grade average.

Dave Schingoethe, Sugar Grove, has been selected as the first recipient of the Illinois Farm Supply Company scholarship in agriculture. Schingoethe has completed 66 hours with a 3.8 grade average. He is enrolled in the Agricultural Science curriculum with a major in dairy science.

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Three winners of the Production Credit Association scholarships of $150 are Jerry Brookhart, Macomb; Tom Duffy, Pontiac; and Emil Pischel, Sycamore.

Brookhart is a senior in Agricultural Science with a major in agricultural statistics. He is currently employed on a part-time basis with the state Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Duffy, a senior in Farm Management, has a grade average of 4.6. He is a transfer student from Illinois State Normal and a veteran of the Marine Corps.

Pischel also is a senior in Agricultural Science. He has financed many of his college expenses through scholarships, his own work and university loans. Pischel currently is employed as a research assistant in the U. of I. Agronomy Department.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cooperative Extension Workers Attend Conference

URBANA--More than 350 members of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service are attending their annual fall conference at the University of Illinois this week.

From the time they register on Tuesday morning, October 16, until adjournment Friday noon, they will take part in discussions concerning their work in the counties. In addition, they will hear noted campus and off-campus speakers discuss education and extension work and hear from College of Agriculture administrators about trends in extension education.

Dr. Lyle M. Lanier, executive vice-president and provost, University of Illinois, headlines the Tuesday morning session in the Illini Union Ballroom. Dr. Lanier will talk to the group about the University and off-campus education.

A symposium on University off-campus activities of special interest to cooperative extension workers is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon. Speakers, all University of Illinois faculty members, include Dr. James G. Coke, director, Office of Community Development; Dr. Joseph M. Heikoff, director, Bureau of Community Planning; Dean Stanley C. Robinson, Division of University Extension; and Dr. Charles H. Sandage, chairman, Council for Community Development.

Wednesday morning's session will be devoted to the role of Rural Areas Development in off-campus education. A youth workshop session will occupy the Wednesday afternoon program.

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Farm advisers and home advisers and their assistants will meet in separate sessions for the Thursday program. Home advisers will discuss clothing and textiles, food and nutrition, housing and equipment, family life goals and values, health education and family financial planning with specialists in those fields. Farm advisers will discuss field crops, forage crops and county programming and plans of work.

Mrs. Laurel K. Sabrosky, extension analyst, youth programs, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., will talk about the professional role of county extension agents in a 4-H leader training program during the Thursday morning session. Dr. Norman A. Graebner, chairman of the Department of History at the U. of I., will point out overexpectations in foreign policy to the group.

Two slide presentations on the 4-H way to greater opportunities and the 90 percent you, and discussion of administrative matters by Dr. J. B. Claar, associate director of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois, will conclude the program.

Annual dinner of the group will be held Wednesday evening in the Illini Union Ballroon, with James Gibson, chief of the division of agricultural affairs, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C., discussing the Peace Corps and people on the program. Annual meeting and dinner of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, is set for Tuesday evening.

In addition, the state associations of both farm and home advisers will hold their annual meetings.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Grant Aids Corn Research

URBANA--A three-year $83,500 grant from the National Science Foundation will help support maintenance and research studies of genetic tester stocks of corn at the University of Illinois, according to agronomist E. B. Patterson, in charge of the only collection of its kind in the world.

Genetic tester stocks play an important role in the continuing research conducted on corn by educational institutions and commercial breeders all over the world. The traits in the collection are selected chiefly on the basis of their usefulness to geneticists. But they may also be used as tools in corn improvement and in investigations of physiological processes and chemical makeup.

The present collection was started in the 1920s at Cornell University as an effort to assemble and maintain the stocks that were used by geneticists at that time. In 1953 it was moved to the University of Illinois. Patterson has been in charge of the program since then. In recent years the collection has been greatly enlarged by the addition of induced gene and chromosomal changes obtained from seed exposed to high-energy radiation.

About 75,000 pedigreed samples, each representing seed from a single ear, are now in the collection. Each year some 40,000 individually numbered plants are grown, and records are kept of traits that they exhibit. Ten to fifteen thousand hand-pollinated ears are harvested each year to replenish seed supplies or to check pedigrees. As an average, each stock is grown every three or four years to obtain fresh seed or to develop new gene combinations.

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Seed is supplied free of charge for scientific studies. Seed requests come from diverse sources, ranging from graduate students in biology to industrial biochemists studying new industrial uses of corn. Since the collection has been maintained at the University of Illinois, seed samples have been supplied to more than 250 individuals in 30 states and an equal number of foreign countries. More than a thousand samples are supplied each year in response to about a hundred requests. About one-fourth of all seed distributed is sent to foreign countries. The greatest volume of foreign requests at the present time comes from India.

For geneticists' use, tester stock traits must be clear-cut in expression so that all individuals of a progeny may be classified for presence or absence of a particular characteristic. Among the more striking traits perpetuated in the collection are numerous dwarfs, albinos and plant colors. Many other traits are discernible only through use of special techniques. In all, the collection includes heritable changes affecting virtually all plant parts and all stages of the life cycle.

In some ways the job of maintaining and distributing genetic stocks is similar to that of a pharmacist. A seed request is usually a "prescription" calling for a specific combination of known genetic traits.

As soon as space is available, additional collections from Purdue University, Iowa State University and other sources will be moved to the University of Illinois campus.

The present grant is a renewal of a previous grant from the National Science Foundation.

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10/18/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Dairy Scientist Traces Growth, Future Of Artificial Breeding

URBANA--Cattle breeding has undergone many changes since the days when "taking Bossy to the neighbor's bull" was a real chore and a common sight.

In the fall issue of ILLINOIS RESEARCH magazine, University of Illinois dairy scientist N. L. VanDemark points out that until the 1920s the bull was considered little more than a "cow freshener."

The importance of the bull in contributing to the quality of his daughters was recognized in the 1920s when W. W. Yapp of the U. of I. Dairy Department suggested the equal parent index, VanDemark explains.

Dairymen in the '20s learned that one out of three or perhaps only one out of five bulls, when mated to high-producing cows, would produce daughters that were better than their dams. As these better bulls were discovered, more and more dairymen recognized the value of using proved sires.

However, the number of cows bred to a bull by natural mating was limited to 50 or 75 at most. The need for artificial insemination was apparent.

VanDemark says researchers in the 1940s used artificial insemination to extend the number of cows bred to a single bull by three to five times.

From this meager beginning, artificial insemination has developed into one of agriculture's most important industries. Today's researchers have proved that through AI the number of potential offspring from a single bull may exceed 200,000 a year.

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VanDemark points out that this prediction is scientifically sound. However, it assumes that man can improve storage and distribution methods and that research will overcome some of the cow's fertility problems which still haunt dairymen and veterinarians.

VanDemark points out that the future may bring even more astounding results. If superovulation and ovum transfer can be perfected, it will be possible to produce many calves from a single outstanding cow. Poor cows would merely serve as incubators for the good cow's calves.

Perpetuating the ovarian tissue of one female by freezing and later transplanting it into another female could be an even more effective way of getting many offspring from a single female.

VanDemark says these techniques already have been demonstrated in laboratory animals. However, they require more research and refinement before they are usable on a practical basis.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Peace Corps Official Stresses Need
For Farm-Trained Volunteers

URBANA--A Peace Corps official stressed the program's need for young people with agricultural backgrounds during a visit this week to the University of Illinois campus.

James Gibson, chief of the Peace Corps Division of Agricultural Affairs, pointed out that the Peace Corps is basically an agricultural program.

"About 80 percent of all Peace Corps volunteers go into rural areas and villages," Gibson said. "These communities depend on agriculture for their livelihood. There is no limit to the number of college-trained agricultural volunteers the Peace Corps could use."

Gibson pointed out that the major needs for volunteers with agricultural backgrounds are in the fields of animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, agronomy, agricultural engineering, horticulture and forestry. However, all agriculture fields are in demand.

Gibson pointed out that the recently developed 4-H Peace Corps program is fulfilling part of the need for volunteers with agricultural backgrounds.

At present 91 4-H Peace Corps volunteers are working in Venezuela and Brazil. Primary responsibilities of 4-H volunteers are to recruit and train local leaders, help establish "county"-level 4-H projects and visit members to give technical assistance with their project work.

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Gibson said Peace Corps officials are discussing the possibility of a contract with the Future Farmers of America.

Speaking of the Peace Corps program in general, Gibson noted that there are presently 4,000 volunteers--1,000 in training and 3,000 working in 38 foreign countries. About 89 percent of these volunteers are college graduates, and nearly 25 percent are directly involved in agriculture.

Gibson said that by the end of 1962 the United States would have nearly 5,000 Peace Corps volunteers in 50 countries. The number is expected to reach 10,000 by the end of next year.

The Peace Corps official noted, however, that the number of volunteers is not of primary importance to the success of the program. Volunteers must be physically, emotionally and educationally qualified. With these qualifications in mind, Peace Corps officials have invited only one out of five applicants into the program.

Gibson pointed out that 45 U. S. colleges and universities, including the University of Illinois, are involved in training Peace Corps volunteers.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Common Market Development Affects
Future Export Prospects

URBANA--Agricultural production and policy decisions made by the European common market countries may have far-reaching effects on future U. S. exports of farm products.

After a thorough study of production trends and policy decisions, University of Illinois agricultural economist S. C. Schmidt appraises the situation in this way:

Higher wheat production in the common market countries could affect U. S. exports of both hard and soft wheat. Soft wheat exports seem likely to decrease. The future of hard wheat exports is more uncertain. If wheat prices remain near present levels in the importing countries, higher wheat production, particularly in France, will displace supplies coming from outside countries.

Yet some of the present wheat acreage in these countries might be shifted to feed grains. If this should happen, wheat imports could go up.

U. S. feed grain producers face increasing competition from production in the common market countries as well as from Eastern Europe and South America. However, it appears that feed grain demand will rise faster than production in the common market countries, so they will still need to buy some grain abroad. At best, however, U. S. barley and corn exports will not exceed the present volume.

The common market countries produce about all the meat they need. As a group, these countries have a small surplus of pork. But if recent production and consumption trends continue, they will need to import some beef and veal.

Oilseeds and vegetable oils offer the best export opportunity for U. S. agricultural products. Production of these products cannot be readily increased within the common market, expected tariffs will be negligible and exports from other countries are not likely to be expanded.

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10/16/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Calhoun County Plans For Better Living

URBANA--Farmers, businessmen, homemakers and many others interested in making Calhoun County a better place in which to live and work are planning together to improve their communities.

All segments of Calhoun business and industry, including agriculture, the county's largest income-producer, have formed a Calhoun County Resource Council designed to pool the county's best ideas toward improving roads, sanitation, health facilities and the general welfare of all residents.

These ideas were presented at a recent meeting of the Illinois Rural Areas Development Committee in Urbana by a panel of Calhoun residents. August R. Nolte of Hardin, chairman of the Resource Council, served as panel leader.

Other panel members included Mrs. Merle T. Inman, Alfred G. Schleeper, August Simon, Omar Snider, and Mrs. Peter Simon, Calhoun County home adviser, and Robert Lahne, Calhoun County farm adviser. All are from Hardin.

Calhoun's Over-all Economic Development Plan, presented to the state RAD committee by the panel, is one of 25 similar programs organized by Illinois counties during the past year. In addition, seven other counties have started the process of organizing RAD committees, while 35 have indicated an interest in or have held educational meetings on the Rural Areas Development program.

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General objective of RAD is to get groups of citizens together, usually on a county basis, to discuss their area economic situation, to work out an over-all economic development program and to plan ways of reaching the realistic action goals set for accomplishment. RAD in Illinois is supervised by the state RAD committee with the help of the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois.

Louis B. Howard, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, serves as chairman of the state committee. Elmer L. Sauer, professor of rural development in the college, is the committee's executive secretary.

The report of the Calhoun County panel showed that the county has the physical features and location to become an outstanding recreation area, fruit center and livestock production area. It is located between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers just north of metropolitan St. Louis. Lack of railroad and highway transportation and industrial development are two major handicaps that the county planning group must overcome, however.

Some major projects that the Calhoun County Resources Council has selected for its present action program include (1) better marketin facilities and emphasis on quality production of fruits, (2) a comprehensive traffic survey to study the feasibility of a Mississippi River automobile bridge at Golden Eagle, (3) effective county zoning to protect agricultural and industrial interests, (4) development of Hidden Valley Ranch recreation project and others similar to it, (5) more comprehensive study of mineral and forest resources leading to their potential development as sources of income and (6) technical assistance from state and federal community planning groups leading to community improvement plans for the smaller villages in the county.

Since its organization in March 1962, the Resources Council has sponsored a county-wide project of painting and lettering all rural mailboxes that was carried out by 4-H Club members and leaders. It was more than 90 percent effective.

In addition, a joint meeting of the council members with all the seven village mayors in the county considered such community projects as garbage disposal, cemetery improvement, better parks and boat docks. As a result of this meeting, a public boat dock has been installed at Hardin, the Kampsville dock has been improved and the road leading to the cemetery at Batchtown has been cleared of brush. The village of Brussels has taken on the job of widening and resurfacing its streets, Hamburg is improving its river frontage and boating facilities, and some of the unincorporated villages are discussing incorporation in an effort to improve economic conditions.

These projects have greatly increased activity and interest among the 5,933 inhabitants of Calhoun County, according to E. L. Sauer, state RAD executive secretary. Nine major committees and several sub-committees have been formed by the Resources Council. Residents are getting better acquainted with each other and with county-wide conditions for the first time.

For instance, the county health committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Duane Hagen of Hardin has considered the inadequacy of the county's one accredited nursing home and one convalescent home, each serving about 20 patients. First item on the program for this committee is additional nursing home facilities and ultimately a county hospital, county nurse, better sewage disposal facilities, water

pollution control, county-wide immunization programs and a diabetes detection program. Calhoun County at present has three licensed physicians, one dentist and 21 registered nurses.

The road committee has been discussing consolidation of all present road districts into one county-wide unit for economy and efficiency of operation. Construction of the Golden Eagle Bridge would provide ready access from the St. Louis metropolitan area to Calhoun County's recreational potential and its fruit and vegetable markets.

Calhoun County's Over-all Economic Development Program is typical of those being developed in other counties in Illinois and over the nation, Professor Sauer said. The state RAD committee is helping to bring segments of business, industry and service agencies together to discuss formation of county RAD committees. In this effort the committee is assisted by cooperative extension specialists from the University of Illinois and the county farm and home advisers, who also are staff members of the University.

Further assistance is being given in Calhoun County by a technical action panel consisting of various agencies in the county concerned with farm and home development and education. Members of this panel, in addition to Robert Lahne and Agnes Simon, farm and home adviser, respectively, are James Reifsteck, Farm Home Administration; Louis Krupp, Illinois Unemployment Commission; William Pohl, Soil Conservation Service; Karl Longenbaugh, Illinois Rural Electric Cooperative; Mrs. Sylvia Pohlman, office manager for the Calhoun County Agricultural Stabilization Committee; and James McDonald, county superintendent of schools.

Authority to handle funds for specific projects is delegated to the Calhoun Development Association, Inc., incorporated March 5, 1962, under the general not-for-profit corporation act of Illinois.

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10/16/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois FFA Judging Teams
Win Gold And Silver Awards

URBANA--Illinois Future Farmers of America judging teams won two gold plaques and one silver plaque at the national FFA judging contests held in conjunction with the recent National FFA Convention at Kansas City, Missouri.

Gold plaques were awarded to the livestock judging team from Taylorville and the meats judging team from Virginia. A silver plaque was awarded to the poultry judging team from Sycamore.

Taylorville individual placings were gold medals to Danny Stephens and Matt MacDonald and a silver medal to Dick Breckenridge.

Virginia individual placings were gold medals to Robert Jurgens and Richard Jurgens and a bronze medal to Jerry Fox.

Sycamore individual placings were silver medals to Douglas Perry and Roger Vandeburg and a bronze medal to Jeff Burgweger.

As state winners, each participating team has part of its expenses to Kansas City paid by the Future Farmers of America Foundation.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fungicides Raise Living Standards

URBANA--Americans have the "luxury" of a rich, varied, nutritious and wholesome food supply--the healthiest in our nation's history and the envy of the communist world as well as underdeveloped nations. Without pesticides, such as fungicides, many of the foods Americans take for granted would be luxury items, available only to a few, says University of Illinois plant pathologist Mal Shurtleff.

Commercial production of apples, peaches, brambles, citrus, potatoes, tomatoes and numerous other crops would be impossible without the timely application of pesticides. Unprotected crops fall prey to diseases and other pests, resulting in lower quality and less food produced.

Of course many pesticides are poisonous. And, if used improperly, they can be dangerous. But even common table salt, sugar and water can kill if taken improperly. Carbon tetrachloride and moth crystals also may kill, and yet they are found in almost every home, Shurtleff points out.

Using pesticides, farmers and growers produce more per acre, reduce crop losses and lower labor costs in grading and sorting. As a result, less of the average American's take-home pay goes for food. This reduction comes to the consumer in spite of the skyrocketing costs of packaging, marketing and transportation. The housewife gets a better quality product, which means less culling, trimming and other waste, Shurtleff adds.

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The Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare safeguards the public's health by checking products used in plant protection to see that they are safe and free from any unwarranted hazards or toxicity. Pesticide manufacturers or formulators must prove to the USDA that the products, used as directed, will be effective, safe for users, safe for people living in the area, safe for crops and animals and safe in respect to residues in foods.

When the FDA finally clears a product for use on agricultural crops, it is only after a number of years and hundreds of thousands of dollars spent in exhaustive toxicity studies, including detailed information on chemical breakdown of products in plants and soils.

To further protect the consumer, the FDA checks many hundreds of interstate shipments of crops each year to determine whether there are any excessive chemical residues.

Modern fungicides and pesticides give Americans more and better quality foods at lower prices, says Shurtleff. But growers and farmers using these chemicals must apply them on the crops listed on the package label, in the amounts and at the times specified, as well as taking precautions as to safe handling and frequency of application. Following the label directions means safety and satisfactory results to the user and a safe, high-quality product to the consumer, says Shurtleff.

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10/16/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

More Strontium In Vegetables
Than In Milk And Meat

URBANA--Because vegetables cannot filter out radioactive strontium the way cows can, vegetables contain more radioactive elements than milk or beef, Dr. J. H. Rust told veterinarians attending the recent University of Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians. Dr. Rust, a veterinary pharmacologist and radiobiologist, is head of the Section of Nuclear Medicine at the University of Chicago.

The cow has been unfairly incriminated in the transmission of radioactive strontium, cesium and iodine, Dr. Rust said. These elements are found everywhere and have become incorporated in foodstuffs of every living sort.

According to Dr. Rust, the cow serves as a very effective filter for two radioactive elements--iodine and strontium. At least half of the radioiodine is filtered out and does not reach the milk, Dr. Rust said. Only a fifth of the iodine remains in the meat.

The cow's filtering process is even greater for radioactive strontium, Dr. Rust continued. Only a tenth of the strontium appears in the milk, and only a fortieth in the meat.

The cow does not filter out cesium, however, so milk and meat contain about the same ratio of cesium as the cow takes in, Dr. Rust said. There is an indirect protection, though, as the cow consumes only the radiocesium that falls directly upon the vegetation she eats. The cesium that is washed into the soil is tightly bound, and consequently cesium is not present in the regrowth of pastures.

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Dr. Rust concluded, "It is clear, then, that it is much better to feed our children milk and meat than vegetables if we want to protect them from radioiodine or radiostrontium. This is borne out by clinical studies and field studies where people maintained themselves on vegetable diets, notably the studies in Japan."

Dr. Rust also said the chance that radioactive elements may cause cancer of the thyroid or leukemia has been exaggerated. "There is one chance in a quarter of a billion that an individual will develop leukemia in any one year of his life because of the fallout radioactivity at the present levels," he estimated.

Since there are two billion people inhabiting the earth, only eight people in the world will develop leukemia each year from the present level of fallout.

The chance of radioactive elements causing cancer of the thyroid is slightly greater, Dr. Rust said.

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10/16/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fluoridated Milk Program Cuts Dental Cavities By 75 Percent In Recent Study

URBANA--Adding fluoride to milk may be an important method for lowering dental cavities in children, according to a recent Louisiana State University study.

University of Illinois dairy biochemist H. P. Broquist says fluoride added to milk slashed dental cavities in children by 75 percent in the LSU study. The tests ran for 3 1/2 years and involved 171 children aged six to nine.

The Louisiana researchers believe milk fluoridation could offer an alternative to fluoridated water and benefit many people who do not have access to a fluoridation program.

Broquist points out that milk is the most common food for children and pregnant women. The combination of fluoride and milk calcium during calcification of teeth could boost resistance to cavities and lead to a sizable drop in dental caries, he adds.

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10/23/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Florists Hold Conference November 4 and 5

URBANA--About 300 members of the floriculture industry are expected to attend the Illinois Fall Florists' Conference November 4 and 5 at the Motel Urbana, Urbana.

Headlining the two-day program will be Professor Marlin N. Rogers, Department of Horticulture, University of Missouri; L. J. Tolle, Jr., floriculture marketing specialist, Michigan State University; Edd Buckley, market analyst, Market Research Corporation of America, Chicago; and Frank E. McFarland, owner, F. E. McFarland, Inc., Libertyville.

The speaking program will highlight some of the problems of the floral business.

University of Illinois staff participants on the program are C. J. Birkeland, head, Department of Horticulture; J. R. Culbert, associate professor of floriculture; J. B. Gartner, head, division of floriculture and ornamental horticulture; and L. L. English, entomologist and J. L. Forsberg, plant pathologist, both of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The floriculture division will hold an open house for conference members on Monday, November 5, at 11 a.m.

The Illinois State Florists' Association will hold its annual business and election meeting at 1:50 p.m. on Sunday, November 4. Frank Brautigam, president, will preside.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Illinois Division of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture and the Illinois State Florists' Association.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Sheep Day, December 7, At Urbana

URBANA--Latest research results and reports on practical problems facing sheepmen highlight the Illinois Sheep Day program set for Friday, December 7, at Urbana.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division, has announced that three important research results on nitrate and vitamin A studies in sheep rations, self-feeding breeding ewes and effects of feeding, breeding and management on carcass quality will be reported. Other research now under way will also be discussed. Reports from a sheep flock owner and lamb feeder are also being planned.

The program starts in the stock pavilion at 10 a.m. Those who arrive early may visit the sheep farm to see the flocks and current research under way. Lunch will be served at noon. A meeting of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association will also be held during the day.

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10/23/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Extension Advisers Win Communication Awards

URBANA--Thirteen certificates for achievement in extension communications activities were awarded during the recent annual fall conference for farm and home advisers at the University of Illinois.

Top awards went to Delbert I. Dahl, Freeport, Stephenson County assistant farm adviser, regular news service; James A. Fizzell, Arlington Heights, Cook County assistant farm adviser, feature writing, radio, visual display and presentation aids; E. E. Golden, DeKalb, DeKalb County farm adviser, personal column and radio; Vera Hub, Jonesboro, Union County home adviser, news service; Byron Hutchins, Mt. Carroll, Carroll County farm adviser, personal column; Kenneth R. Imig, Watseka, Iroquois County farm adviser, news service; Donald E. Kuhlman, Hillsboro, Montgomery County assistant farm adviser, presentation aids.

Also, Warren E. Myers, Decatur, Macon County farm adviser, photo news story, visual display and direct mail letter; John R. Revell, Henry, Marshall-Putnam County assistant farm adviser, photo news story; Robert P. Schmerbauch, Fairfield, Wayne County farm adviser, personal column and radio; Stanley S. Sims, Monmouth, Warren County farm adviser, personal column and TV script outline; Barbara Strunk, Carthage, Hancock County assistant home adviser, feature writing; and A. A. Wicklein, Joliet, Will County farm adviser, feature story, personal column and direct mail letter.

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The certificates of achievement were presented during the annual banquet of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, at the Illini Union.

In addition, 24 extension advisers received honorable mention awards for their entries in the 1962 communications awards program. These were among the total of 87 entries in the 12 classes by county cooperative extension staff members of the University of Illinois. Judging was in charge of the Extension Editorial Office of the College of Agriculture in cooperation with outside experts in the various media.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Prairie State Also Has Vast Forest Resources

URBANA--Illinois has been known as the Prairie State for so long that few people, even Illinoisans themselves, realize the vast amount of forested land the state contains.

University of Illinois extension forester L. B. Culver points out that forest resources occupy 11 percent of the state's total land area. That's nearly four million acres. If all the timber areas in the state were grouped together, they would cover 22 of the state's smallest counties.

Although an 11 percent timber area may sound large for Illinois, it's a vast drop from the acres of timber the Indians enjoyed. According to best estimates, the Illinois forests, as the Indians knew them, took up about 40 percent of the state.

Illinois forest lands are concentrated mainly in the southern one-third of the state, stands elsewhere being largely distributed on rough land near creeks and rivers.

Of course, state forests, state parks, county forest preserves and wildlife refuges account for a part of the state's forested land, Culver explains. But, surprisingly, about 90 percent of all Illinois timber is in farm woodlands.

Culver points out that Illinois forests furnish many useful products. But, with proper handling, these timberlands, especially those located on farms, are capable of supplying a great deal more.

With a little help from a farm forester, many Illinois timber owners can turn their timber resources into the valuable asset they can and should be, Culver explains.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Know The Law; Avoid Hunting Disputes

URBANA--Fewer problems between hunters and farmers would result if both knew their legal rights and responsibilities, a University of Illinois professor of agricultural law believes.

N. G. P. Krausz lists these main points of the law that all hunters should know:

All game is considered the property of the state and subject to regulation. However, the landowner has the final word on who shall be allowed to hunt on his land. A farmer does not have to post "No Hunting" signs to keep out hunters, but it is a good idea to do so. Using such signs makes it definite that there is no consent to hunting. Trespassing on another person's land without consent is punishable by a fine up to $100 or a jail sentence up to 10 days.

Whether he has permission or not, a hunter is responsible for any damage to property, animals or fences.

When an owner has rented his land, the tenant's permission to hunt is binding on the owner. Even the landlord himself may not hunt on his own land without the tenant's permission.

Illinois laws give special privilege to the occupants of the land. The occupant and his children may hunt on the land they occupy without licenses. However, those who hold this privilege must observe other provisions of the game laws.

Both hunters and farmers are subject to regulations on the use of firearms. It is unlawful to:

Use a shotgun larger than 10 gauge.

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Use a shotgun that will fire more than three shells consecutively, unless it is plugged or altered.

Carry a loaded gun in a car. It must be taken apart or carried unloaded in a case.

Use a silencer or other device to muffle the sound of gunfire.

Shoot or take protected wild game, other than furbearing animals, between sunset and sunrise.

Take quail and pheasant when not in flight unless otherwise irretrievable.

Shoot fish or frogs with a gun.

Fire on, in or over public waterways or from or over private waterways without proper permission from the owner.

Illinois law also makes it illegal to carry a concealed firearm on one's person or in a car, punishable by a fine of $500 or up to a year in jail or both. It is also unlawful to alter or obliterate the factory markings on a gun.

Although the law places restrictions on owning and using guns, it does not mean to impair a person's rights for any lawful purpose, such as hunting, target shooting and protection of his home, Krausz concludes.

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10/25/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Dairy Products Judging Team
Wins 4th Consecutive National Contest

URBANA--The University of Illinois Dairy Products Judging Team scored another victory this week to win the National Intercollegiate Dairy Products Judging Contest for the fourth year in a row.

Twenty-eight college teams competed in the contest, which annually presents the "cream of the crop" of dairy manufacturing students in the nation. The event was held in Atlantic City, N. J.

Members of the U. of I. team are Tom Cain, Chicago; George Schaulfelberger, Greenville; and Paul Hocking, Robinson. Marvin Alwes of Bloomington was an alternate. Team coach is Joseph Tobias, U. of I. dairy technologist.

The U. of I. team placed 1st in judging butter; 1st in all-products judging; 2nd in ice cream; 5th in Cheddar cheese; and 6th in judging market milk.

In individual scoring, Cain placed 1st in judging butter. Schaulfelberger placed 2nd in all-products judging, 2nd in butter and 3rd in judging cheese. Hocking was 5th in all-products judging.

The team was awarded a $2,300 scholarship by the Dairy Industries Supplies Association. A U. of I. team has won the National Dairy Products Judging Contest in five of the past six years.

Tobias points out that dairy products judges play an important role in the dairy industry's basic research. Many new ideas in such

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areas as ice cream processing, new milk pasteurization methods research and the development of concentrated and powdered milk are pursued with the assistance of experienced flavor judges.

Often the taste test provides the only means of determining a new product's quality. In many cases the judge not only determines the type of off-flavor, but can tell where the new process failed.

In recent years dairies and regulatory agencies have worked to eliminate many off-flavors before milk reaches the plant. Bulk tank pick-up drivers are trained to detect off-flavors on the farm. Milk that does not pass their inspection is not accepted.

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11/1/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Give Landscape Plantings Fall And Winter Care

URBANA--The care homeowners give their landscape plantings--trees, shrubs and evergreens--may determine how well the plantings survive winter rigors, advises University of Illinois landscape specialist W. R. Nelson Jr.

From now until the ground freezes, Nelson advises thorough cleaning up, watering and mulching.

Raking and burning leaves, dead limbs and plants will reduce overwintering of insects and diseases. If any shrub or tree was infected this summer, it's especially important to burn the debris now. Burning will improve control next summer.

Thorough watering before freeze-up is as important now as it was this summer, particularly with broad- and narrow-leaved evergreens. These shrubs hold their foliage during the winter and continue to give off moisture to the air. Shrubs located in sunny or windy locations have an even greater need for water, as they use more water than those located in protected areas. And since the ground remains frozen most of the winter, water is tied up and the plant can't replenish its losses. Winter burn often results. Nelson adds that watering must be deep--not just surface watering--if it's going to help the plant through the winter. If the ground thaws during the winter, give the plant another "drink."

Mulching helps to retain moisture and cuts down the effects of freezing and thawing, which often causes plant damage. Unprotected

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plants sometimes heave, tearing loose and exposing roots. Mulching also slows frost penetration so that water remains available longer.

For a good mulch, Nelson suggests cracked corn cobs or aged sawdust applied 4 to 6 inches deep or peat moss applied 2 to 3 inches deep. Raw, fresh sawdust often harms plants when used for mulch, Nelson warns. And if mulch is left on in the spring, add some nitrogen to compensate for the nutrient that becomes tied up when mulch decays.

For plants that are exposed to wind or sun, provide artificial protection. Screens to reduce wind or burlap covers work well so long as they don't restrict air movement around plant. Such protection will probably be needed only on semi-hardy plants or plants that have suffered damage in the past, Nelson points out.

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11/1/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Care Important For Hunting Dogs

URBANA--Eye injuries, caused by weed seeds, grass or other foreign material are the most common injuries to dogs during the hunting season, according to Dr. L. C. Helper, University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. Helper advises hunters to carefully inspect their dogs' eyes immediately after each outing so that eye irritations will not become major injuries.

Dr. Helper also recommends inspecting dogs for cuts. A small cut on the dog's side or leg may look quite innocent, but it may fester because of contamination by dirt. Wounds should be bandaged and the dog taken to a veterinarian for suturing and treatment.

During the hunting season, dogs should be fed extra meat, cottage cheese or good-quality dog food. The diet should be high in protein. Excessive carbohydrates, especially starches, combined with overexertion, may cause convulsions.

Dogs should be conditioned gradually, Dr. Helper says. He explained, "An unconditioned dog may work until he collapses from exhaustion if he's run with other conditioned dogs."

Dr. Helper also stresses these other points:

1. Vaccination. State law demands that all free-running dogs be vaccinated for rabies. Since rabies is present in Illinois wildlife, dogs must be protected by vaccination. Dogs should also be vaccinated for distemper and hepatitis. Even though hunting dogs are penned

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most of the year, they do contact other dogs while hunting. An unvaccinated dog exposed to an infected dog not only will become seriously ill, but will also transmit the disease to other dogs in the kennel.

2. Worms. Reduced stamina or poor performance may indicate heartworms or intestinal worms, a problem for the veterinarian.

3. Burrs. These should be removed so that they will not cause skin irritation and pain.

4. Continuous care. Hunting dogs should be given proper care throughout the year, not just during the hunting season.

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11/1/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY P.M., NOVEMBER 1, 1962

Morrow Plots Produce Near-Record Yields

URBANA--In all the 87 years the University of Illinois Morrow Plots at Urbana have been in production, only once have they yielded more than they produced this year. Back in 1958--one of the best corn years on record--a plot getting a "complete" fertility treatment yielded 138.9 bushels per acre. This year it produced 131.5 bushels. Although growing conditions during May and June were ideal, July's "dry spell" hurt corn both here and elsewhere, report U. of I. agronomists A. L. Lang and L. B. Miller, who are in charge of the famous plots.

Only the continuous corn section of the Morrow Plots was planted to corn this year. One-third were planted to oats with a legume underseeding that will be plowed under next spring. Another one-third will remain in clover-alfalfa during 1963. Complete treatment since 1955 consists of manure, lime, phosphorus plus nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Previous to 1955--starting in 1904--the plots received manure, lime and phosphorus.

Another continuous corn plot--receiving lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium since 1955--yielded 123.8 bushels this year. Before 1955 this plot had received no fertility treatment. A similar plot this year yielded 41.4 bushels per acre, while a plot getting manure, lime and phosphorus from 1904 to the present yielded 90.5 bushels.

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These plots were established in 1876 to settle an argument concerning the effect of continuous corn on Illinois' rich prairie soils. By 1904 the yields showed that even such rich soils would decline in productivity under fertility-depleting management. In 1904, manure, lime and phosphorus were added in an attempt to "bring them back."

This year's crop, in addition to producing near-record yields, was one of the earliest harvested. Agronomists harvest the plots when the moisture percentage drops to a safe keeping level--and before the leaves blow off, since studies also involve organic matter returned to the soil.

In recent years as much as 80 percent of the corn has lodged. This year less than one percent was reported. Stalk rot was a problem over much of Illinois last year, the agronomists point out.

Illinois 1570 is planted on all the plots. On the no-treatment plot the planting rate was 8,000 kernels per acre, since the low fertility could not stand a higher rate. On the treated plots, the agronomists planted 16,000 kernels per acre to take advantage of the fertility and moisture, Lang and Miller report.

Although most of the attention focused on the Morrow Plots understandably goes to corn, yields of oats and alfalfa are "respectable." And, say the agronomists, they re-emphasize the importance of legumes in the overall rotation.

Goodfield oats, recommended on highly fertile soil, produced 27.6 bushels per acre on the untreated plots in a corn-oats rotation. Under the same rotation, Goodfield produced 76.2 bushels when given the full fertility treatment. In a corn-oats clover rotation, untreated oats produced 49.7 bushels compared with 91.1 bushels for oats receiving the full fertility treatment.

It's about the same story on hay production, say Lang and Miller. In the past three years the plots have been in clover, they've averaged 4.6 tons per acre for the full-fertility treatment and .75 ton per acre with no treatment.

Complete reports on the plots are given in Circular 777, "The Morrow Plots," available at the Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois.

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10/29/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Feed Cattle To Meet Consumer Demand,
Animal Scientist Recommends

URBANA--Pressure from the meat industry will have a major influence on the future of cattle feeding in the corn belt. Feeders can expect good returns only if they change with the times and finish cattle to produce high-quality carcasses with a high yield of retail cuts, University of Illinois animal scientist B. C. Breidenstein believes.

For many years beef grades have done a creditable job of showing differences in beef quality. Grade standards, however, do not tell very much about the relative amounts of lean meat within any given grade. Breidenstein points out. So grades alone do not give a full picture of value differences, he emphasizes.

Research in the University meats division provides some examples: In one test three choice-grade carcasses were carefully cut up, and the retail cuts were measured. Breidenstein and his associates found wide differences in the values of the retail cuts from these three carcasses.

The retail cuts produced from an overfat carcass made it worth about $35.27 per hundred pounds at wholesale. A trim carcass with a higher proportion of lean and less fat had a wholesale value of $49.47 per hundred. In terms of the live animal, the animal producing the overfat carcass was worth only $22.54 a hundred, while the one producing a trim carcass was worth $30.62 a hundred.

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In another study, the meats staff measured the differences in 398 sides of choice beef. They found that the difference between the low-yielding and the high-yielding carcass averaged about $10.32 on a carcass valued at $45 a hundredweight. If this difference were converted to a live animal, it would be about $6.19 on a steer selling for $27 per hundred pounds.

Research has provided the means for establishing a procedure for measuring value differences rapidly and efficiently. Extra fat thickness, additional carcass weight and kidney fat weight all reduce the amount of salable product. As loin eye area increases, so does the value of the salable retail product. Steer carcasses are worth about $1.25 a hundredweight more than heifer carcasses when weight, fat thickness, kidney fat weight, loin eye area and conformation are taken into account.

Consumers are reluctant to buy high-priced beef with excess fat. Bids for carcass beef and live animals will reflect the demand. Because consumers want quality and economy, the meat industry will be looking for this type of carcass more and more in the future.

Limited markets will remain open for highly finished prime beef. But the number of consumers who buy $5 to $10 steaks at a restaurant is small compared with the number who buy beef at the supermarket at 39 cents to $1.39 a pound, Breidenstein emphasizes.

Choice beef animals fed 90 to 150 days and weighing 900 to 1,000 pounds when marketed are the kind that will sell. Commercial feedlots in the West have proved that they can produce this kind of beef at a profit. The corn belt feeder may not feed out as many animals in one feedlot, but he will have to produce this kind of product if he wants to remain in the market.

Fortunately cattle feeders and producers are not faced with the job of developing a completely new animal. Cattle do exist that are highly muscular and free of excess fat. The big task is to find these animals and produce more like them, Breidenstein concludes.

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10/30/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Dairy Research Shows Haylage Can
Be Stored In Conventional Silos

URBANA--Two years of University of Illinois dairy research have turned up some new findings about the feeding value and storage capabilities of low-moisture silage (haylage).

U. of I. dairy researcher John Byers says 1961 feeding trials comparing haylage, silage and regular hay showed no significant feeding-value differences among the three forages.

Carried a step further this year, the dairy study showed that haylage can be safely stored in conventional silos.

Haylage moisture content in the 1961 feeding trials was 49.2 percent. In feeding trials with producing cows, the haylage showed feeding value equal to that of silage and regular hay. Byers point out that all three forages were in excellent condition at the time of storage.

In tests this summer, haylage averaging 40.6 percent moisture was successfully stored in a conventional 16 x 45 foot tower silo.

Researchers started feeding the haylage after four weeks in storage. Total storage losses amounted to 14 percent. A sealer of 8,000 pounds of direct-cut hay over the haylage accounted for 8 percent of the total spoilage, leaving only 6 percent spoilage in the low-moisture material underneath.

Byers says cutting at the right time and storing properly are the keys to making top-quality haylage in conventional silos. Here are his recommendations based on the U. of I. research:

First, chop the forage as finely as possible. It's probably best to cut for haylage while the hay is in the bud state.

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During storage, level the haylage off and cover it with a plastic cover. Then top out the silo with 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of direct-cut material to provide an essentially air-tight seal.

Byers says the research also showed that farmers can store just as much dry matter in the silo with haylage as with regular silage. The U. of I. tests showed 13 pounds of dry matter per cubic foot of storage for haylage averaging 59.4 percent dry matter. This compares with the average of 12 pounds of dry matter per cubic foot for grass-legume silage.

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HDN:dl
10/29/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Marketing And Transportation Facilities Inadequate For Expanded Fall Corn Sales

URBANA--Field shelling of corn, as well as early harvest, the large corn crop and fewer boxcars have glutted Illinois country elevators this fall, a University of Illinois extension agricultural economist reported this week.

L. F. Stice stated that in the past, farmers stored their ear corn in slat cribs until spring. When they harvested a large crop, they stored surplus ear corn in driveways and picket cribs until cold weather or until it dried.

Now modern field shelling and artificial drying methods make it possible to sell this corn in the fall with little or no market discount. Even without a large crop, farmers have boosted fall sales since field shelling came along.

This year's Illinois corn crop is 651 million bushels, about 2 percent above 1961, Stice reports. In early November two-thirds of the crop was harvested. This is five days ahead of the last five year average and nearly two weeks ahead of a year ago.

At the same time, the number of boxcars in service is about 3 percent below a year ago and many available cars are reported to be out of position for corn harvest. Since storage space is available in terminal markets, the grain would move there if the boxcars were available to haul it.

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Delayed corn shipments have supported market prices, Stice believes. Both commercial and export demand has been strong. Terminal market supplies have been low. Also the government reduced selling after the Cuban Crisis developed.

However, once the terminal elevators are filled, corn prices this winter could crop below a year ago. Government sales have an important effect on future corn prices. Commodity Credit Corporation sales totalled 66 million bushels the last two weeks of October compared to 28 1/2 million a year ago.

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11/8/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Of Illinois Quarter
Horse Sale, December 1

URBANA--The University of Illinois department of animal science will sell its entire herd of 22 registered quarter horses at auction on Saturday, December 1.

The sale offering includes 3 stallions, 11 mares, and 8 fillies. The mares are a selected group descended from four of the original King Ranch mares used in starting the herd in 1948.

One of the stallions is King Hand, described as "a great prepotent breeding horse." His offspring have been much in demand and are found in several of the top quarter horse herds of the country.

Sale time is 1 p.m. at the University Stock pavilion. Mail bids will be handled confidentially by W. W. Albert, 102 Stock Pavilion, University of Illinois, Urbana. Catalogs are available upon request.

O. B. Ross, head of the department of animal science, explains that since 1960, the horses have been at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station. Rising livestock operational costs have dictated the necessity for economy measures within the department. So the decision was made to disperse the quarter horse herd. The department will concentrate its efforts on other livestock of more economic importance to Illinois agriculture.

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11/8/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

20 Top Illinois 4-H Electricity
Project Winners To Tour Chicago

URBANA--Twenty top Illinois 4-H'ers in electricity will tour Chicago November 13-15 as guests of the Illinois Farm Electrification Council.

The 4-H'ers earned the trip because of outstanding 4-H electricity project work, and leadership and achievement in their 4-H programs, according to F. H. Mynard, state 4-H specialist at the University of Illinois.

On Tuesday, November 13, the group will tour the Prudential Building and the Chicago Lighting Institute. The Museum of Science and Industry, an annual awards banquet and "Carnival" stage show at the Shubert Theater are highlights for Wednesday, November 14.

On Thursday morning the group visits WBBM-TV studios, the Board of Trade and the First National Bank.

Area club members selected for the tour are:

Editor: Please see attached list.

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11/8/62

ILLINOIS FARM ELECTRIFICATION COUNCIL
4-H CLUB AWARD TRIP
1962 DELEGATES

Name	Address	County
Bruce Baumgartner	R. 2, Lena	Stephenson
Mary Bruer	R. 4, Pontiac	Livingston
John Conner	R. 1, Whittington	Franklin
Dianne Cutts	Toledo	Cumberland
Carole Davidson	Dongola	Union
Francis Gilliland	R. 1, Champaign	Champaign
Roger Grodeon	3 W. Poplar, Mascoutah	St. Clair
Robert Hutcheson, Jr.	R. 1, Malta	DeKalb
Anita Johnson	103 Kickapoo, Norwood	Peoria
Sharon Joos	701 S. Main, Morton	Tazewell
Douglas McCaw	R. 2, Aledo	Mercer
Douglas Mays	R. 2, Chenoa	McLean
Jean Ann Meyer	Manhattan	Will
Alice Nelson	1501 S. 17th St., Silvis	Rock Island
Mary Rodeffer	Forreston	Ogle
Marion Royce	R. 3, Olney	Richland
Virginia Schneider	R. 3, Carmi	White
Raymond Smith	R. 1, Belknap	Massac
Arthalyn Walker	R. 2, Flora	Clay
Byron Wittler	R. 3, Quincy	Adams

11/8/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Purchases Qualify For Investment Credit

URBANA--Farmers who buy machinery and equipment in 1962 qualify for the 7 percent investment credit provided in the 1962 tax laws passed by Congress.

N. G. P. Krausz, University of Illinois professor of agricultural law, reports that equipment installed in such buildings as feed mills and grain dryers also qualifies for the credit. But parts of the building structure or livestock do not qualify.

New or used property qualifies if it has a useful life of at least four years. However, the 7 percent allowance can be taken for the full cost of the item only if it has a useful life of eight years or more. For items with a life of six or seven years, a farmer can take the 7 percent allowance on only two-thirds of the cost. For property with a useful life of four or five years, he can deduct 7 percent on only one-third of the investment.

New property bought with a trade-in also gets the credit. The credit is applied to the cash difference plus the remaining cost of the old property traded in. A farmer who trades for used property uses only the cash difference to compute the credit.

The investment credit is a deduction from the income tax owed. So a farmer who qualifies actually pays only 93 percent of the purchase price of the item, Krausz points out.

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However, the person then can depreciate only 93 percent of the purchase price, so the government gets part of the 7 percent back over the life of the item.

Each dollar of investment credit is equal to $5 of ordinary farm expenses for farmers in the 20 percent tax bracket, Krausz points out.

A farmer should not buy just to get the investment credit against his taxes. But a tax-supported 7 percent discount on machinery and equipment may make it worth while to buy sooner than he had expected, Krausz concludes.

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11/12/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Allerton Farms Report Record Soybean Yields

URBANA--Operators on the University of Illinois Allerton trust farms harvested a record 37.7 bushels of soybeans per acre in 1962.

Trust farms manager Donald G. Smith reported that the previous high yield was 37.1 acres in 1956. Average yield for the past 10 years is 33.2 bushels.

Smith accounts for the record-high yield in this way:

Rainfall during the critical months of July and August was 7.47 inches compared with an average of 5.76 inches for the past 13 years.

Several operators bought special new pick-up reels for their combines to aid in picking up beans that were down badly. One operator operated his combine in only one direction across the field.

Two operators planted their beans in 28-inch rows, and the rest used 38-inch rows. Some used pre-emergence herbicides to good advantage.

All operators used the recommended varieties for central Illinois. Acreage was divided between Adams, Harosoy and Lindarin.

These trust farms, totaling 3,692 acres, were a gift to the University from Robert Allerton in 1946. They are operated as eight separate commercial farms. Income is used for maintenance of the park and the Allerton House Conference Center.

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11/12/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Forestry Career Information Is Available

URBANA--The new leaflet, "A New Career Opportunity for High School Students," and other informational pieces now are available from the University of Illinois Department of Forestry. The leaflets are written for high school students interested in a career in the science of wood technology.

U. of I. wood technologist C. S. Walters says the wood-using industry offers unlimited career opportunities in research, development, production, distribution and sale of timber products. The new career leaflet and the booklet "Opportunities Unlimited" list many of the career opportunities in this field.

Other available information gives a complete four-year breakdown of the courses required for a bachelor of science degree in forestry.

Scholarship information also is available. Walters says more than 100 tuition or cash scholarships are offered each year to freshmen entering the U. of I. College of Agriculture. These scholarships may be used by students enrolling in either the wood technology and utilization or the forest production curriculum.

High school students interested in receiving the packet of information about career opportunities in wood technology should write the Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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11/12/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FFA's 34th Birthday

This week marks the 34th birthday of the largest organization of farm boys in the world, the Future Farmers of America. On November 20, 1928, delegates from 18 states adopted the national FFA constitution at Kansas City, Missouri.

The FFA organization and objectives were patterned after the Future Farmers of Virginia which was established in 1926. Many states were developing state-wide activities and clubs of vocational agriculture students in the 1920's.

Years before the FFA came into existence, Illinois was honoring outstanding agricultural students in state meetings by designating them Master Farmers. Agricultural clubs were organized in some of the high schools as early as 1912 and a state organization was operating by 1917. Illinois Future Farmers joined the national FFA in 1929.

Membership in the national FFA totals nearly 450,000 members in 10,000 local high school chapters in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. The "Future Farmer" idea has been carried into several foreign countries, including Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Colombia, Canada, Japan, and the Philippine Islands.

A Federal Charter was granted the Future Farmers of America organization in 1950 under Public Law 740, 81st Congress. It protects the FFA name and clarifies the relationship between FFA and the Office of Education.

The FFA is sponsored by the Agricultural Education Branch, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in cooperation with the various state boards for vocational education and the local high school departments of agriculture. Boys must be enrolled in vocational agriculture to be eligible for membership.

WDB:mc
11/16/62

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From Extension Editoral Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Maroa Boy Wins Farm-City Scholarship Award

URBANA--Francis (Bud) Blickensderfer, 17, Maroa high school senior, has been named state winner of the Illinois Farm-City Careers Scholarship Award for 1962.

Bud and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blickensderfer, Rt. 1, Oreana, will be guests of the Illinois Farm-City Committee at a presentation luncheon on Monday, November 19, at the Board of Trade building in Chicago.

Mrs. Walter A. Krafft, owner of The Little Traveler shop in Geneva, will present to Bud a $200 check as the top state award in the program to further his career in agriculture. Mrs. Krafft, sponsor of this year's top award, will be introduced by John Abram, Elburn, chairman of the Illinois Farm-City Committee.

Bud was one of 126 entries from all sections of the state who competed in the 1962 scholarship awards program. The program was sponsored locally by nine radio stations. Bud represents Radio Station WDZ, Decatur, as their top award winner of a $150 scholarship sponsored by Pure Milk Company in Macon county.

Theme of the essay on career opportunities that Bud wrote to fulfill part of the award program requirements was "Why I Choose to Be a Vocational Agriculture Teacher." As part of his assignment, Bud interviewed his vocational agriculture teacher at Maroa high school, Melvin J. Nicol, a 25-year veteran teacher at that school. Nicol also attended the luncheon.

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President of the Maroa chapter of the Future Farmers of America this year, Bud has an outstanding record in scholarship, athletics and dramatics. He has carried beef, swine, corn and wheat projects in vocational agriculture, has been a member of the land and dairy judging teams, and has taken part in the public speaking activities.

In his essay, Bud stated that he was looking forward to college training and to becoming a vocational agriculture teacher because it is an occupation that offers a chance to serve society, as well as one that challenges his interests, abilities and aptitudes. In addition, he pointed out that the vocational agriculture teacher is looked upon as a community leader, and he enjoys the great satisfaction of working with people, watching their growth and knowing that he has had a part in their development.

Illinois radio stations conducting a local scholarship award program this year and their top-winning entries in the state contest in addition to WDZ include: WLBK, DeKalb, Pat Durham, Genoa-Kingston high school; WRAM, Monmouth, Irvin Lipp, Monmouth high school; WCMY, Ottawa, Kenneth Snell, Ottawa high school; WGSB, Geneva-St. Charles, Greg Meredith, Kaneland high school; WKEI, Kewanee, Gene Meredith, Alwood high school; WGGH, Marion, Claudette Morse, Marion high school; WFIW, Fairfield, Carolyn Longbons, Fairfield high school; and WIXN, Dixon, Cheryl Lynn Grater, Morrison high school.

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11/16/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Custom Spray School January 23-24

URBANA--Custom spray applicators, agricultural chemical distributors and farmers will hear up-to-the-minute research reports on herbicide use at the 15th annual Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School January 23-24.

In announcing the dates, entomologist H. B. Petty pointed to the high interest in agricultural chemical residues. Research in progress at the University of Illinois continues to explore safer, more effective uses of agricultural chemicals in today's modern farming operations.

Petty, who will serve as chairman of the school, is an extension entomologist at the University of Illinois and the Illinois Natural History Survey.

In addition to several reports on herbicides, other topics will include the latest developments in flame cultivation, house-fly control, agitation problems with wettable powders and grasshopper and face fly controls.

The school will be held at the University of Illinois Illini Union Building. All persons interested in agricultural chemicals are invited to attend. Anyone wanting more information may write to Petty at 280 Natural Resources Building, Urbana.

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JJF:dl
11/20/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DHIA Average Milk Production Is 10,970 Pounds

URBANA--Members of the Illinois dairy herd improvement associations set two important records during the testing year ending in April.

Grain fed per cow averaged a record 3,500 pounds--up 300 pounds over the previous year--and average milk production rose to 10,970 pounds to mark the largest increase in any single year in the history of Illinois DHIA work.

During the testing year, the average DHIA member fed grain at the rate of 1 pound of grain to every 3 1/2 pounds of milk. This compared with a feeding rate of 1 pound of grain to every 3.3 to 3.4 pounds of milk produced during the previous six years.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Leo Fryman says it apparently paid some DHIA members to feed for higher production. Although average feed costs were $5 higher per cow last year than in the previous year, higher production and a slight boost in milk prices gave Illinois dairymen a $17 higher average return over feed costs.

Fryman points out that, although high grain feeding may be justified for some cows in some herds, it should not be looked upon as an answer to all situations.

Cows vary in their genetic ability to produce milk. They also vary in the amounts of grain and roughage they will eat. Roughage varies considerably in quality. Because of these and other variables, high grain feeding should be on a cow-to-cow basis, Fryman explains.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farm Industry Forum Features Long Look Ahead

URBANA--A future picture of agriculture and business combined with a close look at current developments will highlight the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Program January 29-30.

General sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday moring will include presentations on the future of the American economy, agriculture and international trade and the changing organization of American agriculture.

Special sessions on marketing of livestock, grain, dairy products, poultry and eggs, feed and farm supplies are scheduled for Tuesday afternoon and evening and Wednesday morning. In addition, a new feature of this year's forum is a series of three sessions on rural area development. Speakers include University of Illinois staff members and nationally known business and industry leaders.

Livestock sessions feature discussions on modernizing the packing industry, hog market prices in Illinois and meat-type hogs. On Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, livestock and feed industry leaders will meet together to discuss location scale and financing of cattle feeding.

The feed marketing session will also include guidelines on business management.

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Dairy marketing sessions will feature discussions on cutting distribution costs, the value of milk in protecting people against Strontium 90, a future look at dairy cooperatives, processing sterilized milk products, expanding the market for sterilized dairy products and guides for future dairy industry price support policies.

Poultry marketing sessions will include talks on business management, foreign trade, financing and marketing trends.

Grain marketing sessions will include presentations on interstate corn movement, transportation costs and developments and current and future government policies that will affect grain marketing.

The rural area development sessions will include discussions on farm income prospects from recreation, youth training and resource development.

The forum will adjourn Wednesday afternoon after a general summary discussion of each special session.

All sessions of the forum will be held on the University of Illinois campus at Champaign-Urbana. Registration and meals will be served in Garner House, one of the new residence halls. Rooms may be obtained in the residence halls or at local hotels and motels. A more detailed program may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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11/20/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Kerner Proclaims Kenny McMillan Day

SPRINGFIELD--Governor Otto Kerner has proclaimed November 26 as Kenny McMillan Day in Illinois in recognition of the accomplishments of the Illinois youth, recently elected national president of the Future Farmers of America for 1962-63.

Kenny McMillan, 20, will be honored at a program Monday at Bushnell. The morning program will feature an address by Governor Kerner and a talk by Associate Dean Karl Gardner, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Dean Gardner will present a distinguished service plaque to McMillan.

Afternoon speakers will include William J. Kuhfuss, President, Illinois Agricultural Association; Gary Ludwig, President, Illinois Association FFA; and Paul Findley, United States Representative from the 20th Congressional District.

McMillan's accomplishments include serving as Illinois FFA State President in 1961-62, being named valedictorian of the 1960 Bushnell-Prairie City High School graduating class, winning three scholarships at the University of Illinois and being chosen Outstanding Freshman in the College of Agriculture for 1960-61.

To give full time to the duties of the national FFA presidency, McMillan has withdrawn temporarily from his studies at the University of Illinois.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Farmstead Mechanization
Workshop Set For December 4-6

URBANA--Why, when and how to mechanize livestock production are the major themes of the three-day Farmstead Planning and Mechanization Workshop set for December 4, 5 and 6 on the University of Illinois campus in Urbana.

U. of I. agricultural engineer E. F. Olver says the workshop is designed to give a step-by-step approach to farm mechanization for livestock production.

Everything from site selection and plans for livestock shelters to feed and manure handling will be discussed during the conference.

Olver says the first day of the workshop will be the annual U. of I. Farm Structures Day program. Highlights of the day include talks on new trends in livestock enterprises, designing a mechanized system and traffic patterns of animals, people, vehicles and feed and materials in the livestock shelter.

The last two days of the workshop will be devoted to mechanized facilities within the livestock shelter.

Featured topics include discussions of storage facilities; feed processing, blending and drying; manure handling; pros and cons of pasture and confinement livestock; and financial arrangements for the tenant.

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Registration fee for the Farmstead Planning and Mechanization Workshop is $10. The fee does not include housing or meals. The program begins at 10 a.m. on December 4 in the U. of I. Law Building Auditorium.

All lumber and building dealers, feed and equipment dealers, farm advisers, farm managers and others interested in farmstead mechanization are invited to attend. The event is sponsored by the Illinois Farm Electrification Council and the U. of I. Department of Agricultural Engineering.

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11/20/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Oriented Corn Shows Promise

URBANA--For three years Ward Reynolds of Oneida has been working with oriented corn. And faith in his convictions appears to be paying off. This year's experimental work, conducted in cooperation with the University of Illinois agronomy department, shows slight yield increases--averaging 3.2 bushels per acre--for oriented corn over conventionally planted corn.

Agronomists generally agree that, with today's thicker plantings, light may become increasingly important as a limiting factor. Plants shade each other. Reynolds' experimental work is an attempt to reduce the amount of shading.

How does orientation work? Reynolds has designed a special planter that places the kernel in the soil with the long axis in the same plane as the row direction. The kernel may be positioned tip up, down or on edge pointing in the row direction, with the flat side always at right angles to row direction. In this way, says Reynolds, most of the leaves will grow out into the open space between the rows, where there is less competition for available light.

This year's work with oriented corn has been the most comprehensive to date. Reynolds compared different populations and deep with conventional-depth plantings, as well as planting in soil varying in fertility. By planting eight-row strips of oriented and then conventionally planted corn throughout a field, he erased any yield differences due to various soil types.

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In eight comparisons using a plant population of about 15,500 per acre, oriented corn outyielded conventionally planted by 3.6 bushels--127.4 bushels for conventional and 131.0 bushels for oriented corn. Again, with eight comparisons, but with a plant population of about 17,500, oriented outyielded conventionally planted 132.2 to 133.8 bushels per acre. On a farm operated by Reynolds' son Marlin, oriented outyielded conventionally planted corn 119.4 to 113.7 bushels per acre. In a total of 27 comparisons--including a farm removed from the "home place"--20 were in favor of oriented corn.

Most of Reynolds' soil is Tama-Muscatine--high in potassium. This spring he plowed down 200 pounds of urea per acre. Five years ago most of the soil received about 1,500 pounds of rock phosphate per acre.

Reynolds used forced-heated air to dry ear corn in crib as well as shelled corn.

A visit to the Reynolds farm provides a good example of a "family farm" team. Two sons, George and Marlin, help Reynolds make things hum around the 520 acres the family operates. Says the elder Reynolds, "The two best implements a farmer can have are an alarm clock and a lead pencil--the clock to get him up, the lead pencil to keep records." He is a member of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service conducted in cooperation with the University of Illinois.

Designing machinery isn't new to Reynolds. He's made a fertilizer attachment that can be attached in front of a tractor or plow-mounted, and he built the first mounted post-hole digger. He lost the patent but adds, tongue-in-cheek, "I had fun."

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11/20/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois 4-H Judging Team
Wins 2nd In National Contest

URBANA--The Illinois 4-H poultry judging team won 2nd place at the National Invitational 4-H Poultry Judging Contest in Chicago. Thirteen teams were entered in the contest.

Members of the Illinois team are Gayle Heckert, Shelbyville; Twila Miller, Lincoln; Kenneth Kahle, South Elgin; and Dean Olson, Geneseo. Sam Ridlen, poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is the team coach.

The Illinois team placed 1st in the market division, 3rd in the production division and 9th in egg grading.

In individual judging, Olson placed 2nd in the marketing division; Miller tied for 3rd in marketing; Kahle placed 6th in marketing and tied with Heckert for 9th in the production division.

A team from Virginia won the contest. Indiana placed third.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Magnets In Rumen Help Protect Dairy
Cattle Against Hardware Disease

URBANA--Magnets inserted into the rumen are one good answer to controlling hardware disease--a problem that's on the upswing in many dairy herds because of the increased use of forage harvesters and mechanical devices in preparing feedstuffs.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Jack Albright says a recent survey showed that about 70 percent of the cows tested had some metal objects in their rumens. These metals cause digestive disturbances that can lower production. In extreme cases the metal can penetrate the heart.

Albright cites a U. of I. study of 1,900 cows which showed that magnets and improved management practices reduced the incidence of hardware disease from a high of eight percent to less than one percent in three years.

U. of I. dairy scientists say it's best to keep animals away from hay at least 24 hours before magnets are inserted. A magnet three inches long and one-half inch in diameter inserted through the mouth has proved most effective in tests with dairy heifers and cows.

Management practices are also important in controlling hardware disease, Albright explains. Use of all-concrete and steel mangers, closer attention to the efficiency of magnets in the grain mill and "cleaner" farming in hay fields also help to reduce the incidence of hardware disease.

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11/29/62

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Cattle-Feeding Expansion Discussions Featured At U. Of I. Forum

URBANA--Economic considerations in expanding cattle feeding will highlight two special sessions of the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum January 29-30.

On Tuesday evening, R. N. Van Arsdall, U. of I. professor of farm management, will discuss how the size of operation affected costs in cattle feeding. He spent several weeks during 1962 visiting commercial feedlots to get information on investment and operating costs in these business ventures. He will compare these costs with those incurred in the typical corn-belt farm feedlot operation.

L. W. Van Meir, livestock economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on "Economic Factors in the Geographic Location of Cattle Feeding." He will point out reasons why some areas have increased cattle feeding much more than others and explain the forces behind these changes.

A session on Wednesday morning features financial factors in cattle-feeding expansion. George Bates, vice-president, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis, will speak on "Financing Expansion in Cattle Feeding on Corn-Belt Farms." George B. Pond, vice-president, Valley National Bank, Tucson, Arizona, will tell about "Financing Expansion Associated With Commercial Feedlots." Both speakers are familiar with cattle-feeding operations through many years of experience in helping to finance them.

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John F. Rundquist, grain and livestock farmer, Butler, will discuss "Changes I Anticipate in My Cattle-Feeding Operations." He is a University of Illinois agricultural graduate and has fed cattle for several years.

M. D. King, president, King Milling Co., Pittsfield, and Delmar Valine, executive vice-president, St. Louis Livestock Market Foundation, will serve as chairmen of the respective sessions and lead discussion following the talks.

M. B. Kirtley and R. J. Mutti, U. of I. agricultural economists who arranged this program with the aid of industry planning committees, believe these sessions will be of special interest to representatives of the livestock and meat industries, feed and livestock equipment manufacturers and dealers, bankers, professional farm managers and advisors to farmers. A complete two-day forum program may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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11/29/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Calves Weaned At 28 Days Gain Well,
Cost Less In U. Of I. Study

URBANA--Dairy calves weaned at 28 days of age gained just as well as calves weaned at 56 days in a recent 84-day University of Illinois study. And they did it at a feed cost saving of $4.75 per calf.

U. of I. dairy scientist Ken Harshbarger says the research showed no significant differences in total gains, heart girth growth or height of withers up to 84 days. Also there was little difference in the amounts of starter and hay consumed by the two calf groups.

Both groups received colostrum milk during the first four days after birth and dry calf starter and hay from 4 to 84 days of age. The calves weaned at 56 days received 360 pounds of whole milk. Those weaned at 28 days consumed only 225 pounds--a saving of 135 pounds of milk.

Harshbarger says the calves weaned at 28 days showed a feed cost of $15.47 compared with a feed bill of $20.22 for calves weaned at 56 days. The $4.75 saving per calf was primarily due to the differences in amounts of whole milk fed.

Adding dried skim milk to the grain mix of some calves weaned at 28 days had no effect on growth response. A cost comparison of the two groups showed a saving of $1.29 per calf for calves that did not receive skim milk.

U. of I. researchers also compared the results of weaning some of the 28-day calves abruptly and others gradually. The study showed no important differences between the two weaning methods.

Harshbarger says the critical growth period for the early-weaned calves was from 28 to 42 days. After this period, rates of gain were similar for the two groups of calves.

The U. of I. researchers say one important key to success with early weaning is to make sure calves consume adequate amounts of starter and hay when milk feeding is discontinued.

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11/29/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Special Coverage: N.C. Weed Conference

FOR RELEASE AFTER 10:30 A.M. DECEMBER 4, 1962

Flame Cultivation Questioned

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA--Two years of research with flame cultivation at the University of Illinois shows that flaming with liquified petroleum gas will kill some annual weeds--if they are flamed when very small and flamed several times--reported University of Illinois agronomist Ellery Knake at the North Central Weed Control Conference here today.

Corn has shown a fair amount of tolerance to flaming, especially when over 12 inches high. But, Knake cautioned, one of the major problems in flaming is that by the time the corn is large enough to tolerate the flame, the weeds have grown past the point of most effective control by flaming.

One advantage of flaming is that it leaves no chemical residue in the soil. By flaming and not cultivating, the weed seeds deeper in the soil are not brought to the surface, Knake pointed out.

The disadvantages outweight the advantages when flame cultivation is compared with pre-emergence herbicides applied at planting time or conventional cultivation, Knake reported. Flaming requires more trips over the field. Weed control has not been so good with flaming as with the other methods. And, although the cost per acre is about the same as the cost of herbicides for band treating, a four-row flame cultivator costs about $800 to $1,000 compared with $100 to $200 for equipment to band-apply pre-emergence herbicides, Knake concluded.

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JJF:kb
11/21/62

Special Coverage: N.C. Weed Conference

FOR RELEASE AFTER 10 A.M. DECEMBER 3, 1962

Weeds "Collect Their Tax"

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA--Farmers would be alarmed if their next tax bill showed an increase of $10 per acre. Yet weeds are now levying such a tax on many farms today, reported University of Illinois agronomist Ellery Knake at the North Central Weed Control Conference here today. Weeds "collect their tax" by robbing crops of nutrients, moisture and light, he added.

University of Illinois studies show that giant foxtail growing in corn and soybean rows reduces the crop yield in direct proportion to the amount of weeds. A cornfield free of weeds might produce 8,000 pounds of grain and stalks. But the same field with 2,000 pounds of weeds would produce only 6,000 pounds of corn.

The research indicates that each acre of land has a given amount of available energy--nutrients, moisture, light and heat. Either weeds or crop plants can use each molecule, but both can't have it at the same time. Weeds and crop plants compete for molecules just as two football teams wanting the ball at the same time. Controlling weeds allows the crop to make the best use of available energy on an acre of land, Knake said.

Current research at the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station shows that the greatest losses come from weeds that begin growing at the same time as the crop. Using a rotary hoe and good row cultivation to control the early weeds allows corn and soybeans to get a head start and compete well with the weeds.

Using pre-emergence herbicides to control early weeds also helps. Their use is increasing rapidly, Knake concluded.

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11/21/62

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Special Coverage: N.C. Weed Conference

FOR RELEASE AFTER 11 A.M. DECEMBER 4, 1962

Petroleum Mulch Looks Promising

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA--Although more testing is needed before the practice will be recommended, locking herbicides in place with a positively charged asphalt emulsion--a diluted version of asphalt used in blacktopping--shows a great deal of promise, R. A. Miller and W. W. Abramitis reported here today.

Miller, a University of Illinois horticulturist at Downers Grove Horticulture Experiment Station, and Abramitis, of Armour Industrial Chemical Company, reported their findings at the North Central Weed Control Conference. Availability and cost of the petroleum mulch material are well within reason. And the method of applying the asphalt emulsion appears to be most practical and profitable, they add.

Their greenhouse and field investigations show that the asphalt emulsion in combination with herbicides held the weed-killers near the soil surface, where most weed seeds germinate. The mulch prevented rapid movement of herbicides into the root zone of desirable seeded plants. This allowed the use of more effective herbicides without extreme crop injury.

In addition to locking the herbicide in place, the asphalt mulch--like other mulches--helped warm the soil and conserved moisture. Combining these advantages with the weed-controlling ability of Amiben increased yields significantly above those where asphalt or herbicide was used alone, the horticulturists reported.

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11/21/62

Special Coverage: N.C. Weed Conference

FOR RELEASE AFTER 11 A.M. DECEMBER 5, 1962

Agronomist Cautions Manufacturers
On Herbicide "Gun Jumping"

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA--If manufacturers are going to continue the trend of speeding up the flow of highly specialized turf herbicides to the consumers, they must logically take greater responsibility in educating the public on how to use them. Otherwise, the industry may be faced with more and more restrictive regulations on the use of these chemicals, cautioned University of Illinois agronomist F. W. Slife at the North Central Weed Control Conference here today.

It appears, said Slife, that some turf herbicide manufacturers are more interested in meeting the label requirements at the federal and state level than in looking closely at research information obtained in their own companies or at experiment stations. Several turf herbicides now on the market have less than a 2X safety factor. Yet this point is not emphasized to any great extent on the label. Damage can result from such a chemical if the user applies more than twice the recommended dosage. And the average turf owner apparently can be amazingly inaccurate in applying herbicides. He may have little or no concept of soil residues, drift or other herbicide problems.

As an example, Slife pointed to a new herbicide that does an excellent job on many weed species not well controlled with 2,4-D. Turf tolerance to the herbicide also appears good. But research has shown that many of its close chemical relatives have extremely long soil residue. These relatives can injure trees, shrubs and other desirable

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plants. Wouldn't it be simpler and safer to be certain that this compound does not cause problems before it's put on the market, Slife suggested.

In asking for coordination of state information with the labeling of turf herbicides, Slife pointed out that all experient station workers are interested in new ways to control weeds. They like to keep abreast of new developments and appreciate being informed on the status of new compounds.

Interest in turf herbicides has grown, creating a major market for herbicides. The potential market for turf herbicides is so high that their usage could be more important than some of the older established herbicide outlets, Slife concluded.

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11/21/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Of Illinois SHEEP DAY, December 7

Sheep production, like other phases of agriculture, continues to keep pace in this scientific era through new and better technology.

At the annual University of Illinois Sheep Day in the Stock Pavilion, Urbana, December 7, U. of I. researchers will present a comprehensive program ranging from heat control in ewes to carcass evaluation. The program starts at 9 a.m.

One phase of research involves a 12-factor study on how sheep utilize feed. Animal scientists are studying two types of corn, two kinds of roughage and three types of nitrogen sources. The researchers hope to develop a ration that will produce a higher content of propionic acid in the sheep's stomach. A higher content of this acid in relation to other acids would enable the sheep to utilize feed more efficiently. The present study, includes rations containing soybean oil meal, urea and biuret as sources of nitrogen.

P. J. Dziuk will report on controlling heat in ewes. Ultimately this work should enable sheepmen to control breeding dates so that lambs would be dropped to best fit the farmer's marketing system, reports U. S. Garrigus, who is in charge of the annual Sheep Day program

To be profitable, modern sheep production calls for simplified management, labor reduction and intensified production. A report on self-feeding bred and lactating ewes will summarize labor reduction

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techniques. Other such reports will include nitrate and Vitamin A studies in sheep, adjustments in lamb rations, coccidiosis in sheep and carcass evaluation.

Sheep producers will also see a miniature shearing unit with greater power demonstrated after the annual lamb luncheon at noon. The afternoon program will include a farmer experience report, discussion of production records and grower wool pools and a report of the sheep breeding project at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station. A panel of experts will answer questions from the group.

The Illinois Purebred Sheep Association will hold their annual meeting after the adjournment of Sheep Day activities.

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11/27/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Slotted Floors Show Value In Swine Production

URBANA--Slotted floors have labor-saving value in swine buildings if producers follow specifications based on research recommendations, a University of Illinois animal scientist reports.

A. H. Jensen has found that the type of material used for slotted floors is not too important so long as it does not cause injury to the pigs. In U. of I. tests, metal, concrete or wood has proved satisfactory. However, if the material is rough or sharp enough to injure the pigs' feet, the pigs will move around less, eat less and as a result make slower gains.

For pigs from 40 pounds to market weight, slats up to five inches wide with a one-inch spacing between worked all right. For smaller pigs, a narrower spacing between slats may be desirable.

Floor space requirements will vary with the size of pig. For pigs under 120 pounds, tests have shown that those with 4, 6 and 1/4 and 8 square feet per head did equally well. However, for larger pigs, from 120 pounds to market weight, Jensen recommends about 8 square feet per head. In cool weather, pigs can get by with a little less floor space and still make satisfactory gains.

Tests so far have been made in farrowing stalls, nursery pens and growing-finishing units. Performance has also been satisfactory in a building where a slotted floor was installed over a pond of water.

While well-planned use of slotted floors may reduce labor, poor planning and arrangement could increase labor requirements. Although slotted floors may have advantages for some producers, U. of I. swine research workers are not yet ready to recommend that every producer install them. Jensen spoke before the American Society of Animal Science in Chicago this past week end.

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ILLINOIS DELEGATES
EIGHTH ANNUAL 4-H DAIRY CONFERENCE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
NOVEMBER 29 - DECEMBER 1, 1962

County	Name	Address
Boone	Robert Walberg	R. 1, Garden Prairie
DeKalb	Robert W. Pritchard	Maple Park
Effingham	Norbert L. Soltwedel	R. 1, Shumway
Franklin	Ray Pickard	R. 3, Thompsonville
Greene	Ross E. Prough	R. 1, Greenfield
Iroquois	Marvin R. Behrends	R. 2, Clifton
Kane	Ralph Theis, Jr.	R. 1, Batavia
Kankakee	Harold McQueen	R. 2, Manteno
McHenry	Walter A. Davidson	R. 3, Harvard
Moultrie	Sondra D. Reedy	R. 4, Sullivan
Ogle	Kenneth L. Zipse	R. 1, Mt. Morris
Peoria	Dale J. Schultz	R. 2, Princeville
Sangamon	Lois L. Summers	R. 1, Sherman
Winnebago	James R. Lyford	R. 1, Caledonia

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11/27/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Area Youth To Attend
National 4-H Dairy Conference

URBANA--Illinois' top 14 4-H'ers in dairying will attend the Eighth National 4-H Dairy Conference in Chicago November 29 to December 1.

Frank H. Mynard, University of Illinois 4-H specialist, says these 4-H'ers were awarded the trip on the basis of their outstanding dairy projects and their leadership and achievement records.

On Thursday, November 29, the group will attend the International Horse Show and Rodeo. The Don McNeill Breakfast Club, a visit to the Prudential Building and the International Dairy Show are highlights of Friday's program. Saturday morning the group will attend a dairy marketing clinic. During their stay in Chicago the 4-H'ers will also attend several dinners in their honor.

Club members from this area selected for the tour are: (Editor: Please see attached list.)

Illinois delegates are sponsored by the Pure Milk Association, Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, Southern Illinois Breeding Association and Northern Illinois Breeding Cooperative.

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11/27/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Research Shows Controlled Lambing Possible

URBANA--Research now in progress shows that scientists may be able to predetermine ovulation in sheep to within an hour or so of a specific time on a specific date. Then artificially inseminating ewes will not only be a possibility, but a necessity, University of Illinois animal scientist P. J. Dziuk told a Sheep Day audience here Friday. Paralleling these developments may come a method for routine breeding at any season of the year, he added.

Controlling ovulation in ewes has several distinct advantages for the modern flock owner, Dziuk pointed out. When groups of ewes are mated at one time, they will lamb at nearly the same time. At present lambings occur during day or night over perhaps a 40-day period--a somewhat haphazard arrangement at best. Under a controlled situation, a group of lambs of the same age would tend to be uniform in size. Sheepmen could more easily manage, feed and market them as a group, Dziuk said. Diseases and parasites, especially those transmitted from older to younger members of the flock, could be controlled easier. And buildings and equipment could be fully utilized if dates and numbers of animals were known in advance, he added.

Instead of trying to stimulate ovulation in ewes, Dziuk's work has been concentrated on keeping ewes out of heat by injecting or feeding progesterone or one of its chemical derivatives. After the end of treatment, all ewes start a heat cycle together. Because repeated injections are usually more inconvenient than feeding, Dziuk has emphasized

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the use of orally active materials. To control the onset of heat cycle in all ewes, a treatment period of nearly the entire cycle is necessary. Dziuk has treated ewes routinely for 14 days. The daily dose level of the material inhibiting heat depends on the age and weight of the animal, the stage of the breeding season and the chemical used, he pointed out.

Dziuk reported that 90 percent of the ewes treated during the breeding season with minimum effective doses will show heat and mate between the 36th and 72nd hours after the last feeding of treated diet. Most ewes will mate at about 48 hours. As the daily dose of progesterone increases, so does the interval between last feeding and mating. If the dose is very high, ewes may show heat and not ovulate, or vice versa. If treatment is started before or at the very onset of the breeding season, a smaller proportion of treated ewes will mate and conceive. Ewe lambs are not so consistently controlled as mature ewes. This treatment is something like setting the alarm on a clock, Dziuk pointed out--the clock must be ticking or the alarm won't go off.

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JJF:dl
12/7/62

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Claar Pays Tribute To Lee County Agriculture

DIXON--Dr. J. B. Claar, associate director of the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, tonight (Thurs., Nov. 29) stated that Lee County is recognized as having one of the finest extension programs in the state.

Speaking at the Land-Grant College Centennial banquet at the Lee County 4-H Center this evening, Dr. Claar pointed out that many people take an active part in the extension program in the county. He paid a special tribute to their good work.

Both the agricultural and home economics extension councils share the responsibility for the extension educational program in Lee County, he said. These people not only direct the program, but also carry out important delegated administrative duties.

Chairman of the agricultural extension council is Ralph Salzman, Ashton, who was banquet master of ceremonies and introduced Dr. Claar. County home economics extension council chairman is Mrs. Ernest Fair, Franklin Grove. Salzman and Mrs. Fair also served as banquet co-chairmen.

In addition to the councils, Dr. Claar emphasized, many other people actively participate in the county extension program and help to make it so successful. For example, the Lee County 4-H program would not be so effective without the active participation of local leaders, parents, business concerns and farm and home organizations. The Farm Bureau deserves a special word of commendation because of the many things it does to support 4-H Club and other extension work in the county.

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The Cooperative Extension Service and the University of Illinois are represented in Lee County by James Somers, farm adviser; Mrs. Evelyn Cable, home adviser; Mrs. Marlene Kilingenberg, assistant home adviser; and L. Arlen Higgs, assistant farm adviser. The advisers work closely with the extension councils in planning the total extension program for Lee County. Many committees help to carry out the councils' programs.

In the homemakers program, each of the local units helps to build its share of the county program. Six major committees and several subcommittees plan the agricultural program. The councils take the work of the committees and put it together in a plan of work for the advisers. The county extension programs extend the boundaries of the University of Illinois campus to the state borders, Dr. Claar pointed out.

It is appropriate to commemorate here the first 100 years of the land-grant educational system of colleges and universities, he went on to say, because of its tremendous contributions to American agriculture and family life as we know it today. National leaders of a century ago recognized that agriculture was lagging and that the education of rural citizens was not keeping up with that of their urban counterparts.

They also recognized that democracy, in order to flourish, needed a well-informed citizenry who could take part in the problems of government at the various levels. Education, up to the time these leaders began to study the kind we needed in America, had been primarily for scholars, gentlemen and professional people.

Their ideas were incorporated into the fabric of democracy in the rapidly developing nation and formed a solid base for a new type of educational system for all people. But it was not until the land-grant idea was proposed that a mechanism came into being that could weld these ideas into a workable system of education.

Illinois can take special pride in the development of this system, the associate extension director stated, because Jonathan Baldwin Turner of Jacksonville College was one of the leading spokesmen for it, and Abraham Lincoln signed the legislation that brought it into being.

Few dreams so large as the land-grant college dream have been so thoroughly achieved in the history of the world, according to Dr. Claar. Since the system's beginning in 1862, the land-grant colleges and universities have been equally as concerned with helping adults continue to learn throughout their lives as with developing the minds of students formally enrolled on the campus. This system of education has played a considerable role in undergirding democracy and in developing our nation, both through discovering new knowledge and through spreading education widely to both adults and youth.

While cooperative extension work is only one of the three major divisions of the University of Illinois along with research and resident teaching, it remains the land-grant system's most distinctive feature, Dr. Claar stated. Taking education to the people was one of the primary needs identified by the founders of the system.

Flexibility and adjustment must guide the institution that seeks to serve our dynamic society over time, he said. The University of Illinois is growing and adjusting to meet the changing needs of the larger student body and the needs of adults for new knowledge from research and for continuing education through extension.

This year the University of Illinois has an enrollment of 35,264, with 24,169 students at Urbana, 2,204 at the Medical Center and 4,597 at Navy Pier in Chicago. All in all, 44,138 students participated in the formal educational programs of the University in 1961. This growth in students and in the faculty and

facilities needed to care for them will present a great challenge as the University continues, as a land-grant institution, to offer relatively low-cost, high-quality education to the people of the state.

Research at the land-grant university forms an important base for both resident teaching and extension programs. In 1961 the University of Illinois spent more than $9 million on research projects. More than 85 percent of these funds came from non-state or university sources. A total of 477 different research projects was reported at the university in 1961. As an example of research development, soybeans 40 years ago were not a commercial crop in Illinois. This year Illinois farmers will harvest 160 million bushels of soybeans and sell them for nearly $377 million.

But it is the extension programs that extend the campus boundaries to the borders of the entire state, Dr. Claar explained. The University of Illinois conducts its adult educational work through two extension services. The Division of University Extension, with Dr. Stanley Robinson as dean, conducts many on-campus conferences and short courses, handles correspondence courses and off-campus adult classes for both credit and non-credit, and puts on many special training sessions. Leon A. Meyer, Dixon, is the field representative for this division in the 20 northwestern counties.

The work of this division, along with the program of the Cooperative Extension Service, offers the people of the state access to the total University of Illinois resources in keeping with the mission of the land-grant college system. The program of the Cooperative Extension Service is properly called "Education for Action," the associate director said. Through the program, extension workers not only help make it possible for people to continue their education, but also teach them how to apply their knowledge in solving practical, everyday problems.

Cooperative Extension will continue to work with all who want assistance, the associate director said, even though it will continue to emphasize educational work with farm families--both adults and youth. Its efforts will include substantial programs for agricultural and homemaking service industries, the agricultural marketing industry, and communities on economic growth and civic improvement.

In ~~America, we have~~ We are fortunate to live in a nation that has exploited knowledge for the benefit of the people, rather than exploiting humans for the benefit of the state, he said. More importantly, this exploitation of knowledge has been for the benefit of our people over a broad base. By making it possible for large numbers of young people to pursue higher education, and through an aggressive continuing education program for adults, the land-grant college system has provided a solid foundation for democracy. By ~~freeing~~ helping to free a large percentage of the people from the fields and barnyards, it has contributed greatly to the economic development of our nation.

Society cannot afford to become too conservative in its basic input into education, Dr. Claar concluded. A well-known criterion of investors is to move an investment when the firm begins to cut its research and development budget. With the continued support of all citizens of the state, the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois will make the necessary adjustments aimed at meeting its increased educational tasks and responsibilities, and at increasing the efficiency of its educational efforts.

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11/29/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Ag Engineer Stresses Opportunities
In Livestock Production Mechanization

URBANA--The advent of automation and mechanization has set the stage for a higher degree of skilled labor on the nation's farms, according to a University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Speaking this week at the U. of I. Farmstead Planning and Mechanization Workshop in Urbana, H. B. Puckett, USDA agricultural engineer at the U. of I., pointed out that today's farm owner must become a manager and not remain a laborer.

Puckett said the time for greater mechanization and automation of livestock production is definitely at hand.

"There has been no mechanization break-through in livestock production as there has been in field crop production," Puckett said.

"In the past 45 years there has been approximately a 638 percent increase in feed grain production, but only slightly more than a 100 percent increase in livestock production per man hour. The mechanization of livestock production obviously needs our attention."

Puckett pointed out that partial automation in livestock production is usually more desirable than complete automation. It costs less and requires a minimum of supervision.

"By using controls, farmers can eliminate many repetitious decision-making processes required in operating electrical machinery." Puckett explained. "In many cases the result will also be more dependable operation and better performance of the equipment."

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Puckett said one of the most interesting automation studies now under development at the U. of I. is a medium-pressure pneumatic conveying system for farm use.

The system uses one-inch-diameter conveying pipe and pressures up to 10 pounds per square inch. It will convey about one ton of feed per hour with 25 to 30 cubic feet of air per minute.

"The main advantage of a high-pressure pneumatic conveying system is the ease with which feed flow can be diverted from one location to another under automatic control," Puckett explained.

The medium-pressure pneumatic conveying system is ideal for use with an automatic feed-preparation system, he said. An automatic hammer mill blends, grinds and delivers a fresh, complete ration to the conveyor, and the conveying system delivers the feed to the livestock.

"The pneumatic conveying system is easily purged, and little feed remains in the pipeline to be mixed with subsequent rations," Puckett explained.

"This feature will permit automatic ration selection. Automatic valves make it possible to route the new rations to different locations. All routine feed operations can be handled automatically," Puckett explained.

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12/7/62

FOR IMMEIDATE RELEASE

Lamb Carcass Studies Reviewed

URBANA--A four-year lamb carcass evaluation study at the University of Illinois may provide a framework within which producers can try to meet the requirements of the meat industry as ultimately dictated by the consumer, B. C. Breidenstein reported to the Illinois Sheep Day audience Friday.

Conformation has traditionally been accepted as a measure of relative quantity of lean meat and the extent to which a carcass approaches the ideal in tissue distribution--a heavier proportion of high-value cuts, in the loin, rack and leg. Unfortunately, the term conformation has been loosely defined and has assumed different meanings to different people, Breidenstein pointed out.

Carcass evaluation, he said, is a matter of combining somewhat contradictory elements into a common statement of value. The relative emphasis placed on high quality is frequently associated with a reduced cut-out percentage. Emphasis placed on lean yield will vary, depending on the demands of the person concerned. A packer is concerned with dressed yield--quantity--and with saleability of the carcass. A retailer who buys the carcass is interested in a moderate quality and maximum cutability. The hotel-restaurant supplier may be more concerned with quality than with cutability. All are interested in both quality and relative quantity of lean. The relative emphasis placed on each depends on the use to be made of the product, Breidenstein pointed out.

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For maximum acceptability, lamb must be young and of high quality, with the level of quality accomplished without drastic sacrifice in carcass lean yield.

Within carcass weight, increases in size of loin eye are associated with increased lean yield in the carcass. Large loin eyes probably have the added asset of greater consumer appeal and acceptability. Heavy carcasses are generally fatter than lighter ones and therefore will likely have a lower carcass lean yield.

Appraising conformation in accordance with traditional concepts, but eliminating--or attempting to eliminate--the influence of fatness, seems to be a useful indicator of carcass value. So far, Breidenstein and his U. of I. associates have not been able to demonstrate a conclusive relationship between measures of fat thickness and lean yield. There is no reasonable doubt that a negative relationship exists, Breidenstein concluded.

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12/7/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mechanizing Farmstead Creates
Farm Leasing Problems

URBANA--Insecure tenure, rapid changes in farming practices, operating units owned by more than one landlord and high construction costs create problems for those desiring to make farm building improvements, a University of Illinois agricultural economist reported this week.

Franklin J. Reiss suggested that landlords and tenants review their past leasing practices and set up new arrangements based on the contributions of land and buildings to the farm business.

Reiss said that written leases, to be successful, must be reviewed and rewritten periodically. Landlords and tenants must also have a complete knowledge of the farm business based on complete and accurate records.

Reiss listed these solutions to the problems faced by landlords and tenants in making building and farmstead mechanization improvements:

Livestock-share leases work well on farms suited to livestock, where owner and tenant understand and like livestock, can work together for a long period of years and each can provide the capital needed for buildings, livestock equipment and operating expenses.

If a livestock lease is not acceptable, the tenant and landlord have several other choices. The tenant may pay a cash rent to repay the landlord for his investment. The landlord may give the tenant permission to make improvements and then give him a reimbursement guarantee or permit to remove improvements.

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Improvement costs by the landlord may be offset by reducing the landlord's contributions to combining, shelling, hauling or similar costs. Or the landlord may furnish the materials and the tenant all labor to make improvements. On new construction, a tenant should be given a reimbursement guarantee on his labor.

Reimbursement guarantees protect the tenant if he leaves the farm before the value of the capital improvements has been depreciated.

Farm buildings and the farm residence may be rented under a separate lease in years to come, Reiss stated. At present many tenants rent land from more than one landlord. One landlord may furnish buildings and land, while another rents only his land.

These new trends in mechanizing livestock operations and renting from several owners illustrate the continuing need for landlords and tenants to review their leases and keep them up to date with current farming developments, Reiss concludes.

Reiss spoke before the Farmstead Planning and Mechanization Workshop on the University of Illinois campus this week.

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12/7/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mechanization Of Livestock Production
Is Good Investment For Farmer

URBANA--Mechanization of livestock production is not a fad or luxury, but a good, sound, money-making investment for the farm, according to Roger Clay, president of Clay Equipment Corporation, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

In a speech this week at the Farmstead Planning and Mechanization Workshop on the University of Illinois campus, Clay pointed out that farmers, aided by the kilowatt, the electric motor and time clocks, are now able to enter the field of intermittent feeding.

"Intermittent feeding is an almost untapped and boundless market," Clay said. "No businessman in his right mind will turn away from an investment that will pay for itself in the quality of the product alone, as well as saving him time and labor. Mechanization of livestock feeding in the limited or intermittent feeding program will do just that."

Clay said a number of institutions have experimental results showing greater gains on less feed, better quality carcasses and more milk, with less time or labor involved, through intermittent feeding.

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12/7/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Research Shows Controlled Lambing Possible

URBANA--Research now in progress shows that scientists may be able to predetermine ovulation in sheep to within an hour or so of a specific time on a specific date. Then artificially inseminating ewes will not only be a possibility, but a necessity, University of Illinois animal scientist P. J. Dziuk told a Sheep Day audience here Friday. Paralleling these developments may come a method for routine breeding at any season of the year, he added.

Controlling ovulation in ewes has several distinct advantages for the modern flock owner, Dziuk pointed out. When groups of ewes are mated at one time, they will lamb at nearly the same time. At present lambings occur during day or night over perhaps a 40-day period--a somewhat haphazard arrangement at best. Under a controlled situation, a group of lambs of the same age would tend to be uniform in size. Sheepmen could more easily manage, feed and market them as a group, Dziuk said. Diseases and parasites, especially those transmitted from older to younger members of the flock, could be controlled easier. And buildings and equipment could be fully utilized if dates and numbers of animals were known in advance, he added.

Instead of trying to stimulate ovulation in ewes, Dziuk's work has been concentrated on keeping ewes out of heat by injecting or feeding progesterone or one of its chemical derivatives. After the end of treatment, all ewes start a heat cycle together. Because repeated injections are usually more inconvenient than feeding, Dziuk has emphasized

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the use of orally active materials. To control the onset of heat cycle in all ewes, a treatment period of nearly the entire cycle is necessary. Dziuk has treated ewes routinely for 14 days. The daily dose level of the material inhibiting heat depends on the age and weight of the animal, the stage of the breeding season and the chemical used, he pointed out.

Dziuk reported that 90 percent of the ewes treated during the breeding season with minimum effective doses will show heat and mate between the 36th and 72nd hours after the last feeding of treated diet. Most ewes will mate at about 48 hours. As the daily dose of progesterone increases, so does the interval between last feeding and mating. If the dose is very high, ewes may show heat and not ovulate, or vice versa. If treatment is started before or at the very onset of the breeding season, a smaller proportion of treated ewes will mate and conceive. Ewe lambs are not so consistently controlled as mature ewes. This treatment is something like setting the alarm on a clock, Dziuk pointed out--the clock must be ticking or the alarm won't go off.

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12/7/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farm Real Estate
Taxes Hit All-Time High

URBANA--Illinois farm landowners paid a record-sized tax bill of $126 million this year, according to N. G. P. Krausz, University of Illinois professor of agricultural law.

This tax, based on 1961 tax levies, jumped 3.3 percent over the year before and is 97 percent more than in 1950. Real estate taxes absorbed about 12 percent of total Illinois net farm income, Krausz figures.

Among corn-belt states, Illinois tax levies were the highest. Illinois land carried an average tax levy of $4.18 an acre, while remaining corn-belt states averaged only $2.29. The average tax per acre for all states was $1.30. Only four northeastern states and California carried higher tax levies per acre than Illinois.

Three states, Illinois, California and Iowa, accounted for over a fourth of the total farmland tax bill. California leads, with Illinois in second place.

The lion's share of real estate taxes is used for public schools, Krausz points out. Rising school enrollment creates unprecedented needs for new schools, more teachers and more operating revenue.

So long as the tax structure remains basically the same in Illinois, the result will be more increases in real property taxes, Krausz concludes.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY P.M., DECEMBER 7, 1962

Sheepmen Hear Latest Research

URBANA--Because lambs are fed over a shorter period and utilize carotene better than cattle,very few cases of vitamin A deficiencies have been reported in lamb feeding, University of Illinois animal scientists reported at the annual Sheep Day here today.

Previous research conducted at the University of Illinois shows that high levels of dietary nitrate can cause severe toxicity, but this is not likely under normal conditions. Scientists feel that nutritionally adequate, properly balanced diets will drastically reduce the toxicity problem even where considerable amounts of nitrate are present. The vitamin A status of growing-fattening lambs was not affected by dietary nitrate over the 60-day feeding period in the U. of I. test. Animal scientists see no need for reducing nitrogen fertilization on forage fed to sheep, because in most cases it is likely to be less expensive to furnish a properly balanced and supplemental diet than to take a reduction in forage yields. But sheepmen should be aware of the possible toxicity problem, they add.

Research with rations for wintering pregnant and lactating ewes indicates that corncob roughage may have a place in such rations. Self-fed ewes on an oat-hay-roughage ration did not gain quite so much as did ewes hand-fed corn silage rations. Corncob roughage self-fed rations permitted ewes to gain more weight than did the more standard-type corn silage rations. On the basis of the rations fed to their dams, birth weights and performance of lambs until weaning at about 100 days were not obviously different.

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Lambs receiving a high-protein ration--25 parts soybean meal compared with 10 parts in another lot--became "less eager eaters" at weaning time. They seemed to like the ration when they started to eat. Since many experiments have shown that soybean meal is highly acceptable in a creep ration, the scientists concluded that the amount furnished in the high-protein ration was more than was physiologically desirable.

In feeder lamb experiments, wooled lambs gleaning cornfields gained a total of 29.8 pounds from August 8 to November 13. Shorn lambs on the same experiment gained 34.6 pounds. Half the unshorn and half the shorn lambs were implanted with 3-milligram implants of diethylstilbestrol. Nonimplanted lambs gained 31.6 pounds; implanted lots gained 32.7 pounds.

Sheepmen at the U. of I. have found that corncob rations with varying amounts of protein can be satisfactorily self-fed to ewes during pregnancy and lactation. The feed must be rather finely ground and well mixed in order to reduce the effectiveness of the ewe's efforts to sort the ration. With about 75 percent corncob in the ration, a crude protein content of about 8 to 10 percent is too low for best gains even if the lambs are creep-fed. The 12 percent crude protein and 75 percent corncob ration appeared to be the most economical in cost on the basis of indicated prices and performance of lambs produced by ewes in the test.

In appraising lamb-feeding operations, Sheep Day Chairman U. S. Garrigus noted that there are some "fences" or difficulties to overcome by those engaged in lamb feeding. Fortunately, he said, there are also some "open gates" to opportunities for those who are able to capitalize on them. "We all know that we have had 'fences' to hurdle, and we will have more in the future, but 'open gates' can be found by those who are watching for them," he concluded.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Business Management Sessions
Featured At U. Of I. Ag Forum

URBANA--A half-day session on business management principles is included in the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum January 29-30.

On Tuesday afternoon, Irwin Cockrun, director of the University of Illinois Bureau of Business Management speaks on "Policy--the Backbone of Your Business." Irvin L. Heckmann, Jr., acting head of the U. of I. department of management, talks on "Making the Most of Your Personnel."

R. J. Mutti, U. of I. professor of agricultural economics and chairman of the planning committee for this session, reports that both subjects are key problems in operating a farm service business effectively. The speakers are well known among business groups and have developed their ideas before other conferences.

Emmet J. Hoffman, editor of FARM STORE MERCHANDISING, Minneapolis, will serve as discussion chairman. He has had many years of experience observing firms in the agricultural industries.

Manufacturers, distributors and dealers in farm supplies and equipment and processors and assemblers of farm products are invited to attend these Ag Industry Forum sessions. A copy of the complete two-day program may be obtained from any county farm adviser or from the Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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12/4/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Land-Grant System Highly
Successful, Claar Says

URBANA--Few dreams so large as the land-grant college idea have been so thoroughly achieved in history, according to Dr. J. B. Claar, associate director of the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois, speaking at the recent Lee County centennial banquet at the 4-H Center north of Amboy.

Since their beginning in 1862 with the passage of the Morrill Act by Congress, land-grant colleges and universities have been as concerned with helping adults continue to learn throughout their lives as with developing the minds of students formally enrolled on the campus.

Flexibility and adjustment must guide any institution that seeks to serve our dynamic society, Claar stated. The University of Illinois is growing and adjusting to meet the changing needs of the larger student body and the needs of adults for new knowledge from research and for continuing education through extension.

Taking education to the people was one of the primary needs identified by the system's founding fathers a century ago, he said. It is the extension programs that extend the campus boundaries to the borders of the state.

The University of Illinois conducts its adult educational work through two extension services, Claar told the Lee County audience. The Division of University Extension, with Dr. Stanley Robinson as dean, conducts many on-campus conferences and short courses, handles correspondence courses and off-campus adult classes for both credit and noncredit, and puts on many special training sessions.

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The other is the Cooperative Extension Service. Together, the two services offer the people of the state access to the total resources of the University of Illinois in keeping with the mission of the land-grant college system. Through the Cooperative Extension Service program, properly called "Education for Action," extension workers not only help people continue their educations, but also teach them how to apply their knowledge in solving practical, everyday problems.

We in America have exploited knowledge for the benefit of all people, rather than exploiting people for the benefit of the state, the associate director stated. More importantly, this exploitation of knowledge has been for the benefit of our people over a broad base. By making it possible for large numbers of young people to pursue higher education and by providing an aggressive, continuing educational program for adults, the land-grant college system has built a solid foundation for democracy. By freeing a large percentage of the people from the fields and barnyards, it has contributed greatly to the economic development of our nation.

Society cannot afford to become too conservative in its basic input into education, Claar concluded. A well-known criterion of investors is to move an investment when the firm begins to cut its research and development budget. With the continued support of all citizens of the state, the University of Illinois will make the necessary adjustments to meet its increased educational tasks and responsibilities and to increase the efficiency of its educational efforts.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1962

Dr. Marquardt Discusses New Findings In Coccidiosis

URBANA--Recent work by American and Russian scientists indicates that coccidiosis in sheep and goats is not caused by the same parasite, a University of Illinois parasitologist today told sheepmen attending Illinois Sheep Day.

Dr. William Marquardt said that, contrary to popular belief, sheep and goats each have their own coccidia parasites.

"Some of the confusion over coccidia (organisms causing coccidiosis, an infection of the intestines) has been a result of inadequate descriptions of what the parasites look like," he told the audience. Recent work at the U. of I. College of Veterinary Medicine has done much to clarify the situation, he said.

Dr. Marquardt said ten types of coccidia affect sheep, but only two cause serious disease problems. None of these types affect other animals.

Coccidiosis becomes a serious threat during two stages of the sheep's development, Dr. Marquardt continued.

Suckling lambs kept in an area contaminated with coccidia will suffer from diarrhea. If they do not recover within a few days and the diarrhea becomes severe, with blood in the feces, they should be treated.

Since lambs are susceptible during the first weeks after birth, Dr. Marquardt advises keeping them in areas where sheep have not been held for some time.

Lambs are again susceptible when placed in the feedlot, perhaps because of stress caused by weaning, shipping and suddenly being put on full feed. Dr. Marquardt said the role of stress has not been proved, but "it does appear that there is a relation between the handling sheep receive and the occurrence of coccidiosis."

Whenever coccidiosis is diagnosed in feedlot lambs, treatment is necessary, he concluded.

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12/4/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Winter Short Course Is
February 4 To March 15

URBANA--Many young Illinois farmers are checking February 4 on their calendars to mark the beginning of the 1963 Winter Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Illinois.

The annual six-week short course, February 4 to March 15, is designed to give young farmers who cannot regularly attend college a chance to learn the latest in farming ideas and methods.

Short course supervisor Warren Wessels says young farmers who attend the event can choose from 21 courses in the areas of agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science, dairy science, horticulture and veterinary medicine.

All short course instructors are college professors prominent in their fields of study and up to date on the latest research findings.

"The short course offers young farmers an opportunity to become regular college students for their six-week stay on campus," Wessels explains. "U. of I. athletic events, dances, concerts and other activities offered to the regular students are featured on the social side of the short course."

Wessels believes the short course and other events like it have an important role to play in today's modern agriculture.

"For every Illinois farm boy who is able to attend college to prepare himself for farming, a much higher percentage start without that training," Wessels explains.

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"These fellows are starting to farm in a slim-margin era when technical and management skills can make or break them. The short course is designed to help give young farmers those skills--to supplement their high school training and on-farm experience."

Cost of the short course will range from $215 to $270, depending on the courses and housing accommodations the individual student chooses.

Wessels urges prospective students to check with their local banker about a possible $100 scholarship. The Illinois Bankers Association has encouraged its member banks to award scholarships to selected students living in their trade areas. Last year banks awarded 34 scholarships.

The Illinois FFA Foundation also is offering twenty-five $50 scholarships. They will be given to active FFA members who can meet short course requirements.

Wessels points out that the short course enrollment was nearly 31 percent higher last year than in 1959, and it has shown an increase each year.

In the past, ages of short course students have ranged from 18 to 65 years, but most students are between 18 and 23 years.

For further short course information, write to Warren Wessels, Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Food Technology Scholarships Announced

URBANA--A number of $300 college scholarships in food technology available to high school seniors were announced today by R. T. Milner, head of the University of Illinois department of food technology.

Milner says application forms for the scholarships are available on request from his office in 212 Mumford Hall on the U. of I. campus. Interested students should contact Milner as soon as possible to be considered for the scholarships, which are sponsored by the Institute of Food Technologists.

Holders of these freshman scholarships who have satisfactory grade records for their first year in college can count on renewal for the second year at the same amount of money.

Milner points out that with more than $70 billion spent annually on food in the United States, the need for college-trained people in the industry is enormous.

In Illinois alone, food industries need more men and women trained in food and dairy technology than are now being graduated by all of the colleges in the United States. Most graduates find jobs with excellent starting salaries and opportunity for rapid advancement.

The beginning program of study in food technology includes such basic courses as chemistry and mathematics. As students advance in their college training, they take additional courses in food or dairy technology.

The advanced courses offer the student an opportunity to use well-equipped laboratories, operate modern equipment and become acquainted with new methods of preparing and processing foods.

Training in economics, English and social sciences also is required. These courses develop a broader outlook for the food technologist and prepare him for administrative positions.

For more information about the scholarships and the application forms, write to R. T. Milner, Head, Department of Food Technology, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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12/4/62

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1962

Illinois Wool Pools Report Successful Operation

URBANA--Illinois sheepmen must improve the reputation of Illinois wools if they are to maintain a favorable price.

To do this, two groups of Illinois sheepmen have developed regional wool marketing plans. Both of these pools have been quite sucessful in raising the average price cooperators received for wool.

Last year farmers in the Dixon Springs pool averaged 53.4 cents per pound for their wool. Total sales amounted to $18,000. Peoria area farmers sold 93,000 pounds of wool in their pool at an average price of 50 cents a pound.

G. D. Perisho, Peoria County farm adviser, and J. M. Lewis, Dixon Springs Experiment Station, reported at the University of Illinois Sheep Day today that wool pools have helped cooperating farmers realize a greater profit for their wool.

One reason for this is the low marketing costs, which average two cents a pound in the Peoria pool. This low cost results from low overhead and producer-volunteered labor.

Wool pools have also provided producers with the incentive and information to do a better job. Many growers are taking advantage of the educational opportunity of seeing their wool graded.

One indication that they are doing a better job is seen by comparing the percentage of burry and seedy wool sold at the first and last Dixon Spring sales. In 1958, 16.2 percent of the wool graded burry or seedy. The preparation has been continually reduced until only 3.5 percent of the wool received in 1962 fell into this classification.

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12/4/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1963 FARM OUTLOOK PACKET

General Stability, Fewer And Larger Farms In The Future

URBANA--Continued strong domestic demand, stable world markets and rising government outlays for price supports, export subsidies and land retirement programs have produced a marked stability in farm prices during the last four years.

Harold G. Halcrow, head of the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics, describes these last four years as the longest period of price and income stability since World War I. From 1959 through 1962, the general index of farm product prices has varied less than one percent a year.

Three farm cost items have moved up sharply during the four years, Halcrow points out. They are farm mortgage interest payments, farm real estate taxes and cash wage rates for hired labor. These costs will continue upward and offset some income gains that would occur with rising efficiency and output per man.

Looking to the long-term future, Halcrow expects that:

Agriculture will continue to move rapidly toward fewer and larger farms, with the family farm the predominant type of enterprise.

Although the agricultural population had dropped more than one-third in the last 20 years, this trend will continue, and further adjustments will be required to maintain adequate incomes for farm people.

Output per man hour is surging upward and will rise by one-third in the next 10 years.

Farmers will continue to need large amounts of capital for production purposes and for real estate loans. While the trend toward higher land values is tempered by income prospects, the strong forces pushing land prices upward are still at work.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1963 FARM OUTLOOK PACKET

Plentiful Beef Supplies in 1963;
Slightly Lower Prices Likely

URBANA--American consumers can look forward to plentiful beef supplies in 1963. And cattle feeders and producers can expect slightly lower prices than they received in 1962.

Cattlemen sent about one percent more beef to market in 1962 than in the previous year. However, 1963 beef production will probably rise 3 to 4 percent over 1962, University of Illinois agricultural economist M. B. Kirtley reports.

Here is how Kirtley views the 1963 beef cattle outlook:

Cattle price trends are likely to differ considerably from those of the past year. Prices no longer follow a regular seasonal pattern. Heavy marketings may bring excess supplies and lower prices at any time of the year.

Rising cattle supplies coming to market during the first quarter will cause prices to decline. By early spring, fed cattle prices will probably be below those of a year earlier but may make some recovery later in the spring.

Late summer and fall prices will probably not show the strength that occurred in 1962. Feeders should study quarterly reports of cattle on feed issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for signs of future marketing changes.

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The number of cattle on feed will increase further. It may be about 7 to 8 percent higher on January 1 than it was a year ago. Most of the increases have occurred in the West and Southwest.

Since the western market for beef has expanded, the increase in western cattle feeding offers little competition in eastern beef markets supplied by corn belt feeders. The greatest effect of expanding western feeding has been the strong competition for stocker and feeder cattle.

Cattle numbers on farms and ranches on January 1 will total about 102 million head, an increase of about 2 1/2 percent in the past year. Since dairy cattle numbers have declined, this total now includes a larger proportion of beef cattle. Cattle slaughter will rise 3 to 4 percent.

The cattle industry will remain relatively stable for the next few years. With the strong demand for feeder cattle, heifers have generally moved through feedlots to slaughter. Cow numbers have therefore built up slowly, and the calf crop has not risen so rapidly as in other cattle cycles.

Cow slaughter may increase somewhat, but it will probably not boost total beef supplies greatly because of the probable reduction in imports.

Even though beef supplies hit a new record of 89 pounds per person in 1962, strong consumer demand kept cattle prices up. Higher slaughter in 1963 will mean about 90 pounds per person. However, consumer demand will not increase so much as in 1962 to help boost beef prices as it did this past year.

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12/14/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1963 FARM OUTLOOK PACKET

Lower Government Dairy Price Supports,
Larger Population May Balance Production and Sales

URBANA--Support prices for dairy products should be kept at present levels, a University of Illinois dairy marketing economist believes.

Roland W. Bartlett reports that government dairy product purchases were substantially lower during the last part of 1962 than in 1961. He credits this reduction to higher sales of milk and lower government support prices. The support rate for manufactured milk was reduced last April 1 from $3.40 to $3.11 per hundred pounds.

In October, butter purchases dropped to 12.6 million pounds, 44 percent below October 1961. In the latter part of November, government purchases were only about one-third of purchases a year earlier.

Cheese purchases for price support in October totaled 1.7 million pounds, about one-fifth of the 8.7 million pounds bought in October 1961. No cheese was bought for the price support program during the latter part of November.

Government butter and cheese purchases will continue to decline if the present support level is continued, Bartlett believes. At the same time the cost of the program is substantially lower, he points out.

Bartlett compares the present situation with the huge surplus period in 1953, when the government bought 8 percent of all milk produced. When price supports were reduced in 1954 and again in 1957, government price support purchases declined. In 1959 and 1960, government buying took only 2.7 percent of the total production. This figure rose to over 6 percent in 1961 following the boost in price supports.

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Although it is not certain whether present price supports will permit production to balance with sales, Bartlett feels that it would be wise to keep present support rates for another year or two.

Substitution of other foods has encroached on the dairy farmer's traditional market in recent years, Bartlett reports. Such examples include margarine in place of butter, mellorine in place of ice cream, filled milk in place of evaporated milk, low-priced meat in place of cheese, and sterile concentrated milk in place of fresh whole milk. Lower prices are likely to increase consumption of dairy products. With our rising population, production and sales of dairy products. could balance in the next few years, Bartlett concludes.

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12/14/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1962 FARM OUTLOOK PACKET

Favorable Hog Prices in Early 1963;
Lower Prices Next Fall

URBANA--Swine producers can expect generally favorable hog prices in early 1963, followed by a decline next fall, a University of Illinois livestock marketing economist believes. Here is how E. E. Broadbent views the present hog outlook:

The peak slaughter of the fall and winter period has passed. Hogs have moved to market from five to six pounds heavier than average, with little discount for heavy weights. Hogs weighing 240 pounds bring about the same prices as those weighing 190 pounds.

While the market has not discounted heavier hogs, producers should keep hogs moving to market at 200-240 pound weights. The market cannot absorb more lard and fat at high prices.

Recent sales of broilers at 23 to 25 cents a pound in grocery stores present clear evidence of competition for pork. Fat hogs face stiffer competition from poultry meats, particularly broilers. Increasing supplies of beef may also influence all meat prices during the first half of the year.

Government pig crop reports point to a tapering-off of hog marketings during the first part of 1963 and a big build-up in hog numbers in the last half of the year.

Hog prices at country points will probably range from $16 to $17.50 during the first part of 1963. Terminal prices will run about 75 cents to $1 above these figures, and some quality lots could be even higher. Prices should hold up well through June but should definitely be lower by late summer and fall, Broadbent concludes.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1963 FARM OUTLOOK PACKET

Higher Production, Lower Prices
Ahead for Poultry and Eggs

URBANA--Higher production of eggs, broilers and turkeys seems likely for 1963. Apparently 1962 incomes were high enough to encourage further expansion next year, according to Robert P. Bentz, University of Illinois poultry marketing economist.

As a result of the larger output, lower prices are expected. Consumers will continue to find poultry products an excellent bargain.

Actually, the nation's laying flock at the beginning of 1963 will be smaller than last year's 347 million birds. Producers will enlarge their flocks 5 percent during the last half of 1963 to about the same number as in 1962.

Egg production will be up slightly from 1962, with prices down slightly. Higher rates of lay combined with the same number of birds as last year will probably keep egg prices from going up in the fall as they usually do.

Bentz also reports that the turkey industry made an excellent recovery in 1962 from extremely low prices in 1961. Volume was reduced to 92 million birds from the record-breaking 108 million of the year before, so prices received by farmers averaged 4 to 5 cents higher.

The 1963 turkey crop is not expected to be as large as in the record year of 1961, but it will exceed 1962. Turkey prices are expected to be down slightly in the coming year, but not so low as in 1962.

Broiler production is also expected to continue above this past year, particularly in the first part of 1963. Prices are expected to average slightly below the 13.9 cents in 1962.

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12/14/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1962 FARM OUTLOOK PACKET

Steady Soybean Prices Expected; Oil In Surplus

URBANA--Soybean prices are expected to fluctuate between the government loan and the resale price until the 1963 crop is harvested.

Here is how T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois grain marketing economist, views the current soybean outlook:

Commodity Credit Corporation holds a large enough supply to prevent a price rise. Its sales policy is firm, and no change is expected.

Soybean use will again set new records and will about equal the amount produced in 1962. In spite of a near-record 1962 crop, production and use are in balance.

Exports have been running well above those of a year ago and should total about 20 million bushels more than the 153 million bushels shipped abroad in the 1961-62 marketing year.

The large export demand for soybeans results from a very rapidly expanding market for soybean meal as livestock feed in Europe and Japan. The ability of our customers to take more soybeans is limited only by their ability to market the oil.

During the 1962-63 marketing year, American processors will probably crush about 15 to 20 million more bushels of soybeans than they did the year before. The expanding use is based on larger numbers of livestock, expanding demand per animal unit as feeders improve their feeding practices, and a large export demand.

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Soybean oil continues to be a serious surplus problem. Domestic use is limited by population. The export markets, except Spain, that buy for dollars are already oversupplied with the oil produced from U. S. soybean exports.

Record soybean oil exports will be attained only because of huge foreign aid sales. These are getting larger and costing more each year.

The surplus oil situation results in rather low prices. These low prices, coupled with the support price for soybeans, force meal prices higher, limit meal use and encourage competition from synthetic proteins.

Next September 30, the CCC will control between 40 and 50 million bushels. Although not large compared with the total crop, this amount is enough to prevent a price rise. If 1963 yields are low, these stocks could be quite harmful to soybean producers' incomes, Hieronymus concludes.

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12/13/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fire Destroys Christmas Tree in 13 Seconds

URBANA--It took just 13 seconds for fire to destroy a balsam fir in a recent University of Illinois Forestry Department demonstration that dramatically illustrated the importance of watering the family Christmas tree.

U. of I. foresters used eight Christmas trees in the demonstration. Some received water, others did not. All trees were stored ten days under temperature and humidity conditions found in the average home.

Forester Ted Curtin took the trees from storage at the end of the ten-day period, placed newspaper beneath them and set the paper on fire. All of the dry trees burst into flame almost immediately, and a balsam fir that had received no water during the 10-day period was a complete ball of flame in 13 seconds.

Other trees that had absorbed water from containers at their bases during storage were slow to ignite and showed little fire damage to foliage at the end of the test.

Curtin points out that homeowners who don't cut off the butt end of their Christmas tree and keep the tree watered are taking a chance of losing their home and possibly their lives. Water won't make the tree fire-proof, but it will lessen chances of a fire.

The water containers should be checked often. In the U. of I. test, some trees used 7 1/2 quarts of water during the ten days they were stored under normal household temperature and humidity conditions.

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12/13/62

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Safflower Not Profitable In Illinois

URBANA--Although safflower is a profitable oilseed crop in the western United States, it does rather poorly in Illinois.

R. O. Weibel, University of Illinois plant breeder, says that summer conditions in Illinois include too much moisture and humidity for profitable safflower production.

In a seven-year test conducted at the U. of I., the average yield was 601 pounds per acre. This is far below yield levels in the west, where the average is 1,700 pounds. In irrigated areas, yields up to 4,000 pounds per acre are common.

The oil content of seeds grown in Illinois is half that of seeds grown in the west. The average oil content there ranges from 32 to 40 percent.

Three other crops--castorbeans, sesame and guar--are also receiving attention in various parts of the United States. But at present none of these crops appear sufficiently adapted to Illinois conditions. Yields have been low, quality poor and oil content unsatisfactory.

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12/11/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Record Corn Year For U. Of I. Allerton Farms

URBANA--The year 1962 continues to be one of the record crop years on the Allerton trust farms. The two major crops, corn and soybeans, each set new yield records this year.

Trust farm manager Donald G. Smith reported that this year's corn production averaged 117.3 bushels per acre, easily breaking last year's record of 106.3 bushels. The average yield for the last ten years is now up to 88.8 bushels.

Smith said the corn was planted in 38-inch rows with two kernels every 17 inches. The final stand was 16,000 plants per acre. All of the land was fertilized and treated with soil insecticides and herbicides.

The weather also played a big part in this year's record. Rainfall during the critical months of July and August was 25 percent higher than usual.

These trust farms, which total 3,692 acres, were a gift to the University from Robert Allerton. They are operated as eight separate commercial farms. The income from the farms is used to maintain the park and the Allerton House Conference Center.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Yorkshire Type Conference
To Be Held In Illinois

URBANA--Yorkshire breeders from at least 20 states are expected to attend the 1963 Yorkshire Type Conference and Sale at the Winnebago County Fairgrounds in Pecatonica, Illinois, January 24 to 26.

H. G. Russell, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist, says that the conference is designed to help purebred and commercial producers understand what type of hogs consumers want and which type is the most profitable to raise.

The type discussion and judging contest will be held on Saturday morning so that more 4-H and FFA members can participate. Judging contest prizes will be awarded in the junior, senior and ladies' divisions.

The conference ends with the National Yorkshire Sale starting at noon on January 26.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Three Countries Request 4-H
Peace Corps Volunteers

URBANA--Requests from three new countries for 4-H Peace Corps units with a total of 142 volunteers were announced today by Hugh Wetzel, Illinois 4-H Peace Corps coordinator on the state 4-H staff at the University of Illinois.

Wetzel said 85 men volunteers and 57 women are needed for spring or early summer assignments in the three countries. Application forms are available to interested 4-H'ers for service in a Latin America country, a country in East Africa and the second phase of Brazil's 4-S project.

Application deadline is February 1 for Latin America, April 1 for East Africa and May 1 for Brazil.

Wetzel pointed out that county farm advisers, home advisers and assistant farm advisers have application forms. 4-H Peace Corps volunteers must be at least 18 years old.

Wetzel explained that 4-H Peace Corps programs started last year in Venezuela and Brazil have been highly successful. Illinois has five of the 91 volunteers now serving in these countries.

Basically the Peace Corps teams are responsible for recruiting and training local 4-H Club leaders, helping to establish "county"-level 4-H projects and visiting members to give technical assistance with their project work.

4-H Peace Corps volunteers are guided in their work by a project director and three regional supervisors representing the National 4-H Foundation. The Foundation is responsible for the program under contract with the Peace Corps.

Illinois 4-H members interested in serving in the 4-H Peace Corps program should contact their county extension advisers as soon as possible.

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12/19/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May See Complete Automation
Of Turf Irrigation

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural engineer took a look at the future of irrigation devices at the recent U. of I. Winter Turf Grass Conference and described a proposed watering system that would bring turf irrigation into the realm of complete automation.

Agricultural engineer P. A. Boving explained that scientists have been working to develop an accurate, simple, rugged moisture-measuring device that will be the key component of an automatic irrigation system.

Combining such a moisture-measuring device with a time clock would make it possible to irrigate automatically whenever plants needed water. When the moisture indicator sent out the signal that water was needed, a series of sprinklers would pop up from underground containers, irrigate the ground at the desired level and then disappear underground again.

Boving said the grounds keeper would be responsible for maintaining and correcting the sprinklers and the control mechanism to keep the system in operation in the same fashion as a modern automated factory.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 24, 1962

Vocational Agriculture Enrollment Up

Vocational agriculture enrollment is up, and yet many beginning farmers have not had training in vocational agriculture, reports H. R. Damisch, Chief of Agricultural Education, Illinois Board of Vocational Education.

There are now 15,591 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in Illinois high schools. This is an increase of 371 over last year.

The number of adult and young farmer classes is also higher than in the previous year. The total number of these post-high school courses for 1961-62 was the highest in the history of Illinois vocational agriculture.

However, a survey of 1961 beginning farmers in 296 high school districts indicates that less than three out of every four beginning farmers had high school training in vocational agriculture. An estimated 50 percent of the established farmers have had vocational agriculture training.

Vocational agriculture students are required to conduct supervised farming programs in addition to study in school. They put into practice farming knowledge gained in the classroom and at the same time expand their farming programs. By the time these boys complete high school they will have built up a sizable investment in farming. They may then enter farming on a full-time basis, enter into a sound partnership agreement with their parents or use the accumulated capital to help finance a college education.

Although all vocational agriculture students do not actually become farmers, most of them do find careers in some phase of agriculture. Today farming represents only part of the employment opportunity in agriculture and agriculture-related business and industry, which employs nearly 40 percent of the nation's working force.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1963 Corn Market Trend Uncertain

URBANA--Illinois farmers face an uncertain corn market as they consider when to market their 1962 corn crop.

Here is how L. F. Stice, University of Illinois grain marketing economist, appraises the situation:

The causes of the strong harvest market and the December price rise are not entirely clear. Small terminal stocks, boxcar shortages, the Cuban crisis, large export sales and active demand from processors and feeders all gave support to the corn market this fall.

The December price rise, however, is not so easy to explain. International tensions had eased. Corn marketings were fairly large. October and November receipts at 13 terminal markets totaled 110 million bushels compared with 62 million bushels a year ago and 107 million in 1960. Stocks in Chicago on December 1 were slightly larger that those of a year earlier, but lower at other principal markets.

And in contrast with a year ago, most of this corn was in private hands.

Government corn sales declined in November and December after heavy selling in late October. If this was a factor in the corn market's year-end strength, lower prices are likely in January and February, as CCC sales will increase.

On the other hand, if the market is adjusting to the strong livestock and export demand for corn and the smaller 1962 corn crop, prices could hold steady or even improve.

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It seems more likely, however, that market weakness will develop this winter with higher CCC and farmer selling.

Spring and summer prices depend largely on the timing and amount of CCC sales. Bids for corn delivered in the spring and summer have already risen as high as the 1962 price peak in late April.

The gap between the 1962 corn crop of 3,512 million bushels and the expected use of 3,976 million during the current marketing year is 464 million bushels. This is higher than the deficit of a year ago, which was 397 million bushels.

CCC corn sales between October 1 and September 30 must equal this 464-million-bushel gap plus the amount of 1962 corn farmers deliver to the government next summer. The size of these corn deliveries depends largely on market prices. And market prices are greatly influenced, if not actually set, by CCC sales.

So if farmers deliver 600 million bushels of their 1962 crop to CCC and the production-use gap is about 464 million bushels, CCC sales will be about 1,064 million bushels. If farmers place more than 600 million bushels into the loan, CCC must either boost sales above 1,064 million bushels or permit the market price to rise enough to persuade farmers to sell part of their corn under loan or purchase agreement.

With this situation, one could reason that CCC officials will make the price of corn what they want it to be. CCC corn stocks, including about 364 million bushels resealed on farms, are more than enough to control market prices.

But there is also the risk that CCC officials can not judge accurately the consequences of their actions or that they will be hampered by problems of inventory management, Stice concludes.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Finding Roaches No Disgrace;
Letting Them Stay Is!

URBANA--Finding cockroaches is no disgrace; the disgrace is in letting them stay. And with the coming of cold weather Illinois householders may find roaches for the first time. Chances are good that they've been around for some time--many move in during the early fall--but are now building up to noticeable numbers, says University of Illinois entomologist Steve Moore.

All roaches common in Illinois are more easily seen at night than during the day. Use a flashlight in a dark room to check for them. Or during the day probe their hiding places with a wire or thin strip of wood. German, brown-banded, American and Oriental roaches all leave a "roachy" odor that spoils food and taints dishes. They may also stain papers, books, painted surfaces and fabrics, says Moore.

Roaches found upstairs are usually either German or brown-banded, since American and Oriental roaches prefer damp, dark places like basements. All four roaches common to Illinois are easily transported in boxes, bags and other materials from infested areas. In addition, they may enter through cracks in house foundations and along gas and water pipes, Moore points out.

Living habits vary slightly with the kind of roach, so homeowners should know what one they're plagued with, says Moore. For instance, unlike the German roach, the brown-banded kind does not confine

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its presence to areas where food and water are found. It may be found in living-room furnishings, on door jambs, behind wallpaper, in bedrooms and even in attics.

Good housekeeping alone isn't enough to prevent or control roaches, says Moore. Where they have not built up a resistance to these chemicals, use chlordane as a 2 to 3 percent oil-base spray or a 5 percent dust. You can also use dieldrin as a 0.5 percent oil-base spray or 1.0 percent dust. Generally one thorough treatment will do the job. Sodium fluoride, either separately or in combination with pyrethrin, will control resistant roaches. Successful control depends on putting the insecticide in their hiding places like baseboards and where counter and walls join.

If you can't recognize the different kinds of roaches, the farm adviser of the county Cooperative Extension Service or a reliable pest exterminator can identify these pests and give advice on controlling them.

Regardless of the chemical used, read directions and follow them carefully, advises Moore. Don't inhale vapors or dusts. If you spill the chemical on your skin, wash with soap and water immediately. Change contaminated clothing. Do not use oil-base sprays near open flames. If treating areas with food products and cooking utensils, remove them before applying the chemical.

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12/27/62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Veterinarians Participate In Radio Series

Members of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine and Center for Zoonoses Research will participate in a new series of interviews over radio station WIND beginning January 10 at 7:35 p.m.

The 13-week series, presented every Thursday as discussion programs, will show the vital role veterinarians play in human as well as animal health.

"There would have been no Quasimodo, the hunchback of Notre Dame," said Dr. William Dolowy, emcee of the series, "if veterinary medicine had, at that time, reached its present-day stature." Dr. Dolowy, veterinarian and administrator of the Medical Research Laboratory at the U.I. Medical Center in Chicago, indicated that veterinarians--within the half century--have won the battle against tuberculosis in cattle and thereby drastically reduced the occurrence of such malformations as hunchback in men caused by milk from TB-infected herds.

Topics to be discussed in the new series include "Penicillin in Milk," "Diseases in Wild Life That Are Contagious to Man," "Insecticides That Kill Birds," "Similarities of Cancer in Animals and in Humans" and "Diseases That Children Contact From Dogs."

Dr. Carl Brandly, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine and director of the University's Zoonoses Center (for the study of diseases that can be transmitted from animal to man and vice versa), will explain the role and function of the college and center. "A major objective of the College of Veterinary Medicine," Dean Brandly said, "is to aid Illinois farmers in combating livestock diseases and to prevent and control diseases of all species."

This new radio series follows a set of shows involving the medical staff at the UI College of Medicine.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Milking Machine Vacuum
Is Major Dairy Problem

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairy scientist today said that dairymen using narrow-bore inflations in standard-sized metal teat cup shells are only intensifying the vacuum problem.

Leo Fryman pointed out that lack of vacuum is one of the major problems on many dairy farms. A recent survey of 60 top dairymen in three Illinois counties showed that at least half of the installations had inadequate vacuum due to small vacuum lines, worn-out pumps or other reasons.

Using narrow-bore inflations in large shells only makes the problem worse, Fryman explained. One milking machine company estimates that using their narrow-bore inflation in a standard shell increases the vacuum requirement of the milker unit by at least 30 percent.

Fryman said dairymen who are considering narrow-bore inflations should first check the milking machine vacuum system to make sure it is adequate. Most milking machine company representatives are equipped to make this check and to give recommendations for necessary changes.

Fryman said it may be advisable to buy narrow shells with the narrow-bore inflations. This will help keep vacuum requirements at a minimum and insure proper collapse of the inflation at each beat of the pulsator.

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